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June 23 1975
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THE TIMES

Is the art market such a good prospect? Page 12

0 pay rise limit and year's price freeze Jones plan for TUC

k Jones, the transport leader, is to ask the ient to freeze the prices of ial goods and services for elve months in return for s agreeing to accept a flat- increase policy in the next wages round. The unions would then tell negotiators to ask for no more than a £10 a week cost-of-living bonus.

The Jones plan will be considered by the TUC General Council on Wednesday.

Healey deadline could be met

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Jones will today lay erms on which the s will accept a flat- crease policy in the s round, and the t his demands is lock ministers.

port workers' leader is crusade for a halt collective bargaining help the Govern- ight inflation at a f the TUC-Labour committee. He will Government for a on all essential p to 12 months, and ent to £10 a week g bonus for all the next year.

nor think we are the gravity of the people of Britain", night. "I intend to issue. The Govern- come firmly out on e are going to get a on the trade union

s argued that wage were not the main he rate of inflation. ed much stronger ols, including a re- ne price code and a er the whole range l goods and ser- uding food, clothing, ures.

stringent measures on the price front unions be able to rmal collective bar- a year by telling to ask for no more a week cost-of-living ch would be added 's pay and not count the basic rate. That uld not be reflected ne pay or inter- n the pay packet.

there are clear, firm- on prices it is very or us to revise the ntract wage guide- Jones added.

ers of Mr Jones's intain wage inflation ng on a decisive two- ority at Wednesday's crucial meeting of the TUC General Council.

The Jones formula to supersede free collective bargaining by acceptance of a single figure increase has come under attack from left-wing and craft union leaders. But moderate unions will argue that it is the only alternative to a statutory incomes policy or punitive taxation measures.

Opposition to the flat-rate policy will almost certainly come from the train drivers, the engineering workers, the miners, the boilermakers, Mr Clive Jenkins's union and possibly other white-collar unions representing teachers and local government workers.

But with the threat of a railway strike from today removed only by another settlement well outside the wage restraint guidelines approved by last year's Trades Union Congress political pressure on the unions to take more restrictive measures has increased.

Reacting to Mr Healey's weekend speech, in which he set the TUC a six-week deadline for tightening up the social contract, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said the unions were well aware of the difficulties of the economic situation.

"We are in the middle of a searching examination of what we can do to help. The TUC, for its part, is prepared to do the best it can. But the Government must make it possible for the TUC to help. The TUC has never promised miracles, and I have never met a miracle-maker in this business."

The optimistic timetable of supporters of the Jones plan envisages a successful defence of the principle of flat rate rises on Wednesday, and a polishing up of the formula in time for the July 9 meeting of the TUC economic committee.

That key committee would be responsible for recommending the terms of the new policy document, with a title something like *The Development of the Social Contract*, to the full general council meeting on July 23. Such a sequence of events would just fit into the Chancellor's six-week deadline.

The details of the Jones plan are still not wholly clear. But from his remarks during the last economic committee meeting, it seems that he wants the same pay rise for everyone. Any "special cases" would be dealt with by arbitration, presumably through the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Implicit in that view is that normal collective bargaining would be suspended for a year, and there would be no strikes over pay.

The obstacles in the way of the acceptance and implementation of the policy are manifest, and Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing leader of the Yorkshire miners, made clear his rejection on Saturday. He told a Yorkshire miners' gala that workers would not tolerate the social contract or moves towards a flat rate increase.

Appearing at the gala, Mr Fred Peart, Secretary of State for Employment, drew applause for the measures the Government had taken since coming to office after the 1974 pits strike. He appealed for support for the social contract, but the miners adopted a resolution pledging themselves to seek rises of up to 65 per cent in the next bargaining round.

The Yorkshire miners' call for a £100 wage for coalface workers, £85 for men elsewhere underground and £80 on the surface will be debated at the annual policy-making conference of the National Union of Mineworkers at Scarborough in the second week of July. A militant wages resolution from the same coalfield was rejected last year by only four votes.

The NUM conference is awkwardly timed: the pay debate is likely to take place on the day that the TUC economic committee considers the revised version of the social contract. That may be an embarrassment for the moderates' hopes of presenting a united union front on reducing wage inflation.

Gen Amin stays execution 'out of respect for Queen'

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 22

The Queen's message to President Amin of Uganda, pleading for the life of Mr Dennis Hills, the British lecturer convicted of treason for insulting the President in an unpublished book, whose public execution in Kampala had been fixed for 11 am tomorrow, has achieved the hoped-for result.

General Amin assured Lieutenant-General Sir Chandos Blair and Major Iain Grahame, the two British officers who carried the message, that, because of his respect for the Queen and for General Blair, Mr Hills would not be executed tomorrow.

According to Uganda radio, his assurance that the Queen "will not have any problems with him" came only after the two British officers had gone down on their knees when entering the President's home at Arua, in north-west Uganda.

It was learnt in London that the officers had not knelt. They had simply stooped to get into President Amin's home, which is a traditional, thatched African house with a low door.

The two officers, after cooling their heels in Kampala for more than 24 hours, were invited on Saturday to fly by helicopter to meet President Amin in Arua.

They spent most of the day there with the President and after formal introductions and exchanges of courtesies General Blair was at last able to present the Queen's letter, which General Amin read in his presence.

After expressing his regard for the Queen and General Blair, he said they had now played their part. It was the turn of the British Prime Minister and other politicians in Britain to play their role.

It was the politicians, he said, who were causing misunderstanding between Uganda and Britain. If Mr Wilson could not go to Uganda, he should send Mr Callaghan, his Foreign Secretary, "who will discuss with the Uganda authorities the political side of the matter."

In contrast to his recent attacks on Britain, President Amin went on to praise the role of Britain in educating Uganda which, he said, had placed Uganda in the vanguard of Africa today.

Today he denied suggestions that he was anti-British, and said he liked the British very much.

He told General Blair that he wanted to "stop the misunderstanding between the two countries". He still wanted Britain to lift the ban on the sale of spare parts for equipment which Uganda needed but that was not the fault of the Queen, but of the politicians who were campaigning against Uganda throughout the world.

As a result of the success of General Blair's mission, Uganda's relationship with Britain would start afresh "and with vigour".

President Amin said that if it had not been for his love for General Blair and his respect for the Queen, he would not have delayed the execution of Mr Hills. Now he would meet the Defence Council to brief them on the matter. The final decision on a reprieve rested with them. The two British officers will be told tomorrow, Uganda radio said.

It was expected by informed sources, however, that the Defence Council, Uganda's supreme policy-making body, composed of military officers, would follow General Amin's lead and approve a reprieve.

However, the Defence Council has already said that, in any case, Mr Hills must remain in custody for at least a year.

When the two British officers flew back to Kampala with General Amin, they stopped at the Malire Regiment headquarters where Mr Hills is in detention. Mr Hills was brought before them and said he was being well treated.

He offered his apologies to President Amin for his remarks and said that the President had improved conditions in Uganda since 1972.

President Amin said he would consider the question of the apology.

Our Foreign Staff write: It was confirmed in London that General Blair had also handed over to the Ugandan leader a signed message from Mr Wilson. This was a copy of a message sent through normal diplomatic channels last week.

This was the second message sent by the British Prime Minister.

Like Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, who spent yesterday on his Sussex farm, Mr Wilson has been kept fully informed of the situation in Uganda throughout the weekend.

Two children still missing in series of kidnappings

By Our Foreign Staff

At the end of a weekend in which three European industrialists or their children were the targets of kidnappers, a six-year-old boy and a three-year-old girl are still missing.

Police of six nations were last night still searching for the two children who were abducted early yesterday from the Knokke-le-Zoute home of a Belgian steel industrialist, Mr Pierre Bonnet. Paratroops and helicopters have joined the hunt.

Four masked men seized the children after breaking into the house. They said they belonged to an "anti-capitalist movement".

After forcing an entry at gunpoint, the intruders tied the industrialist, his wife, Berthe, and his uncle to the central heating pipes. Two of the men made off with the couple's son and daughter, Hubert and Ingrid.

They escaped in the family's car after first drugging the children with ether. Their two accomplices remained in the house for more than three hours to search for money and jewels.

Before leaving the men, who were described as speaking French with an Italian accent, warned Mr Bonnet that his children would be killed if he alerted the police.

In Paris yesterday, the baby granddaughter of M Henri Roussel, owner of a large pharmaceutical business, was released after her parents paid a ransom of 1.5m francs (about £150,000).

Maxime Catalan, aged 23 months, was seized while out with her nurse near her home on Thursday afternoon.

The kidnappers demanded the ransom by telephone and the baby's father had to keep a succession of rendezvous before they seized the cash from him in a cinema.

Four hours later a telephone call told Maxime's parents that their daughter had been left in a doorway near their home.

Rome police arrested four men this weekend within hours of the release of Signor Amedeo Maria Ortolani, aged 35, head of the Voxon radio and television company, who was kidnapped 11 days ago. A ransom of an unspecified amount had been paid.

The police said there were indications that the gang which kidnapped Signor Ortolani could also have been behind some of the other four abductions in the Rome area this year, including that of Signor Gianni Bulgari, who owns an exclusive jewelry shop.

Safe: baby Maxime Catalan.

Children being entertained in Trafalgar Square yesterday by clowns at a rally in aid of the mentally handicapped. Report, page 4.

Kennedy men to be asked about CIA plots

From Peter Strafford
New York, June 22

Attention will focus on the intelligence activities of the Kennedy Administration this week when several of its prominent members are due to appear before the Senate committee investigating the Central Intelligence Agency.

Among those whom the committee wants to hear are: Mr Dean Rusk, the former Secretary of State, Mr Robert McNamara, the former Defence Secretary, and General Maxwell Taylor, the former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The committee plans to dig further into CIA plots against Dr Fidel Castro, and the extent of the Administration's complicity. It will also ask questions about American involvement in the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam in 1963, and his assassination.

Meanwhile, in an interview published today by the *Washington Post*, Mr William Colby, the Director of the CIA, said that in 1973 he ordered the destruction of various agency files, including some records of illegal activities.

"Even before 1973, prior to that time, people had been burning up collections of files that we really had no business owning", he was quoted as saying. "This is a natural process in any bureaucracy."

Mr Colby had previously admitted the burning of tape recordings made during the Watergate period. In his interview today, he said that with the benefit of hindsight he recognized that he should have reported this to the Justice Department.

Kennedy killing, page 9

Secret Ulster venue for 'torture' hearing

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

The British Government's continuing embarrassment over the two long-running cases of alleged torture brought against it before the European Commission of Human Rights will be revived this week when a special hearing is held for the first time in Northern Ireland.

Three leading European judges will be flying to a secret venue, probably the RAF base at Aldergrove, to hear detailed evidence from three witnesses still detained in the Maze prison at Long Kesh. They will then go on to England to hear the defence case.

The hearings will be held in camera, but because of the political climate surrounding the case there are fears that in Ulster it will be difficult to prevent accounts of the proceedings being leaked.

Extra security precautions will be in operation for the two-day hearing, which will centre on claims that the behaviour of troops and police in the aftermath of internment constituted a violation of Article 3 of the Human Rights Convention. That section covers the use of torture, degrading and inhuman treatment.

The three detainees are part of a group of seven republicans who originally filed their complaints in 1972 with the assistance of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association.

Other hearings have taken place at the commission's headquarters in Strasbourg, but the three men who will appear this week are still regarded as high security risks by the Army, which has argued against their release. Among the claims being made is the central allegation that the use of sensory deprivation techniques like hooding and wall-standing constituted an "administrative practice" by the Government.

The latest hearings, likely to begin today, are connected solely with the case brought against Britain by individuals under the collective heading, "Donnelly and others". There is another unfinished case brought by the Irish Government, which has already involved secret hearings.

As yet there is no clear indication when either case will be completed, or what action will be taken against Britain if she is eventually found in breach of the convention. It is no secret that both Conservative and Labour administrations have been upset by the damage done by the lengthy cases to Britain's image in Europe. It is also known that some members of the Irish Government would like to see the matter out of the way, as it is one of the few things at present pulling against the trend of good relations between the two countries.

Two shot dead: Two Protestant men were shot dead and a youth aged 15 was injured in Belfast last night (the Press Association reports). The three were shot from a passing car in Westland Road, north Belfast. The incident brought to five the number of people shot dead in Northern Ireland at the weekend.

Attempt to blow up train, page 2

Plaid Cymru to open Brussels office

Plaid Cymru announced yesterday that it will join three Continental nationalist movements in opening an office in Brussels this week to lobby at EEC headquarters.

The Welsh nationalist party will administer the office, to open on Wednesday, in conjunction with movements representing the Bretons, the Basques and the people of Alsace.

The office, to be known as the Bureau of Unrepresented European Nations, will publicize their policies and act as a pressure group on EEC institutions.

Gen Stehlin dies

Paris, June 22.—General Paul Stehlin, former chief of staff of the French Air Force, who was hit by a bus on June 6, hours after it was learnt that he had worked as a consultant for an American aircraft firm, died in hospital tonight.—Reuter.

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...der Kenneth Han... 43, head of T divi... ...h covers a large part London, made the Hounslow Chamber ...erce last week.

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Labour group seeks to tighten industry policy

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

Former industry ministers, including Mr Wedgwood Benn, now Secretary of State for Energy, are involved in a plan to strengthen the Labour Party's industrial policy and indirectly challenge the character of the Government's interventionist programme.

That emerged at the weekend when the party's industry committee agreed to incorporate in a draft statement the demand that the scope of the National Enterprise Board should be increased by providing more funds.

The overwhelmingly interventionist-minded committee also adopted the view that there should be compulsory negotiations on planning agreements, although firms should have the ultimate right not to sign any tripartite agreements between themselves, the Government and unions, and that there should be compulsory disclosure of information.

Those views go much farther than Government thinking, but they come as the Government is planning to introduce amendments this week to the Industry Bill now before the Commons in which compulsion is expected to be no more than a long stop to be used against recalcitrant firms.

The pressure in the party was formulated at a meeting of its industry committee on Saturday. Among those who attended were Mr Michael Meacher, a former junior industry minister, who was moved to be an Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, and Mrs Judith Hart, former Minister for Overseas Development, who criticized government industrial policy in her resignation speech.

Mr Gregor Mackenzie, who was promoted by Mr Wilson in the Industry Department to become Minister of State (filling the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Mr Eric Heffer), was also at the meeting, but, according to sources, he was not in entire agreement with the policy lines being developed.

The committee's proposals have yet to be finalized, but they will have to be completed in time to be considered at a special meeting of the party's key home policy committee on July 14. It is hoped that a final statement will be ready in time for submission to the party's annual conference in October.

The challenge from the centre-right of the party to the industrial proposals, signalled

Continued on page 2, col 5

Tory clash on wage control

Leading members of the Conservative Party clashed at the weekend over suitable methods of dealing with Britain's economic crisis. Mr Peter Walker argued that an incomes policy was essential to curb inflation, but Sir Keith Joseph said that wage freezes do not work.

Page 2

High rises defended

Mr Wilson has defended to the Labour Party's national executive committee the recent pay increases to high-ranking civil servants. He writes that the awards were based on fair comparison, although the settlement fell short of full implementation of the review body's recommendations.

Page 4

British pomp in Paris

Thousands of Parisians turned out in the drizzle yesterday to watch men of the Household Cavalry and the King's Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery parade along the Champs Elysées.

Page 5

Angola refugees pour into Portugal

Refugees from Angola are pouring into Lisbon in an exodus of white settlers on the Algerian scale. The cost of caring for them is adding to the problems of the Portuguese regime. Meanwhile, after eight days of meetings in Lisbon, the Supreme Revolutionary Council issued a statement sharply rebuffing the extreme leftists.

Page 5

Problems week for steel

Labour troubles at the British Steel Corporation come to a head this week with meetings over pay and the agreement to cut the industry's wage bill. Rises believed to be as high as 35 per cent are being sought against a background of rank-and-file revolt against the social contract pay guidelines.

Page 15

Chrysler face standstill

Chrysler's entire United Kingdom car production may be halted this week and 20,000 workers laid off over an unofficial strike by 342 workers in the company's plastics plant at Coventry. The men are demanding pay for the time they have been on strike.

Page 15

Call to dismiss judge: An MP has called for the removal of Judge Christmas Humphreys, who last week freed a self-confessed double rapist. 2

Athens: Greek junta men were given jail sentences for their part in a scandal involving beef from Rhodesia. 6

Motor racing: James Hunt holds off a challenge from Lauda to win Dutch Grand Prix. 9

Qatar: A 10-page Special Report to mark the opening of the National Museum in Doha.

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HOME NEWS

Conservatives clash over incomes policy as Cabinet plans curbs

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

While the Cabinet is steeling itself to introduce severe economic measures to curb the rate of inflation, including, it hopes, an agreement with the trade unions on wages, a split in Conservative ranks over incomes policy emerged over the weekend.

Unions were given their strongest warning yet from Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Saturday, when he imposed a firm six-week deadline for a new social contract on wages. He said:

The target we must set ourselves is clear enough, to get inflation down into single figures next year. That means 10 per cent at most by September, 1976, when the annual wage round begins.

The Prime Minister also gave a warning on time limit. He said.

The sense of urgency I want to impart today is based on the fact that the time available is strictly limited. But it is based, too, on the inescapable fact that the solutions to our problems must carry conviction if they are to be effective.

And it must be based on a clear recognition that money cannot be spent twice, that if it is pre-empted for incomes, it is no longer available for public expenditure, for the continuing improvement in our social services, on which so much has been done over this past year.

He went on to say that of those who sought to use their power to grab money for themselves, "they are doing that at the expense of millions of our fellow citizens, the old, the disabled, the unemployed, whose need is greater than theirs".

The split in the Conservative Party, broadly between the supporters of Mrs Thatcher and of Mr Heath, was primarily fought out between Sir Keith Joseph, the party's spokesman on policy and research, and Mr Peter Walker, a Cabinet minister in the Conservative Government, who shares many of Mr Heath's views.

Sir Keith, on BBC Radio's *The World This Weekend* yesterday, opposed many of the arguments developed by Mr Walker. Sir Keith said he was "worried" that prominent members of the party put out speeches that ran to 18 pages "without a single piece of analysis". Mr Walker's speech, in Worcester on Saturday, ran to 18 pages. Sir Keith added: Wage freezes will not work. The proper job of government is to stop their own profligate overspending.

Saying that wage freezes had never worked, and he did not see why they should work now, Sir Keith added that if we tried to make wages and prices subject to parliamentary decree we should not get out of our difficulties.

Within his own party, he said, there were two ways of looking at the economic difficulties. One was an honest attempt to understand and the other "does not go for analysis". He felt sure that those who applied proper analysis would prevail.

Mr Walker had argued that an incomes policy was essential because under both Conservative and Labour governments it was only during the period of statutory policy that real progress had been made in reducing domestically created inflation. Opinion polls had shown that among trade unionists and employers a majority supported an incomes policy. He continued:

The critics of an incomes policy understandably point out its difficulties, but its difficulties are nothing compared with the difficulties created by having no incomes policy. The injustices between one section and another, the adverse effect upon Britain's attempt to counter inflation, the perversion of reward coming from the power of the unions or capital intensity of the industry are all spheres indicative of the unsurpassable problems of having no incomes policy.

Challenging the monetarist argument developing inside his party, Mr Walker said that there were those who argued that the matter could be solved by abandoning the commitment to full employment, "a policy not only based upon inhumanity but one that could bring a return to a class war, with immense social and economic damage".

I have argued in the past against those who considered that a strict monetary policy was the solution to our economic problems and I am pleased that there is now a wider recognition that money supply is only one component of economic decision-taking and related to a whole range of economic and social considerations.

Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, was also involved in the argument at the weekend. She said on Saturday that there must be a cut in government spending. We could not go on making the people pay so that the Government could live beyond its means, she said, adding:

We must act on wages. The nationalized industries are now setting the pace for huge wage increases. This fuels inflation, and people begin to believe that there is a bottomless government kitty to finance any wage demand, however much, however high.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, appointed as shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mrs Thatcher, denied at the weekend that the sweeping cuts in government spending he had advocated were designed to raise unemployment. He said in a lecture at Swinton Conservative College, Yorkshire:

This is an objective to which no Conservative would subscribe. It can be argued that cutting public spending amounts to no more than a deliberate attempt to create unemployment, and that such a policy is particularly undesirable at a time when the economy is plunging headlong into the worst recession for 50 years. These are arguments which some members of the Labour Party will, no doubt, continue to parade. It cannot, however, be sufficiently emphasized that both arguments are dishonest and wrong.

Walker homes plan, page 4

Newspape halted over peer's article

By Our Labour Editor

The *News of the Wor* a third of its normal ou the weekend because of pute between printing men and the editor over troversial article by George-Brown.

Two million copies we when production was hal a time because officials chapel (office branch) National Graphical Asso objected to part of the and demanded space to

The paragraph in George-Brown's article to the NGA objected read: There is, I judge, no rea this paper—nor anyone of setting the type for the ou read—who doesn't know many under-employed or employed are being carried payroll.

The theme of the fron article was the need "drastic action" to sta economic disaster. Mr Stephens, editor of the *N the World*, told the NGA officials that the paragrap fair comment by a guished contributor an would not give way t union's demand for spa reply.

Elsewhere in the S press, *The Observer* a fears that it might have to but publicly confirmed t was seeking a reduction o third in its labour force.

In a leading article the paper stated: "We have around since 1791 and w pect to stay around for a time yet." The paper's cial difficulties were no and no less severe than faced by many other Street offices, it said. Sale advertising revenue had a slight increase this year newsprint bills went up by to £2.8m over the past years.

"We could not allow m to run unchecked. Costs h be cut. The only course to us in the circumstance to ask for reductions o work force by a third."

The Observer statement an assurance that every would be done to ease the ship for those who woul made redundant, and expr confidence that the a would respond to the situ in a serious and respon manner".

"Use troops", Lord Ge Brown yesterday urged Government to announce immediate wage freeze Press Association reports).

Speaking on the indepen television programme, *Speech*, he said: "They hold up hospitals, schools, re and the things we would lik have dearly".

The Government "r reduce subsidies for manning and keeping pe who have no jobs", he said, added: "If somebody decid take them on, they must use troops."

Demand for electoral reform 'mass movement'

By Martin Huckerby

Protests about the unfairness of the current electoral system were growing into a mass movement which would change British politics for good, Mr Christopher Mayhew, the former Labour minister who joined the Liberal Party, said in London yesterday.

He was speaking at a rally after a march, one of a series organized yesterday by the Liberal Action Group for Electoral Reform. Others took place in Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh and Cardiff.

Mr Mayhew said it was the first countrywide demonstration for electoral reform. Before very long, he said, they would be able to say to themselves that they were the pioneers of one of the most constructive reforms ever carried out in Britain.

Public opinion was growing against the corrupt electoral system, he said. It was completely wrong for a party which gained 18 per cent of the votes at the last general election to receive only 2 per cent of the seats in the House of Commons.

About 250 people in London marched from Speakers' Corner, Hyde Park, through the West End to a rally near the Victoria Embankment. To the bemusement of many tourists, they shouted such arcane slogans as "STV—democracy!" and "PR—now!". However, even the average British family, out for a day in the sun, did not seem too clear about the advantages of the Single Transferable Vote or Proportional Representation.

Bid to blow up Sinn Fein supporters fails

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

There was a further indication yesterday of Ulster's legacy of violence spilling over into the Irish Republic when a large bomb narrowly missed blowing up a special train carrying hundreds of supporters of official Sinn Fein.

The ambush took place just north of the small town of Sallins, in co Kildare, and is believed to have been part of the vicious internecine feud between members of the Official IRA and the breakaway Irish Republican Socialist Party.

Soon after the explosion, which ripped up more than two yards of track, a local man, Mr Christopher Whelan, was found stabbed to death in bushes near by. There were signs of a struggle and local police believe he may have disturbed the bombers

The Sinn Fein supporters were on their way to the most symbolic annual event in the republican calendar, the commemoration of Wolfe Tone's death in Bodenstown cemetery. Their plans had been well publicized in advance, but their specially chartered train passed over the bomb about 25 minutes before it went off.

In Northern Ireland the murder of another Roman Catholic was claimed yesterday by the Protestant Action Force, the small group of "loyalist" extremists which has now claimed responsibility for three sectarian assassinations since last Thursday. The body of Mr Hugh Brankin, a sailor, aged 32, was found hooded and shot through the head on a lonely road north of Belfast.

Little is known by the security forces about the Protestant Action Force, one of the most violent groups now operating in Ulster, but it is thought to have a membership of fewer than 20 men. Its size and secrecy explain how it has carried out more than 50 sectarian assassinations this year without having a single member arrested.

Ruth Hickey, aged 13, in play at the 1975 National Scrabble Championship in London yesterday. She was the youngest of 112 finalists. Diary, page 12.

Woman falls from rogue balloon

A woman fell 20ft to the ground from a hot air balloon which drifted from its mooring in a high wind at Harrow yesterday. Mrs Joan Pritchard, aged 46, of Old Windsor, Berkshire, was taken to hospital with a dislocated left elbow and bruised back.

She was one of four people trying to hold down the balloon as it was inflated. Then the wind hoisted it into the air, snapping mooring ropes tethered to cars. One car was lifted four feet off the ground before snapping a rope.

Everyone got clear except the pilot, Mr David Calkin, who was in the balloon's basket, and Mrs Pritchard, who clung to the outside of the basket for a few seconds before letting go.

The balloon flew four miles across London before Mr Calkin landed it in Greenford Park.

Mr Norman Pritchard, secretary of the Quixote Balloon Club, which staged the event, said a freak wind caused the accident.

Truce changed pattern, not volume of violence

Regional report

Christopher Walker

Belfast

This morning the ceasefire between the British Army and the Provisional IRA moves into its 131st consecutive day, by far the longest period of relative peace between the Roman Catholic minority of Ulster and the security forces since the present crisis began in 1969.

As bewildered outsiders never fail to remark, it is only in Northern Ireland that both government officials and ordinary citizens could use the term ceasefire or truce to refer to a period during which 89 people have died violently and countless others have been maimed.

In the dry statistical language that Stormont civil servants use to explain the situation, there has been a dramatic change in the pattern of violence but virtually no alteration in its volume. Last year, a total of 50 soldiers and policemen were killed, compared with only seven so far during 1975; a total of 166 civilians died violently in 1974, compared with 96 this year.

The grim statistics demonstrate a prime example of what many soldiers refer to jeeringly as "Murphy's law" the fact that, whatever the external situation, the Irish will continue to fight each other. In the 19 weeks of the ceasefire the bulk of the killings have resulted from the vicious sectarian warfare conducted between extreme elements in the Protestant and Roman Catholic communities.

Others have resulted from the continuing feuds between members of the two most powerful paramilitary groups, and between supporters of the official IRA and those who have broken away to set up the Marxist-oriented Irish Republican Socialist Party. The remaining handful are attributable to mindless criminal violence.

In spite of the continuing violence there can be no doubt that for the great majority of citizens the ceasefire has led to a marked improvement in the quality of life and a tangible drop in tension. That is particularly true in the sprawling republican housing estates of Belfast and Londonderry, a significant factor in preventing the Provisionals from suddenly renewing their guerrilla campaign.

The fear of sectarian assassination is still very real and disturbing, but at least during the day women can shop in the city centres without the old apprehension.

In some cases the personal effects have been quite startling: one well-known republican housewife from the Ballymurphy district has put on over two stone in weight since February 10. "It must be a combination of regular meals, lack of worry and an untroubled night's sleep", she explained.

For many of the 14,000 soldiers still serving in Ulster the ceasefire has meant understandable frustration combined with a heavily modified method of operation. Guns are now carried with the barrels pointing downwards, the regular four-hour screening system for suspects has been dropped, and a general instruction issued on the abandonment of openly hostile behaviour.

Plain-clothes surveillance patrols continue, much to the fury of the Provisionals, but senior army officers readily admit that their intelligence has suffered considerably. The most optimistic estimate is that it would take the Army at least six weeks to regain lost ground in the event of a resumption of hostilities.

With the Provisionals one of the big difficulties has been maintenance of discipline, particularly among the teenagers who, up until the present spate of releases, provided the bulk of their fighting force. After an uneasy beginning, the ruling army council modified its orders and allowed individual units to react against sectarian attacks, and what was described as "harassment" by the security forces.

But apart from the callous murder of a young police constable shot in the back on the walls of Londonderry, the spirit of the ceasefire has been maintained—regularly assisted by long discussions between senior British civil servants and members of Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA.

The question today, as much as on February 10, is how much longer it can last. At the top level of the Army there is a belief that there will be no change in Provisional tactics until many more of the 285 republican detainees remaining in the Maze prison have been given their freedom. But among observers there is a fear that a harmonious and successful outcome for the new constitutional Convention might eventually be the factor that drives the Provisional gunmen back on to the streets.

MP calls for dismissal of rape case judge

By a Staff Reporter

A Commons motion calling for the resignation or removal of Judge Christmas Humphreys, who last week freed a man, aged 18, who admitted raping two women, has been tabled by Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South.

The motion says:

That this House deplores the judgment of Mr Christmas Humphreys which allowed freedom to a man who pleaded guilty to raping two women after threatening them with a knife; regards rape as a vicious and degrading crime which should not be dismissed lightly; believes that this judgment can have serious consequences for the safety of women throughout Britain in so far as it will encourage rapists and deter women from reporting rape; and calls upon Mr Christmas Humphreys to resign or be removed forthwith.

Mr Ashley has said that he intends to ask the Lord Chancellor to give guidance to judges on sentencing for rape.

Passing sentence at the Central Criminal Court last Friday, Judge Humphreys told the man, who had spent five months in custody awaiting trial, that by pleading guilty he had saved two respectable women from having to describe their horrible experiences in public.

"You are at a difficult age in life and you were overcome by your own sexual urges and did something you deeply regret", he said. He sentenced him to six months' jail, suspended for two years.

Mrs Renée Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton, North-east, said she found the judgment "staggering", and an indication that the law of rape must be in "absolute and utter chaos".

Mr David Mathieson, an official of the National Association of Probation Officers, said the judge deserved some praise for preserving the important concept of individualized sentencing.

He said the case highlighted the need for courts to be able to recompense victims of crimes.

"We see the beginnings of this idea in community service orders, but the Home Office should urgently consider an experimental scheme whereby the offender could put right the damage or harm."

The Home Secretary announced last week that Mrs Justice Heilbron would chair an advisory group which is to consider whether a change in the rape law is needed.

Landlords' rent protest to No 10

More than 200 member the Small Landlords' Asso tion presented a petition a Downing Street yesterday resting against the Rent 1974.

They said that landlords suffering serious injustices that homelessness would greatly reduced if the Act abolished.

IEA

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T.1

Broadcasting 'pundits' to set out their views for the Annan committee

By Kenneth Gosling

Lord Annan and his colleagues at Waterloo Bridge House will be seeing the "pundits" this week, the people who talk and write about television and radio in a professional sense.

They have also set a day aside for trade unions, and hope to talk informally about broadcasting with philosophers and political theorists. Advertising people and music makers have already been seen.

What it amounts to in practical terms is that by December 31, 1976, a bulky document will be on the Home Secretary's desk bearing the words "Committee on the Future of Broadcasting". Its recommendations, if accepted, will decide the shape of broadcasting in this country to the end of the century.

The committee, set up in 1970, disbanded when the Conservatives came to power and reconstituted by Labour last year, is now nearing the end of the first year of a two and a half year stint.

Its members have travelled hundreds of miles to take evidence and the work is on schedule. Members often chat informally with anyone they think might be able to help.

More than 600 written submissions have been circulated to the committee of 16 members, and more than 600 letters have been received from the public.

The committee's terms of reference are: to consider the future of the broadcasting services, the implications of new techniques for present or additional services, and to propose "what constitutional, organizational and financial arrangements and what conditions should apply to the conduct of all these services".

The enormous books of press cuttings are divided into criticism and hard news. It is the great public interest in television particularly that has induced the committee to see the pundits, because they are viewing it, thinking about it and writing about it in a way the committee cannot possibly do.

If this has not been the committee's busiest time, it has been the most mobile. This autumn the secretariat will be preparing papers, setting out the options and presenting the arguments for committee members to scrutinize.

The written evidence ought to have petered out by the end of last year but the first quarter of this one brought more and the past couple of weeks have seen a further resurgence.

The committee has found it hard in the first year to realize that what it has to do first is to discuss the questions raised, but not come to conclusions about them. As one member said: "You can only be probing, trying to understand more and to learn."

'Unequal mix' in economy troubles the left

Continued from page 1

by the submission of a paper by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, did not materialize because she did not attend Saturday's meeting; she was committed to a previous engagement.

Her paper was left on the table, although, apparently it was the subject of informal talk. It also produced a rejoinder in a nine-page memorandum from Mr Stuart Holland, an economist and the interventionist behind the committee's policies.

Commenting on Mrs Williams's assertion that the policy did not "make clear whether they are supposed to support a mixed economy or replace it", Mr Holland said that they aimed to secure a mixed economy. But there was now an unequal mix, and there was virtually no representation in manufacturing industry.

He asserted that even the original controversial proposals to take 20 to 25 firms into public ownership would have done no more than approach equality in the public and private balance in industry.

The work of the committee is a clear demonstration that the left are bent on developing their case before the start of the real ideological battle, when their proposals go before the party's full national executive, which includes Mr Wilson

Mr Benn, who is chairman of the home policy committee, is understood to have outlined his approach to policy-making recently by saying that the Government could look after the past but that it was up to the party to plan for the future.

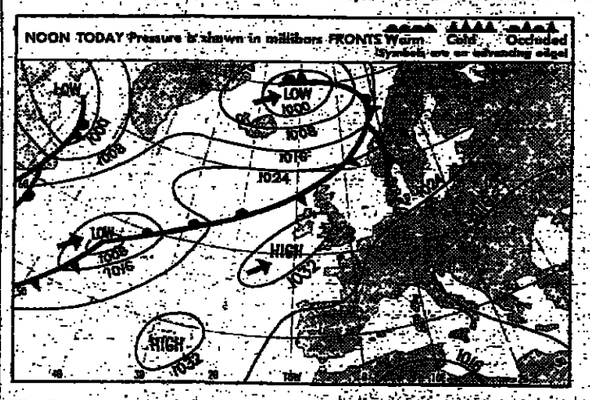
Latest appointments

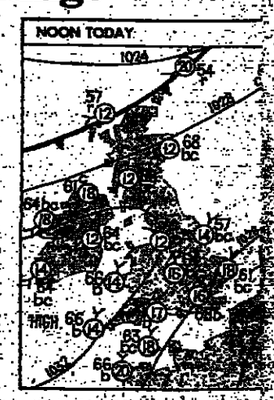
Latest appointments include:

Mr B. E. Swingler to be Assistant Director-General (Administration) of the British Council in succession to Mr E. N. Gummer, who retires.

Mr Tadao Kato, aged 59, a counsellor at the Foreign Ministry of Japan, has been named as the new Ambassador to Britain, in succession to Mr Haruki Mori.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 4.43 am Sun sets: 9.22 pm
Moon sets: Moon rises: 4.36 am 9.3 pm
Full Moon: 5.54 pm
Lighting up: 9.52 pm to 4.14 am.

High water: London Bridge, 2.13 am, 6.6m (21.5ft); 2.36 pm, 6.6m (21.7ft). Avonmouth, 7.44 am, 12.5m (40.9ft); 8.8 pm, 12.7m (41.8ft). Dover, 11.43 am, 6.2m (20.5ft). Hull, 6.34 am, 6.9m (22.7ft); 7.4 pm, 6.9m (22.6ft). Liverpool, 11.50 am, 8.7m (28.6ft).

A belt of high pressure is expected to persist across the British Isles. A weak trough of low pressure will move from the W into N Scotland.

Forecasts for 6am to midnight:

London, NW, central N, central S England, Midlands: Dry, sunny periods; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 24°C (75°F).

SE England: Mainly dry, perhaps some rain early, sunny periods developing; wind N, fresh; max temp 23°C (73°F) but cooler on coast.

East Anglia, E and NE England: Cloudy at first, sunny periods developing; wind N, moderate; max temp 22°C (72°F) but cooler on coast.

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Dry, sunny periods; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 23°C (73°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, light or moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing mostly dry with sunny spells; warm in Wales and much of England, but normal temp farther N.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind NE, strong, becoming fresh; sea rough, moderating.

English Channel (E): Wind NE, fresh; sea moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, light; sea slight.

Saturday

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 25°C (77°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 16°C (61°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 42 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 12.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,026.4 millibars, rising.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 23°C (73°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am 14°C (57°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 47 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 9.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,027.9 millibars, falling.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, June 22

	Sun hrs	Rain ins	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarboro	9.8	—	17	63	Sun
Bridlington	10.4	—	16	59	Sun
Cleethorpes	9.6	—	14	57	Fog
Clacton	9.9	—	19	66	Cloud
Margate	11.7	—	17	63	Cloud
S COAST					
Hastings	6.0	.06	23	73	Sun
Eastbourne	6.1	.02	24	75	Sun
Brighton	2.3	—	22	72	Cloud
Worthing	6.0	—	25	77	Sun
Bognor R	8.6	—	24	75	Sun
Southsea	9.8	—	24	75	Sun
Sandown	9.4	—	25	77	Sun
Bournemth	10.6	—	25	77	Sunsh
Exmouth	10.0	—	22	72	Sunsh
Torquay	10.7	—	24	75	Sunsh
Falmouth	13.4	—	24	75	Sunsh
W COAST					
Morecambe	15.5	—	23	73	Sunsh
Blackpool	16.5	—	22	72	Sunsh

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, BFr 9; Denmark, Dkr 3.50; Finland Fmk 2.50; France, Frs 2.80; Germany DMK 1.50; Greece, Dr 50; Holland, Hfl 1.25; Italy, Lire 400; Luxembourg, Lfr 30; Malaysia, Bac 1.5; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 17.50; Spain, Pes 35; Sweden, Skr 3.50; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA/Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 20.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Algiers	c 23	73	Cologne	f 22	72	L. Palmas	s 22	72	New York	s 30	86
Amsterdam	c 19	66	Copenhgn	s 22	72	Lisbon	c 19	66	Nice	r 19	66
Athens	s 29	84	Dublin	s 18	64	Locarno	s 24	75	Oslo	s 22	72
Barcelona	s 23	73	Edinburgh	s 14	57	London	s 20	68	Paris	s 17	63
Beirut	f 26	79	Florence	s 27	81	Luxembrg	c 19	66	Reykjavik	c 10	50
Belfast	s 20	68	Funchal	s 21	70	Madrid	f 27	81	Rome	s 24	75
Berlin	f 22	72	Geneva	s 20	68	Majorca	s 25	77	Rotterdam	s 17	63
Biarritz	c 20	68	Gibraltar	s 25	77	Malaga	s 25	77	Stockholm	s 21	70
Birmingham	c 16	61	Guernsey	s 17	63	Malta	s 28	82	Tel Aviv	s 31	88
Bristol	s 20	68	Helsinki	s 22	72	Manchestr	s 19	66	Venice	s 25	77
Brussels	s 20	68	Heraklion	f 28	82	Milan	s 24	75	Vienna	s 24	75
Budapest	f 26	79	Istanbul	r 22	72	Munich	s 20	68	Warsaw	f 22	72
Cardiff	s 23	73	Jersey	s 17	63	Naples	f 25	77	Zurich	s 22	72

Egg farmers plan action over imports

By a Staff Reporter

The latest fall in the price of eggs is likely to lead to more militant action by British egg producers unless the Government halts the import of large quantities of cheap eggs from France.

The United Kingdom Egg Producers' Association is planning a meeting next Monday at the Royal Show, at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, just before the show is opened by the Prime Minister.

Major Barry Webster, chairman of the association, said: "We want to be responsible, but we are desperate."

There was a direct relationship between the fall in prices and the import of 40,000 cases of French eggs (more than 14 million eggs) in the week ended June 8.

MP's concern over ban on pen friends for prisoner

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

A man in Albany Prison, Isle of Wight, who had an advertisement for pen friends smuggled out to *Time Out* magazine, has not been allowed to receive the replies.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, who took up his case with the Home Secretary, said: "I am considering whether it should be taken now to the European Court of Human Rights as a breach of the European convention on human rights."

Home Office legal experts are studying the question of correspondence in the light of the decision of the European Court of Human Rights on access to MPs and lawyers, which have been interpreted by some lawyers as pointing towards a general freedom of correspondence by prisoners.

But a Home Office standing order specifically says that prisoners may not seek pen friends by advertising through the media.

Dr Summerskill, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, said that the prisoner, who is serving a nine-year sentence for robbery, petitioned the Secretary of State about the withholding of the letters and sought permission to see a solicitor and to write to his M.P.

He was told that he could not have the letters sent in by penfriends, but he could have reasonable facilities to consult a solicitor on the matter and write to his MP, she says.

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HOME NEWS

Government rejects separate civil services alongside Welsh and Scottish assemblies

By Peter Hennessy

The Government has decided not to implement the recommendation of the Kilbrandon report that separate civil services should be created alongside the Scottish and Welsh assemblies due to be established in 1977 as part of its devolution programme.

The Government's view is that it is imperative in the early stages of devolution that the unity of the home Civil Service should be maintained. After an initial "run-in" period of at least a year the eventual shape of the assemblies's administrative machinery will be a matter for negotiation.

The Cabinet committee on devolution, which met under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister at Chequers last Monday, was understood to be virtually unanimous on the principle of preserving the unity of the Civil Service in the initial stages of devolution. There were differences of opinion, however, about the final form the new administrative structures in Scotland and Wales should take.

The eventual establishment of separate Scottish and Welsh civil services was not ruled out at the Chequers meeting. As a possible "half-way house" between retaining a single United Kingdom service in perpetuity and complete separation, some ministers were prepared to envisage independent civil services in Scotland and Wales enjoying pay and conditions identical with those of the home Civil Service and with total transferability between all three.

The Government's provisional timetable for devolution allows for elections to the Scottish and Welsh assemblies in 1977 but that will depend on the passage of legislation through both houses of Parliament in the next session. The Government is aware that more time may be needed.

The publication of a White Paper in the autumn is almost certain, but the Government may decide to proceed directly with the introduction of a Bill should the parliamentary timetable demand it. The feeling in Whitehall is that there is no point in establishing assemblies if their members have nowhere to sit and no officials to serve them.

The assemblies will be serviced initially by officials seconded from the Scottish and Welsh offices. The most pressing need will be to find equivalents of the House of Commons clerks to cope with the procedural requirements of the new bodies.

Although the White Paper, *Democracy and Devolution Proposals for Scotland and Wales*, published last September was silent on the subject of administrative machinery, its probable successor will clearly repudiate the recommendation of both the majority and minority reports of the Royal Commission on the Constitution (the Kilbrandon report published in 1973) that separate civil services should be established for each new legislative assembly.

Ministers have reaffirmed the Government's intention of resisting the separatism that such a scheme would imply and stress that it would be difficult to recruit officials of sufficient ability given the probable desire of the most able civil servants to pursue careers in the central departments of state.

The forthcoming White Paper unlike its predecessor, will also specify the powers to be devolved to the new assemblies. In its 1974 White Paper the Government described the devolution of financial and economic responsibilities as the most sensitive areas of its programme.

The document hinted that the extension of the powers of the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales to encompass those fields might answer the need for an increase in decision-making at the local level while safeguarding the financial and economic unity of the United Kingdom.

The Government is likely to stress the benefits of the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies, which should be established by the end of the present parliamentary session, in satisfying those dual requirements.

The Kilbrandon report was emphatic that the establishment of separate civil services would require an absolute increase in the number of civil servants. The Government says its scheme will not necessarily increase the present establishment, because there will be no duplication of functions between the Scottish and Welsh offices and the new departments. The Scottish Office employs 10,022 officials, and the Welsh Office 1,313.

Exiled bishop ordains: The Bishop of Damaraland, the Right Rev Colin Winter (second from left), banned from his diocese in Namibia (south-west Africa), at the Church of the Ascension, Grantham, yesterday after ordaining (from left) the Rev Roger Key and the Rev Edward Morrow and admitting the Rev James Kauluma as deacon. All hope to return to southern Africa, where the bishop is establishing a mission in Angola.

Destruction avoided in Thetford development

By John Young
Planning Reporter

At a time when local government spending is under increasing attack the town of Thetford, in Norfolk, might lay claim to some sort of medal. In the last few years its centre has been transformed, at an estimated cost to the ratepayer of no more than £100,000.

Moreover, it has not involved the sort of massive modernization which has destroyed the heart of so many English towns. There is a new shopping centre, and some eighteenth and nineteenth-century industrial buildings have been lost, but on the whole it has been conservation in the best sense.

Because of the poor quality of much of the surrounding heathland and forest, Thetford, once the ancient capital of East Anglia, has never been a viable farming centre. Its lifeline, until the end of the last century, was the Little Ouse river, which brought boats and barges up from King's Lynn to serve the industries that lined its bank.

By the time of the First World War, however, those industries were in decline, and the closing of a large engineering works in 1930 caused heavy unemployment. The last war brought some relief, with new British and American air bases, but the population remained static until 1958, when an agreement was signed with the London County Council to take "overspill" from the capital.

Thetford's population began to expand from about 4,000 to its present 17,000. Two large new housing estates were laid out, one at each end of the town, and the old town centre, with its maltings and tannery, was declared a comprehensive development area.

The result might have been a disaster, but fortunately the developers, Norwich Union and Lloyds Bank, proved sympathetic to the council's aims. Their new shopping precinct was no aesthetic jewel, but at least it allowed Mr W. R. F. Jennings, the borough engineer and surveyor, to achieve his ambition of removing traffic from most of the central area.

A ring road was built to take through traffic, and the beautiful Bridge Street, formerly part of the A11, was relieved of the heavy lorries which in a few years would have destroyed it.

Meanwhile rubble and spoil from the new building sites were used to fill and raise the level of the marshland along the river. Little by little, land acquired by the council was planted with trees and grass until today, with the exception of one small section due to be completed in a few months' time, it forms a continuous public park from one end of the town to the other.

A children's adventure playground at Abbey Farm, on the north bank of the river, has impressed the judges in this year's conservation awards scheme sponsored by *The Times* and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. But more important has been the regenerative effect of restoring the riverside, which has received warm approval from the Inland Waterways Association and which many other towns could well copy.

"We have tried to recreate something of the feeling of the Cambridge Backs", says Mr Jennings, who retired when the new Breckland district council took office last year. Although Thetford may have nothing to compare with St John's or King's College, that is not an entirely fanciful claim.

TUC wants workers on council committees

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Trade unionists in local government should be represented on council committees, the TUC recommends. In a letter to Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, the TUC says that at least two trade union representatives should sit on any commitee; but they should form no more than a fifth of the members. The representatives should have voting rights.

These proposals were worked out after the 1974 Trades Union Congress had approved a report suggesting an examination of ways in which industrial democracy could be achieved.

The TUC's local government committee decided that the case for enabling local government employees to praticipate in decisions of their employing authorities is as valid as for the rest of the working community. Councils have a responsibility to their employees as well as to the electorate, the committee believes.

The letter to Mr Crosland suggests that local government employees who are members of trade unions should elect representatives to serve on lower level bodies, such as managing and governing bodies of schools and colleges, and on local authority committees.

Where a committee covers one department, employee representatives should be elected by the staff of that department, but where more than one department is involved, such as policy and resources, the representatives should be elected by all trade unionists employed by the local authority.

The proposals would require legislation.

Leading article, page 13

Mr Wilson defends Whitehall rise

By Our Political Staff

Mr Wilson has explained in a letter to the Labour Party's national executive committee why high-ranking civil servants were awarded their recent pay increase, and his comments may have a bearing on his thinking on proposed increases for MPs.

The review body, under the chairmanship of Lord Boyle of Handsworth, has reported to the Prime Minister, but so far its recommendations have not been shown to the Cabinet. It is generally appreciated that an increase for MPs at this time could be embarrassing for the Government as it attempts to win from the unions a commitment to reduce the level of their wage demands.

Mr Wilson's letter is a reply to criticisms made by the party's home policy committee over certain aspects of the pay award to top civil servants. He states that the basis of fair comparison has been adopted by successive governments, including the present one, as the principle governing the determination of pay to civil servants and others in the public service. He adds:

Indeed, it was for this reason that a deputation of the national staff side, which came to me representing those at all levels of pay in the public service, urged the Government to implement the report of the Top Salaries Review Body in a way which would enable this principle to be maintained.

The Government, therefore, have to strike a balance between considerations such as those set out by the home policy committee and its responsibilities for the efficient management of the public service and as employer of those who work in it.

In the event, he says, the course the Government decided on fell far short of full implementation of the recommendations of the Top Salaries Review Body. The Government decided that the increases proposed for all but the least highly paid of those covered by the review body should be paid in stages. The letter continues:

Since the increases recommended for the chairman and board members of nationalized industries raised wider questions about the levels of income at comparable levels in private industry, questions which the Royal Commission on Income Distribution and Wealth is now considering, we postponed the decisions on these recommendations until we have the royal commission's report.

Mr Wilson says that when the Government has the report it intends to consider its policy towards high incomes generally, in the private as well as the public sector. In advance of that, the Cabinet did not think it right to discriminate against the public service by rejecting outright the recommendations of an independent body carrying out the first substantive review of these salaries since 1969.

Although the groups concerned had received interim increases in their salaries since 1969, Mr Wilson added, they were markedly less than the increase in prices, or the increase in average earnings, or the average increase in comparable salaries in other employments. It was therefore inevitable that the recommended increases should appear substantial. The letter says:

Nevertheless, the average increases since 1969, even after taking into account the recommendations, will still be lower than increases which have taken place in average earnings generally, or in the retail price index. Even in the present economic circumstances, these salaries cannot simply be allowed to fall further and further behind without incurring consequences for the public services which none of us want.

Criticism of report on blast upheld

The Press Council has upheld a complaint arising out of the publication in the *Daily Express* of a report about a London bomb explosion, and a photograph showing an Irishman from Belfast and his girl friend in front of their shattered van.

Concord Fastener Industries of Hackney, London, complained that the newspaper ignored the driver's request not to print a picture of him and that the report misrepresented the situation.

Mr A. M. Rumack, a director of the company, told the editor of the *Daily Express* that the van was owned by the company and the young man was employed as a driver. The driver and his girl friend were in a café near by when the vehicle was damaged and returned to find it surrounded by onlookers, including a photographer and a reporter from the *Daily Express*. On approaching the vehicle, the driver was asked to step aside by the photographer so that he could obtain a clear picture of the van. He said he wanted to examine the van, and the photographer then took a photograph of him standing in front of it.

The driver told the photographer that he did not want the photograph published. Mr Rumack protested at the way the photographer, the reporter, and the editor had overruled the driver's wishes.

Mr J. S. FitzGerald, deputy legal manager of the *Daily Express*, told the council that the driver had spoke freely to their reporter. The photographer had asked people round the van to stand back so that he could photograph the shattered windscreen. The girl with the driver had refused to move and said to Mr Smith: "Why should we move? It's our van."

It was decided that the driver's objection to the photograph was unreasonable, and that publication of the photograph could not adversely affect him or his girl friend. It was not agreed that the report was inaccurate, apart from one minor sub-editing error.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

It might have been better in view of the tense situation in Northern Ireland to have accepted the request of the complainant not to print the picture because he came from Northern Ireland, but this was a matter for editorial discretion.

If the decision was to publish, it was wrong to publish the information in a totally inaccurate story with an inaccurate headline. The complaint against the *Daily Express* is upheld.

Do-it-yourself bus service to be run by villagers

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Six Norfolk villages expect to get the country's cheapest, most cheerful, and most flexible bus service in the next week or two, by providing it themselves.

In an experiment of potential significance to rural, and perhaps suburban, transport, Norfolk County Council has agreed to supply and maintain a minibus which the villagers themselves will manage and operate. Housewives and others will drive it, and a committee of villagers will decide where it will go and what the fares shall be.

Besides regular services linking with the existing cross-country buses between the main market towns, it will operate as a school bus and run shopping, leisure and even seaside trips as the villagers require.

At a time when rural bus services are being withdrawn because of high costs and the difficulty of getting professional drivers to work "unsocial hours", often the time when people want transport, the scheme provides an opportunity for cheap, flexible services based on community involvement.

Norfolk County Council has marked a further five or six village groupings as suitable if the project is a success, and the scheme is being watched by the Department of the Environment for possible national application.

Dr Peter Wilkes, Norfolk assistant county surveyor, says: "The success of the scheme depends on the community itself and on the volunteer committee and drivers."

He has a list of a dozen volunteers, housewives and retired people, who will take a training course for public service vehicle licence and share driving the bus. There have been no union objections because, Dr Wilkes says: "I think regular drivers recognize that this is a way of providing a service for people who would otherwise not have one."

Care will be taken that the community bus does not duplicate existing services, which might benefit from its feeder traffic.

The bus, a 14-seat Ford with two seats removed to provide plenty of luggage space, is being supplied and serviced by Eastern Counties, a subsidiary of the National Bus Company. It will train the volunteer drivers.

The county council is helping to organize the cooperative and will provide limited funds to finance the project during the formative period, but expects it to become viable quickly on the basis of at least five 10-mile trips a day. The villages involved are Hunworth, Stody, Brinton, Sherrington, Bale and Gunthorpe.

More out-patient abortion facilities urged

By a Staff Reporter

Far greater provision of out-patient abortion facilities in early pregnancy is urged today in a report by Pregnancy Advisory Service, the independent pro-abortion association.

Introducing the report, which gives details of new techniques available, Professor Peter Huntingford, of St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, says that this provision is essential on safety, emotional and financial grounds. He writes:

In a considerable proportion of cases the techniques being used are neither the safest nor the most appropriate for the age of the pregnancy concerned. Unnecessary emotional trauma is being inflicted by referral and consultation processes that are too complicated and prolonged, and often lacking in sensitivity and compassion. Admission to hospital is the rule rather than the exception.

Financial exploitation could be eliminated if we made abortion more readily available than at present by providing adequate facilities in the National Health Service, and by granting more licences to non-profit-making organizations.

Writing of the inadequacies as "the real abuses of the Abortion Act that are never referred to by its opponents", he says:

In International Women's Year it is amazing that those opposed to the Abortion Act should prefer dogmatic arguments to sound national and international evidence that, whatever the circumstances, it is safer for a pregnancy to be terminated before 12 weeks than to allow it to continue to full term.

Out Patient Abortion (Pregnancy Advisory Service, 30p).

London march: More than 10,000 women marched through London on Saturday to demonstrate against the Abortion (Amendment) Bill, while anti-abortion campaigners held a service of dedication to the sanctity of human life in Trafalgar Square.

Churches' document, page 14

Action urged on plans to help the handicapped

By a Staff Reporter

Parents of mentally handicapped children have been bitterly disappointed by government inaction on plans for better services, Mr George Lee, secretary-general of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, said yesterday.

He told a rally in Trafalgar Square to launch Mental Handicap Week that failure to implement the White Paper, *Better Services for the Mentally Handicapped*, had left some parents in despair.

Many parents were beginning to fear that the bleak prospect might include a fight for the preservation of existing supportive social services, which appeared to be deteriorating.

New local authority social service departments had been set up and there had been massive rate increases; thus the parents could not understand why there now appeared to be fewer personal welfare services available.

Tories warm to Walker plan for giving council homes to tenants after 20 years

By Our Political Editor

Council house tenants should be given their houses after 20 years of rented occupation, workers in profitable nationalized industries should be given a share of the equity, a third of Britain's off-shore oil assets should be sold off to raise capital now for major industry, and trade union leaders should be elected by postal ballot.

Those were among the proposals put forward for political discussion by Mr Peter Walker, former Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and Secretary of State for the Environment, when he spoke in Worcester on Saturday. He was outlining "an agenda for survival", and he will develop his proposals, based on his ministerial experience in speeches he is planning.

His controversial proposal for turning council house tenants into owner-occupiers is beginning to look attractive to an increasing number of Conservative backbenchers.

They argue that amortization of council houses over 60 years is expensive and wrong; that owner-occupied houses are kept with more pride and sense of ownership; that the monolithic uniformity of council estates would be diversified; that maintenance and administrative costs would be immensely reduced; that occupants and their children would eventually become possessed of a capital asset: and that much-wasted accommodation on council estates would be brought into use.

Mr Walker made clear that he saw a relationship between local authority and tenant developing into the kind of relationship that exists between building society and owner-occupier, with appropriate rent rebates according to need.

He argues that the cost of local authority housing would be reduced if his plan was adopted. He sees owner-occupation as a significant means for achieving a redistribution of wealth "so that it benefits the individual". He said on Saturday:

The existing council house stock of five millions houses should be transferred immediately to the tenants. Most of these houses have already been paid for and therefore no additional income or taxation is required for their purchase. The minority of houses bought in recent years has been paid for, but there are loans which need to be repaid.

To enfranchise a third of our fellow countrymen and to give them a substantial stake in the country, a house, is socially and politically very desirable. It would mean that one third of our country, among whom are many of the poorer families, will suddenly be in possession of an asset worth between £5,000 and £12,000. For those families who have been council house tenants for 20 years or more there will be no further payment of any discription, as the deeds of the property will be immediately handed over to them.

For others, remaining rent would be treated as a mortgage repayment, Mr Walker said

American visit: Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips leaving Heathrow airport yesterday for Boston to take part in a three-day horse event. They were accompanied by Mr Peter Mikhail, a British businessman, who is sponsoring the British team and supervising filming of the event for television.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number QK 890585. The winner lives in Worcestershire.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

1DZ 178480	4LW 554213	ZWT 802196
2DZ 251052	6LN 392479	6WK 152897
2DW 480319	5PB 041115	7WN 381851
4FT 574124	4PP 936458	10WF 236868
3HN 201295	8RN 832181	10KF 302578
4JZ 606649	2SK 849707	6YS 777278
2KK 184579	7SB 533180	8ZS 096729
7RR 634586	3TT 100652	12ZN 387851
8KS 381097		

Parliamentary diary

House of Lords

Monday, June 16: Policyholders Protection Bill passed report stage. House adjourned 6.06 pm.

Tuesday, June 17: British Leyland Bill and British Transport Docks Bill read first time. British Railways (No 2) Bill and Milford Haven Conservancy Bill read second time. Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill passed committee stage. New Towns Bill read second time. Motion on Northern Ireland Orders on Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions), Detective Premises and Goods agreed to. House adjourned 7.31 pm.

Wednesday, June 18: Debate on the value of the Commonwealth: motion withdrawn. Debatable question on the Open University. House adjourned 8.50 pm.

Thursday, June 19: Hearing Aid Council (Extension) Bill read third time. Scottish Development Agency (No 2) Bill and Welsh Development Agency (No 2) Bill passed report stage. Motion on Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions) Order agreed to. House adjourned 6.46 pm.

Friday, June 20: Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Protection Bill and Mobile Homes Bill passed committee stage. Guard Dogs Bill read second time. House adjourned.

House of Commons

Monday, June 16: Statements on Northern Ireland and Uganda. Democratic Elections Bill read first time. Debate on a motion for the adjournment on housing: motion rejected by 294 votes to 266. British Leyland Bill read second reading. Adjournment debate about A15 road works. House adjourned 1.30 am (Tuesday).

Tuesday, June 17: Statements on coach accident in Scotland and on Simonstown Agreement. Debate on motion for the adjournment on the army: motion withdrawn. Public Service Vehicles (Arrest of Offenders) Bill read second time. London Transport Bill read third time. Adjournment debate about St Thomas's church, Hyde. House adjourned 12.10 am (Wednesday).

Wednesday, June 18: Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) (Amendment) Bill and Representation of the People (Amendment) (No 2) Bill read first time. Motion on gift of a mace to the Bahamas agreed to. Motion on Industry Bill (allocation of time): Opposition amendments rejected by 192 votes to 162: motion agreed to by 185 votes to 6. Sex Discrimination Bill passed remaining stages. Adjournment debate about Mr Tuggey's Motion test. House adjourned 2.19 am (Thursday).

Thursday, June 19: Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, Sports Grounds and Sporting Events Bill and Limitation Bill read second time. Adjournment debate about Countryside Commission. House adjourned 10.20 pm.

Friday, June 20: Children Bill read second time. Adjournment debate about the Factory Inspectorate. House adjourned 4.29 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill, committee stage. Motions on Counter Inflation (Price Code) (Amendment) Order and Motor Vehicles (International Circulation) Order.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Scottish Development Agency (No 2) and Welsh Development Agency (No 2) Bill, third reading. Social Security Benefits and Local Land Charges Bill, second reading. Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependants) Bill, third reading.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on voluntary action in the community. Debatable question on homelessness; Thursday at 3.00: New Town's Bill, committee stage. Policyholders Protection Bill, third reading. Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill, report stage. Divorce (Scotland) Bill, second reading. Motions on Northern Ireland Orders on Interim Period Extension and Various Emergency Provisions (Continuance). Debatable question on fertility and the blind of Islay.

Friday at 11.00: Cruelty to Animals Bill, second reading. Mobile Homes Bill, report stage. Guard Dogs Bill and Litigants in Person (Costs and Expenses) Bill, committee stage.

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debates on postal ballots for trade union appointments and on the preservation of green schools. Motion on Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions) Order.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Debate on the EAT. Motions on Social Security Benefits Up-rating Order and Supplementary Benefit (Determination of Requirements) (No 2) Regulations.

Wednesday at 2.30: Scottish Development Agency (No 2) Bill, second reading. Diseases of Animals Bill and Industrial and Provident Societies Bill, remaining stages.

Thursday at 2.30: Welsh Development Agency (No 2) Bill, second reading. Motions on Northern Ireland Orders on Various Emergency Provisions (Continuance) and on Interim Period Extension.

Friday at 11.00: Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) (Amendment) Bill.

Select Committees

Today.—Expenditure General Sub-Committee. Subject: Financing of public expenditure. Witnesses: CBI (Room 8, 4.15 pm); Abortion (Amendment) Bill. Witnesses: BMA, the Royal College and other medical organizations (Room 6, 4 pm).

Tomorrow.—Nationalized Industries Sub-Committee A. Subject: British Airways. Witnesses: Department of Trade (Room 8, 4 pm); Expenditure Trade Sub-Committee. Subject: Science. The motor vehicle industry. Witnesses: The Treasury (2 pm), ASTMS (4.30, Room 16); Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments. Witnesses: Department of the Environment (Room 4, 4 pm).

Wednesday.—Expenditure Environment Sub-Committee. Subject: New towns. Witnesses: NTA and ACC (Room 5, 4 pm); Science and Technology Science Sub-Committee. Subject: Scientific research in British universities. Witnesses: Science Research Council (Room 6, 10.30 am); Science and Technology Science Sub-Committee. Subject: Science-wide research in British universities. Witnesses: Advisory Board for the Research Councils (Room 6, 4 pm); Nationalized Industries Sub-Committee B. Subject: Tariff structure of electricity and gas industries. Witnesses: Department of Energy (Room 8, 10.45 am); Wealth Tax Witnesses: Professors Prest and Whiteman and Dr W. A. Rent; Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Room 15, 4 pm); Wealth Tax Sub-Committee A. Witnesses: City Tax Committee, Unquoted Companies Group (Room 15, 7 pm); Wealth Tax Sub-Committee B. Witnesses: Heritage and Taxpayer; Mr E. W. C. Lewis; Mr D Wheatcroft (Room 16, 7 pm); Nationalized Industries Sub-Committee C. Subject: Post Office. Witnesses: Post Office National Users' Council (Room 8, 4 pm).

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: M. L. Stacey, Asst Ch of Naval Staff (Policy), Dec; M. C. Denham, MoD, with QCNS as Naval Member MoD Mgmt Review Team, Sept 1; T. A. Wells, Internat Mil Staff, NATO HQ, Oct 6; P. M. C. Vincent, MoD as DPSD, Sept 19.

COMMANDERS: A. Gross, Staff of CINCNAYHOME, Oct 10; F. Goetz, MoD with DNAW, Jan 9, 1976; J. Parry, FO Malta as Staff Offr (Plans and Admin), Oct 17; M. D. Conner, Norfolk as SEO, Dec 15; A. J. Hooker, Canadian Nat Def Coll, Sept 2; D. G. Eliot, Vernon as Trng Cdr (MCD), Sept 1; J. F. S. Trotter, Achilles in Command, Jan 1, 1976; J. Penney, Solent Div RNR as Staff Offr, June 24; R. P. H. Johnson, Leander as WEO and SWEO, Oct 31; D. Quance, RM Det, Aug 14; G. J. Dodd, Eld Det, Aug 12.

CHAPLAINS: Rev J. P. Ames, Antrim, Aug 1; Rev K. R. Anderson, Ark Cdo Gp, Aug 18; Rev G. J. Hearon on Staff of FONAC, Aug 26; Rev M. R. Chapman, RM Poole, Sept 8; Rev P. Jackson, Norfolk, Sept 22; Rev G. M. Hughes, Nelson, Sept 30; Rev W. E. Weldon, Staff of FOFI, Oct 20.

The Army

COLONELS: S. H. C. Egerton, appte Comdt BATU Suffield, June 21; A. W. E. Pain, appte Comdt 38 Base Ord Depot, June 6.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: Maj J. W. Bradley, RAEC, appte SHAO BAOR, June 20; D. R. Chinn, RGT, appte OC Trg Wing CVRE(G) Nat Rescue, June 20; J. S. Fowles, RE, appte GSO 1 MoD, June 19; P. G. Morris, RA, appte GSO 1 Ordnance Bd, June 18; Maj L. C. Newbury, RGT, appte AQMG MoD, June 19; A. O. Rees, RAMC, appte SMO Chatham, June 27.

Royal Air Force

WING COMMANDERS: D. Stanyon, to RAF Henlow as OCAW, June 23; S. Silver, to SFC Boulmer as OC Sqn W, June 25; J. C. C. Hawton, to RAF Cranwell as Dir, June 23; K. I. Watson, to MoD(CS) as DI4, June 27.

SQUADRON LEADERS WITH ACTING RANK OF WING COMMANDER: J. Laycock to HQ SAC as SO Crew Ops, June 16; C. J. Foster, to No 55 Sqn as OC, June 23; A. A. Dexter, to RAF West Drayton as OCAW, June 26.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, June 22, 1950

From Our Correspondent

York, June 21.—For 250 years there has been estrangement between the medieval trade guilds in York and London, the Merchant Adventurers and the Mercers' Company. No one in either of the guilds seemed to have any idea as to the origin of the feud.

During the present century the bitterness has disappeared and the matter has been jocularly treated on festive occasions. Now, by the sweating in of the Rev. F. P. Harton, Master of the Mercers, as an honorary member of the York Company of Merchant Adventurers the rift has been finally closed.

Multiplying rabbits bring back an old threat to crops

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

It is seldom possible at this time of year to walk along the disused railway line behind my house without seeing a rabbit. The site of an ancient encampment on the Downs near by is infested with the creatures.

Farther west, in north Wiltshire, there is land on which even the casual visitor may fairly be surprised if he does not see a rabbit. They are found sitting in alert rows along the hedges, ready to bolt into cover at the slightest human sound or movement.

When the coast is clear they crouch in the fields, contentedly nibbling young crops. Richard Jefferies, writing about Wiltshire 95 years ago, said: "Rabbits feed several times during the day: that is, in the very early morning, next about 11 o'clock, again at three or four and again at six or seven."

They are attractive to watch, especially in June, when litters are largest and the young will often gambol before an observer like spring lambs. Occasionally a sluggish individual will be seen with the grotesquely bulging eye that indicates myxomatosis.

Another attraction for some is that many shopkeepers and game dealers will pay 25p or 35p for a dead wild rabbit. The strength of the market is confirmed by the stream of offers to farmers of free clearance with net and ferret.

Farmers in many infested areas says rabbits are increasing. State aid to clearance societies has ceased and the animal's growing tendency to live on the surface has inhibited the activity of the rabbit flea, which spreads myxomatosis in the close atmosphere of the burrow.

Mr Norman Jobling, information officer for the National Farmers' Union in south-east England, estimates that one litter can breed five hundred animals in a year, which can in turn destroy enough wheat for the flour to make more than six thousand loaves. "Farmers are under siege", he says, "especially near woodland, old railway lines, beauty spots and preserved natural habitats."

Mr Alan Sly, headquarters official of the NFU in charge of pest control, says: "There would seem to be little doubt that rabbit numbers are coming back substantially, particularly in light-land areas. Substantial damage is being done to spring and winter crops.

"Our view is that the current control is not really effective. The odd bit of shooting has a very marginal impact."

He says county branches of the union have been asked for their views about proposed legislation to coordinate pest control. That would include the right to enter property and enforce control where the owner or tenant allowed persistent infestation by rabbits. At present, one landowner or tenant can undo the costly eradication work of his neighbours by allowing the animals to breed on his holding and spread.

Infestation varies. Rabbits are not excessive in the cropping areas of North Yorkshire and Durham. Mr David Lloyd, information officer for the union in Wales, says: "Driving round now you see rabbits to a greater extent than you did. Last autumn farmers were so busy trying to keep their stock alive that they had no time for pest control."

Mr Ian Munro, county secretary of the union in Nottinghamshire, says: "We have a great deal of cover and no significant means of controlling the rabbit population. The population is undoubtedly growing, particularly in the north of the county."

Shopkeepers sell wild rabbits in Nottingham for 35p each with the skin on or 60p a pound in portions. But the trade in wild rabbits does not harm commercial producers of rabbit meat, according to Mr John Slocombe, of Lewes, Sussex.

Nevetheless, the commercial sector is in a poor state after the troubles of the meat trade in 1974. Mr Slocombe's herd has been reduced from 260 does to 60, and if there is no improvement in 15 months he says he will abandon rabbits and turn to the pig trade. Imports from China are causing anxiety, and shop prices are 56p a pound for home-bred rabbit meat when 66p is needed to cover costs.

Although trapping for sale is widespread it is still too sporadic to affect the butchery business.

The view that uncoordinated capture is not enough is supported by another passage from Jefferies: "The hereditary attachment of wild animals for certain places is very noticeable at the warren.

"Though annually ferreted, shot at for six months out of the 12 and trapped, and though weasels and foxes prey on the inhabitants, still they cling to the spot. They may be decimated by the end of January, but by September the burrows are as full as ever."

EAST EUROPE

ristian Democrats' ction plans eal deep divisions

an van der Vat
ne 22
imut Kohl, chairman of n opposition Christian ats (CDU), will be able nt himself to his party's ard federal congress in Mannheim tomor. hadow-Chancellor selection process was d last week after some ly hard bargaining be- he leadership of the d rest of its Bavarian the Bundestag, the Social Union (CSU), e led by Herr Franz raus.

Dr Kohl's promotion ndoubtedly win him from the record 730 s who were assembling heim today, he knows be leading a badly divi osition.

DU and CSU are com nown here by the col ame "the union." This om seemed less appro he CSU forced into the ique announcing Dr selection its view that raus was in fact the itable shadow-Chancel

avarians complained in e document that the arty had, in effect pre the right to nominate didate for Chancellor at ar's general election. this unconcealed bad s the old threat of the ften voiced by Herr that the party might e Bavarian border and eral."

creation of a fourth this way would simply e CDU out of power in ven though the threat ose much of its force l upon because of the wn counterproductive e Herr Strauss has on German conservatives— rauss effect." the result of recent wrangling between the two parties, not only over personalities but also on policy, has been to make the CSU almost as distinct from the CDU as the Free Democrats are from the Social Democrats in the ruling coalition. The Opposition, too, has become a coalition rather than a marriage.

Final preparations for the congress were completed today at a series of private meetings of the party leaders, the executive, special organizations and *Länder* delegations. At tomorrow's first public session, Dr Kohl will make his first speech as Chancellor candidate after the opening and procedural formalities.

Among other main events at the three-day congress will be a debate on a new policy document on women's place in society, and discussion of a "Mannheim declaration".

This paper is the brainchild of Professor Kurt Biedenkopf, the party's general secretary and chief ideologist, and is a compendium of redefined policies on selected internal, foreign and social matters from which the 1976 election platform will emerge.

With a constitution which imposes elections at fixed four-yearly intervals, the West Germans are now witnessing nearly 18 months ahead of the event, the lumbering construction of the lines of battle between Government and Opposition. The safely predictable endorsement of Dr Kohl at this congress sets the seal on that process.

Despite the stubborn refusal of the economy to improve and the increasing number of clouds on the horizon, Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, must be a little happier this weekend than he was last. His main opponent for next year has not only been identified, but has been shown to be master in a divided house.

Portugal's rulers rebuff the left

From Our Special Correspondent
Lisbon, June 22

A sharp rebuff to General Otelo Carvalho, head of the Copcon military security forces and to the more extreme leftists, was the general interpretation today of the lengthy document issued yesterday by the Supreme Revolutionary Council at the end of its eight-day meeting.

On the whole the main political parties, including the socialists and communists, have welcomed the communiqué. It is seen as a determination by the council to enforce its political authority, to reject all attempts to replace the Constituent Assembly and political parties with workers' revolutionary councils, and to reassure opinion at home and abroad that things in Portugal are not out of control.

The communiqué unambiguously "repudiates the implantation of socialism by violent or dictatorial means". It insists on the pluralist means of building socialism, implying the recognition of political parties and opinions "even though they do not necessarily defend socialist options".

At the same time the council says armed civilian organizations or any new group of a politico-military nature will not be tolerated "whether it is a party or not". "Manifestations of psuedo-revolutionary leftism" will be strongly repressed.

As if to emphasize the point, a routine demonstration yesterday by a group of Maoists outside the Caxias prison was dispersed by troops charging them and firing into the air.

The council reaffirmed Portugal's commitment to Nato "so as not to prejudice the political and military balance in Europe". But it has some harsh truths about the economy. At the end of the year the balance of payments deficit is expected to reach 30,000m escudos (£550m), nearly twice last year's deficit.

The council, in the opaque east European language that now characterizes most pronouncements, said the situation is serious but not disastrous, because it "effectively corresponds to a socio-political phase of the elimination of errors of monopolistic capitalism and landlordism which characterized our country and also the international capitalist crisis".

Nevertheless, unrealistic salary increases will now be resisted; luxury imports must be cut, an austerity policy introduced, and more home grown foods must replace imported foods.

Few new specific proposals are put forward in the 3,000-word document, which has all the look of a compromise, but on two points the council is firm: first that the Constituent Assembly, which recently gave itself a taste of real power in discussing general issues for one hour a day, must stick to its task of drawing up a constitution; and second that something will be done about the "distortions" of the news by the media, particularly the foreign press, which is accused of "intentionally prejudicing the image of Portugal in the world".

Lisbon, June 22.—A complete split between church and state in Portugal came closer today when Roman Catholic bishops condemned last week's siege of Catholics in a church palace as an attack against fundamental liberties.

In a statement, the bishops said the extreme left demonstration against the Church authorities "greatly shocked the country's Catholic opinion and certainly the majority of the Portuguese people not affected by the hatred, intolerance and violence which has been sown recently among us."—Reuter.

Some of the hundreds of Portuguese who are queuing every day at a Luanda welfare centre to register for places on aircraft or ships out of Angola.

Refugees add to Lisbon's problems

From Michael Binyon
Lisbon, June 22

Every day, two or three specially chartered military aircraft land at Lisbon, and 500 tired, bewildered men, women and children wearing Red Cross identification labels and clutching a few hastily packed bags arrive in a country many have never seen before.

These are the refugees from Angola. Former civil servants, businessmen, taxi drivers, they come day after day, abandoning their houses, their possessions, their life savings.

Most had only two hours notice before leaving. Some left under fire. Some come without sons or wives, killed in the confused fighting that has raged in Luanda for the past two months.

All have fled from the fear and brutality to try and start again in Portugal. It is an exodus of white settlers on the Algerian scale.

They are met at the airport by the Portuguese Red Cross and taken to an emergency reception centre across the river from Lisbon. From here, those with any relations left in Portugal are sent to stay with them. Those who have none remain until they can be found houses and jobs—which are virtually impossible to get in the present situation.

The centre is a pleasant holiday village near the sea. Now each room of each pretty chalet is occupied by a refugee family. Bunks take up most of the space. Cases and boxes are piled up in the corner. Old people rest on the wooden chairs.

Outside, washing dries on the hedges, children play in the eucalyptus grove while their parents wander about or wait at the social security office to register their names and discuss the future.

At mealtimes everyone gathers in the central canteen. There are no schools, or other facilities. This would look too permanent.

The centre is run by the Institute for National Returnees, an emergency body set up this year by the Revolutionary Council after the first wave of settlers started arriving from Mozambique. Until recently, it operated from a large building in Lisbon, but so many families are now coming that it moved out six weeks ago to the present site. The camp is staffed mainly by sympathetic and efficient social workers.

The institute, responsible to the Ministry of Interterritorial Cooperation (formerly the Colonial Office), draws on help from volunteers, other ministries and particularly the Red Cross.

At present there are about 1,500 people in the camp. There is room for about 2,500—but chalets have to be left empty because fresh planeloads arrive at any time of the day or night.

The communist-controlled Portuguese press has virtually ignored the settlers. But their plight is deeply disturbing to the Government.

Portugal already has 270,000 unemployed, a record total, and now more are arriving each day. The cost of helping them is enormous.

OVERSEAS

Angola leaders agree to renounce force

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 22

The leaders of the three Angolan liberation movements ended their reconciliation summit meeting at Nakuru, 100 miles from here, this weekend with a long declaration. Apart from its detailed provisions for shaping the independent Angola, it solemnly affirmed that they renounce the use of force as a way to solve their problems.

The shadow of the recent internal fighting in Angola was ever present during the conference. The scene was set by President Kenyatta of Kenya, who told the delegates: "Dear brothers, there is only one commitment for you—that is Angola first". The meeting responded with a surprisingly smooth progression of agreements to the final accord.

Although there appeared to be some problems in settling the final wording—the concluding session was delayed by several hours—the conference has provided a framework within which a truly united Angola can now evolve.

Elections, it was agreed, should take place in October and the first meeting of the new constituent assembly should be held in early November just before independence on November 11. The conference agreed on a timetable for the elections, because it was considered there was no peaceful alternative. But the possibility that this will prove impossible to meet was nevertheless acknowledged with a further provision that the leaders will call another summit conference in Angola if this is necessary "to adopt another form for the transference of power".

The other crucial issue, that of the three armies who are so strongly opposed to each other, was taken forward with an agreement to set up a permanent military commission to integrate them into a single national Angolan Army of 30,000 men. They agreed to disarm the civilian population, to introduce legal provisions to this effect and to close down the training camps operated by the individual movements.

The talks between the three Angolan leaders—Dr Jonas Savimbi, of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), Dr Holden Robert of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and Dr Agostinho Neto, of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) began a week ago in a distinctly sceptical and often hostile atmosphere.

This quickly changed and by the end of the talks the three were smiling and obviously anxious to project an atmosphere of friendship. The credit for this goes mainly to Dr Savimbi, whose Kissinger-like journeys between African capitals over the last two months prepared the way for the Nakuru summit.

Apart from affirming the right of all the political groups to continue to operate, the conference recognized the importance of saving Angola's economy from collapse. It agreed specifically to speed up the clearing of Luanda and Lobito ports and to "impede" strikes and salary demands which could endanger the stability of the country.

Mozambique guest choice

Lourenço Marques, June 22.—An official guest list of nations invited to attend next week's Mozambique independence celebrations was shown to the press today—and omissions from the list caused most interest.

The United States, France, West Germany, South Africa and Rhodesia are among those which have not been invited. Nor have the South African black homelands leaders been asked to attend. Britain, which is regularly attacked by black nations as colonialist, has been invited.—Reuter.

nish police er in France

ne, France, June 21.—
sh policeman arrested y at the border between nd Spain was sent to day pending investiga-

oliceman, identified as ias, aged 27, is reported been carrying a gun e was stopped as he d to return to Spain. id to have told French uards that he had spent ernood in St Jean-de-Luz for musical cassettes. sh policemen are alleged crossed into France on occasions recently to our Spanish exiles, in militant Basque sts.—Agence France

Petrol bomb kills Italian woman student

From Our Correspondent
Rome, June 22

Signorina Jolanda Palladino, aged 20, a student, died in a Rome Hospital last night five days after being hit by a petrol bomb thrown at a parade of Naples communists celebrating their party's victory in last week's regional elections.

Police believe she was not herself a communist sympathizer but that her car accidentally got involved with a column of vehicles which drove through the centre of Naples last Tuesday evening with red flags flying from the windows.

The bomb was thrown as the column passed through an area of the city well known for clashes between communists and neo-fascists.

nish economist may be secuted over lecture

June 22
inguished Spanish eco- Professor Ramon s, said today he could rges of illicit propa- n connection with a considered subversive overnment.
sor Tamames, who is 41, estioned by a Public ourt judge yesterday ing held for two days security police head-
He was released bail.
d later that the judge cide whether the court, ies political offences, prosecute him over a he gave earlier this the Canary Islands on onomy and democracy pain of the future".

A former graduate student at the London School of Economics Professor Tamames, teaches at Madrid University. He is the author of a best-selling book on Spanish economic structures.

In the 1960s he helped to negotiate Spain's entry into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) and represented the Spanish Government at meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Professor Tamames said he had been unable to get in touch with his lawyers during his detention. "I spent nine days at police headquarters 19 years ago when I was a student and the place has not changed much," he said.—Reuter.

risians see British pageantry

arles Hargrove
ne 22
Frenchmen these days ly about Britain's dec the country's reputa he realm of pomp and y, at least, remains un

te of grey skies and a izzle, thousands gath the Arc de Triomphe g the Champs-Elysées watch a parade by the band and quadrille of sehold Cavalry and the Troop of the Royal Artillery, with six 13- guns from the First War, each drawn by a six horses.
months of assorted fes are being staged in the rable setting of the Gardens, and this e mounted troops are light.
festival began at the May with performances of the last and most circuses in France. The me also includes ballet Rond-Point, variety and displays by the Republicaine.
night, an open air con unfortunately spoilt by dy downpour, trans the Place de la e for one evening into auditorium, from which been banned.
these rejoicings owe spiration to President d'Estaing, who shortly took office decided wanted more public s, more dancing and the streets, and made with the July 14 cele This year's gala season Tuileries owes a great its active support.
evening this week, tomorrow, the House hold Cavalry will perform a mounted quadrille to the music of the band of the Life Guards; and the King's Troop will stage high speed manoeuvres with their guns of a kind France has not seen since the First World War, as there are no more mounted artillery regiments in this country.

The parade down the Champs-Elysées this afternoon was preceded by a simple but impressive ceremony at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, marred only by the hooting of cars.

The noise drowned the strains of the Last Post played by eight state trumpeters of the Household Cavalry, and the national anthem performed by the mounted band. The troops made a wonderful splash of colour with their burnished brass helmets, while plumes and red cloaks.

Last night, thousands of Parisians stood stoically for hours in a steady drizzle under a forest of umbrellas in the hope of hearing Beethoven's Ninth Symphony performed by the Orchestre de Paris and the Edinburgh Festival Choir under Daniel Barenboim. Altogether 260 artists were grouped on a vast podium in front of the Tuileries Gardens.

The organizers had thought of everything except bad weather. The concert was due to begin at 8.30 pm and for a brief spell the rain let up. But it started all the merrier again.

Occasionally, a distant figure appeared at the back of the podium scrutinizing the sky and at about 9 pm Mr Barenboim, in white tie and tails, announced on the microphone: "We have the will to play if you have the patience." A little later still, an announcer explained that the musicians did not mind getting wet, but some of their instruments, which were very valuable, would be ruined by the rain, and steps were being taken to protect them.

In the tent at the rear of the podium, Mr Barenboim repeated his determination not to disappoint the thousands who waited so patiently. He called for a piano to accompany the choir in the choral movement himself and it was fetched from his hotel.

Meanwhile the singers, armed with raincoats and umbrellas, gave an unaccompanied performance of "Loch Lomond" and other Scottish airs, "Frère Jacques", and "It's a long way to Tipperary". They got a half-hearted hand, for this was not what the crowd had waited for, and the microphones, stacked in two batteries on towers of scaffolding on either side, did less than justice to their voices.

At 10.30 it was announced that the fire brigade had been called upon to set up tarpaulins over the podium, but instead some workmen appeared and busied themselves with ladders and ropes, to the quips of the crowd. Finally the firemen arrived, and the tarpaulin was erected, but it did not cover the whole podium and volunteers protected the musicians on the wings with umbrellas.

It was not before 11.30 that the strains of Schiller's "Ode to Joy" rang out over the square to recompense the thousands who had stood it out in the rain for their long wait. The earlier movements of the symphony were omitted.

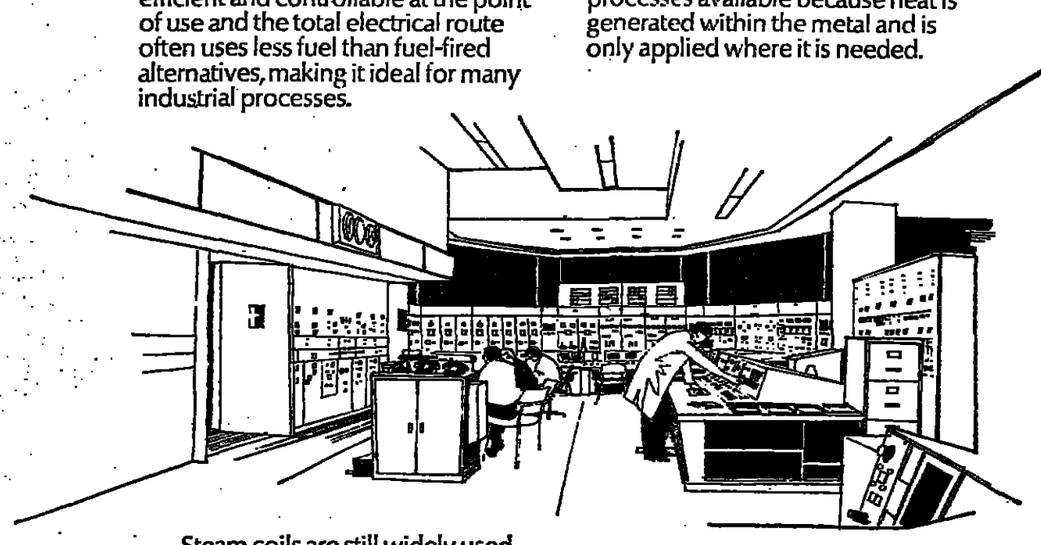
The efficiency of the electrical route

Electricity is energy in a highly refined form—ideal for many industrial purposes. But at first glance, after looking only at the conversion efficiency of electrical generation, it may appear to be in the best interests of fuel economy for industry to use fossil fuel rather than electricity, wherever possible.

But it is *total* efficiency from fuel source to final utilisation which must be compared. Electricity is highly efficient and controllable at the point of use and the total electrical route often uses less fuel than fuel-fired alternatives, making it ideal for many industrial processes.

the electrical alternative is clean, inexpensive to install, controllable, and maintains its original performance without deterioration.

A further example is the use of induction heating for surface hardening. This process can be so efficient that it uses no more electricity than the electrical auxiliaries of a fuel-fired furnace designed to do the same job. Electric induction heating is one of the most efficient industrial heating processes available because heat is generated within the metal and is only applied where it is needed.



Steam coils are still widely used for heating liquids. Yet the thermal efficiency of this system depends on the age and condition of fuel-fired boilers and pipes, and how quickly they can be brought to the correct temperature. When all losses are taken into account it is not uncommon for overall efficiencies to be below 20%, particularly for older plant. With electric immersion heaters the only losses occur during generation and distribution, and so overall efficiency is higher. There is certainly no reason for ruling out electricity on any supposed inefficiency basis. And

Even battery electric trucks use less energy than their fuel-fired equivalents. Typical overall efficiency for an electric truck is about 20%, whereas an alternative i.c. engined truck, used under practical start-stop conditions, has an efficiency of about 15%. So, on energy utilisation grounds alone, electric vehicles are more than competitive—and they have the extra benefits of clean, silent operation.

These examples serve to demonstrate the efficiency of the electrical route.

Electricity does the nation a power of good

The Electricity Council, England and Wales.

EC059A

OVERSEAS

Egyptians and Syrians in talks on unified plan of action over conflict with Israel

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, June 22

Egyptian and Syrian officials continued talks in Alexandria today on closer political and military coordination.

Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, of Egypt, and Mr Mahmoud Al-Ayubi, of Syria, convened the joint coordination committee which Presidents Sadat and Al-Assad had agreed to establish during their April meeting in Riyadh for consultations on all issues concerning the Arab-Israel conflict.

The Alexandria discussions are attended by General Muhammad Abdel Ghani *Gamassi*, the Egyptian War Minister, who is also chief of the Egyptian-Syrian joint military command, Major-General Mustapha Tlas, the Syrian Defence Minister, and other officials.

They are making a comprehensive review of all political and military developments in the Middle East crisis in order to draw up a unified plan of action. Syrian officials here said bilateral coordination would remain the basis of the two countries' policies.

Both sides will also examine the results of recent diplomatic efforts to settle the Middle East problem. The possibility of Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, resuming his Middle East shuttle is also being discussed.

Syria opposed Dr Kissinger's last peacemaking mission which collapsed in March, but observers here believe it might change its attitude following Washington talks between Mr Abdel Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, and Dr Kissinger. Mr Khaddam also *conferred with President Ford*.

The Alexandria meeting will also deal with efforts to bring about a Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement following a recent visit to Amman by President al-Assad. The question of reviving the Jordanian front facing Israel is also among subjects expected to be discussed.

Following last year's decision at the Arab summit in Rabat to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of *the Palestinian people, Jordan* has stayed away from Arab political and military activities concerning the Middle East crisis. But there are now indications that it is playing a more active role in the dispute with Israel.

This belief is strengthened by King Husain's present talks with other Arab leaders. Today he concludes a tour which has taken him to Kuwait, Bahrain and other Gulf states. He recently visited the United States, Egypt and other countries for talks on the Middle East crisis.

In another round of top-level consultations among Arab leaders, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia is due here on Saturday on his first visit to Egypt since he succeeded his assassinated brother King Faisal.

Peter Strafford writes from New York: There were few signs of progress yesterday when Mr Khaddam ended his two days of talks with President Ford and Dr Kissinger.

The talks had been extended at the last moment, to include *a breakfast meeting between* Dr Kissinger and Mr Khaddam. But when he was asked afterwards whether there had been any progress, Dr Kissinger sidestepped the question, saying simply: "I am always hopeful".

The talks with Mr Khaddam were the last in the series the Americans have been having with the key countries in the Middle East. They will now try to complete their reassessment of the situation in the area, and officials talk of doing *that in the next two or three* weeks.

During his official visit to Syria on Saturday, Archbishop Makarios, of Cyprus, had a two-hour meeting with Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader. He said he supported the Palestinians' "just struggle".

Russia fights China's 'hegemony clause'

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, June 22

Soviet fears that the Sino-Japanese friendship treaty might gain an anti-Soviet complexion have been voiced in a statement which warned Peking against attempts "to exert influence on Japan in order to complicate her relations with third countries, including the Soviet Union".

The statement used as evidence Peking's efforts to impose the inclusion of a provision which, as the Chinese leaders themselves admit, is aimed first and foremost against the Soviet Union."

The treaty provision that has angered Moscow concerns the pledging of signatories to oppose third power hegemony on the Asian continent. Last March, when the Sino-Japanese treaty was in its initial stage, the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo warned the Japanese in much the same terms of the damaging impact such a clause would have on Soviet-Japanese relations. Other warnings have been served from time to time ever since.

The fact that Japan has balked at the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in its peace treaty negotiations with China has not diminished Moscow's concern.

Ironically, Moscow voiced no protest when the hegemony statement *first surfaced in the* Shanghai communiqué issued at the end of Mr Nixon's China visit, nor did the Russians object shortly afterwards when the same wording was included in the Sino-Japanese communiqué reestablishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. It was only after Peking denounced Russia's proposals for an Asian security system as designed to further Soviet domination in Asia and isolate China, that Moscow took exception to the hegemony formula.

According to observers here, Chinese diplomacy is trying to sabotage Soviet attempts to breathe life into their security proposal through agreements with other Asian countries and, at the same time, the Chinese are attempting to drive a wedge into Soviet-Japanese relations.

The formula on struggle against superpower hegemony is also intended for anti-Soviet *ideological and political* propaganda purposes among the developing nations, especially those of South-East Asia.

Russia's own peace treaty with Japan is deadlocked due largely to Moscow's stand. So long as the Russians hold on to the four small Kurile islands there cannot be a Soviet-Japan eye peace treaty, let alone a friendship accord.

feel that should they yield to Japan on this issue the Chinese would press their own claims for huge slices of Soviet territory.

Leading article, page 13

US arms firms paid $200m to foreign salesmen

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, June 22

New information has been made available in Washington about the sums of money that American arms manufacturers spend in promoting their foreign sales. According to a report prepared by the Pentagon, these companies have spent more than $200m (£87m) in the past two and a half years in payments to their sales agents.

The report was made to the Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations, which will now be taking a close look at it. "One thing the subcommittee is going to go into is whether these payments were commissions or bribes, and whether the Pentagon has known about them and what they have done about them", one official said.

The question, therefore, is not just whether these arms manufacturers are making bribes to promote their sales. It is also whether, in their concern for big American arms' sales abroad, Government departments have been turning a blind eye to the practices followed by the companies.

According to *The New York Times*, the Pentagon report lists more than 20 companies and includes every important American arms manufacturer which does business abroad. But it is still incomplete, and further details are to be added before the subcommittee questions General Howard Fish, Director of the Defence Security Assistance Agency, on Tuesday.

Among the companies that are already due to be questioned by the subcommittee are Lockheed, Ashland Oil and Exxon. Meanwhile, at the Pentagon, officials recognize that they may have to make some changes in their procedures for foreign arms contracts.

Film director 'punched airline man'

Los Angeles, June 22.—Mr Sam Peckinpah, the film director, was released on $250 (£108) bail yesterday after being arrested and accused of punching an airline representative in the mouth.

Police in Venice, California, said the incident occurred on Friday evening after Mr Peckinpah, who is 53, had been asked to *leave an aircraft about to* leave Los Angeles for Hawaii when a passenger complained of a disturbance on board.

Mr Peckinpah made his name with *The Wild Bunch*. Among his other films are *Straw Dogs*, *The Getaway*, and his latest, *Bring me the head of Alfredo Garcia*.—Reuter.

Lions die in Cairo circus blaze

Cairo, June 22.—The Egyptian national circus in Cairo was destroyed by fire yesterday and four of its lions were burnt to death. The two-hour fire also destroyed a theatre and a cinema.—Reuter.

Mrs Gandhi faces a credibility problem

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, June 22

Outside the residence of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, there is a platform built in the days of the Congress Party's split in 1969. From it Mrs Gandhi denounced the old guard in her party and coined the slogan: "They want to *remove me and I want to remove* poverty."

Her supporters then routed her opponents at the polls, first in 1971 for Parliament and then in 1972 for the state assemblies.

The same platform has come in handy today. Following the *Allahabad High Court judg*ment, which unseats her and disqualifies her from all elective posts for six years, Mrs Gandhi has adopted the same populist stance. It is the familiar story of her wanting to fight against poverty and the Opposition not letting her do so. This time, she also sees the hand of foreign powers in the "conspiracy" to remove her.

After the massive rally in Delhi on Friday, a great part of which was organized by the *state machinery, she proposes* to go on a tour of the country next month to explain how the Opposition has been trying to hamper progress

She will no doubt get big crowds, partly with the help of local officials and partly thanks to her position as Prime Minister. But this time her credibility is rather low. Many people think that radicalism is the creed which she espouses when she is in difficulty.

They know too well that the value of the rupee has gone down by 66 per cent in the last *three years and the poverty line* has dipped still lower, to cover 10 per cent more of the population. This means the poor are now 50 per cent of the population of 580 million, as against 40 per cent a year ago.

The Congress Party's chief ministers, who assembled in Delhi to ensure that the party's MPs in their states vote for Mrs Gandhi, have agreed to "radical land reforms", the "cancellation" of rural indebtedness and so on. But, by now, they as well as the people know that all that is promised is not meant to be implemented.

They have experienced again and again the fact that a party which depends on the landed aristocracy to "catch" votes and collect funds for elections may well talk of *progressive steps* but not implement them.

But, however tarnished the image, Mrs Gandhi still has the largest following in India. The Opposition is still considered a motley crowd

Greek junta man jailed over meat scandal

From Our Correspondent
Athens, June 22

Former Colonel Michael Balopoulos, the Greek junta's overlord for tourism, was sentenced today to *three years' imprison*ment for a meat scandal, while a colleague of his, former Colonel Constantine Aslanidis, who was in charge of sports, was arrested on the Italian riviera. The Greek authorities are seeking his extradition for trial on two charges of fraud and embezzlement.

Colonel Balopoulos, in fact, had been sentenced to four years in jail in June, 1974, by a special court martial which found him guilty of failing in *his responsibilities as Under*-Secretary for Commerce for 1972-73. During that time, bribed officials were collaborating with importers in a meat scandal involving clandestine trading in Rhodesian beef, and forcing retailers to dispose of other imported meat which was unfit.

Colonel Balopoulos is technically also in custody pending trial with the 23 other principals of the Greek junta on charges of high treason and revolt.

The Athens court of appeals today acquitted 12 of 30 defendants in the meat case and reduced court-martial sentences on the others to terms ranging from three years and six months *to two* and a half months.

Mr Ennals leaves to visit Africa

Mr Ennals, Minister of State Foreign and Commonwealth Office, flew from Heathrow last night for South Africa. In the next nine days he will also visit Mozambique for independence celebrations and Rhodesia for talks with Mr Ian Smith.

Soviet spacemen heading for flight record

Moscow, June 22.—Two Soviet cosmonauts today began their fifth week in orbit aboard the Salyut-4 space station, with only hours to go before they break the Soviet spaceflight record of nearly 30 days.

The Government-controlled press have made no mention of the impending record, possibly in case something goes wrong. But, according to Western calculations, Lieutenant-Colonel Pyotr Klimuk and Mr Vitaly Sevastianov will become the longest-flying Soviet spacemen at 7.18 am Moscow time tomorrow.

That is when they exceed the 29 days 13 hours and 20 minutes flown from blast-off to touch-down by the first crew to visit Salyut-4 earlier this year. —Reuter.

Karpov wins chess tournament and a scooter

Ljubljana, June 22.—Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world chess champion, won the $2,000 (£870) first prize in the Vidmar Memorial Tournament here, when he drew with Karnar of Yugoslavia in the last round yesterday.

This was Karpov's first international tournament since he won the title in April. He won seven matches and drew eight in the 16-man tournament, which lasted 19 days.

In addition to the first prize, he also received a scooter and a $1,500 fee for taking part.

Final standings in the tournament: Karpov 11 points, Gligoric 10, Hort, Ribli and Furman 9½, Portisch and Parma 8½, Ljubojevic and Velimirovic 8, Barle 7½, Planinc 6½, Mariotti and Garcia 6, Musil 4½, Osterman 4, Karnar 3.—Reuter.

Turkish Cabinet accused over mob attack

From Our Own Correspondent
Ankara, June 22

Mr Bulent Ecevit, the leader of the social democratic Republican People's Party, today accused Turkey's right-wing coalition Government of having organized yesterday's mob attack against him which left 20 people injured in Gerede, about 100 miles north west of here.

He alleged that the Government was "creating anarchy" in the country adding that "they would even risk civil war to keep their four-party minority coalition in power".

Mr Ecevit said only six police officers were on duty in Gerede, and reinforcements were not sent in despite appeals both from him and from members of *his entourage*.

The attackers, he said, had stockpiled stones in a nearby mosque, which they used as their headquarters.

Ships replace planes in Saigon aid mission

From Bruce Palling
Bangkok, June 22

The International Red Cross has stopped its emergency airlifting of supplies to South Vietnam and from now on foodstuffs and medicines will be delivered by sea.

Since the fall of Saigon, supplies went via Hanoi but early this month direct flights were resumed to Saigon.

The International Red Cross is the only international humanitarian organisation still operating in South Vietnam. It has six representatives in the country.

There are still several hundred foreign nationals stranded *in Saigon, as well as the ten* thousand or so French passport holders, many of whom may decide to remain in South Vietnam.

Salt negotiators seek compromise

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The next round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (Salt), due to start in Geneva today, has been postponed until July 2 at the request of the Soviet Union, Dr James Schlesinger, the United States Defence Secretary, made clear *in Washington at the weekend.*

Sources indicate that the postponement is to give both sides time to formulate compromise positions on the vexed question of verifying whether a missile in its silo has a single warhead or is fitted with multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles (MIRVs).

News of a possible compromise in the American position came after Dr Schlesinger's announcement on Friday concerning Russian deployment of the new family of large land-based missiles, the SS16, SS17, SS18 and SS19. All are believed capable of carrying multiple independent warheads, and a number are believed to have been fitted with them.

The significance of being able to identify those missiles fitted with MIRVs increased last year after President Ford and Mr Brezhnev agreed on a framework for the next Salt pact at their summit meeting in Vladivostock.

This framework upon which Salt negotiators are now trying to hang a detailed agreement, stipulated that neither superpower should have more than 2,400 intercontinental missiles *or strategic manned bombers*, and that this figure should include no more than 1,320 missiles with MIRVs.

The difficulty of telling by spy satellite which missiles have MIRVs and which have not has so far led the Americans to insist that all missile systems that have been tested with MIRVs should be included under the special ceiling of 1,320. The Russians have resisted this.

Signs of a possible compromise emerged recently when American officials suggested that they might be able to distinguish between the two because of the extra ground equipment needed for MIRV missiles. The weekend announcement by Dr Schlesinger is understood to confirm this view.

Verification is only one of several difficulties which could complicate the next round of Salt. Another concerns which bombers and missiles should be counted among the total of 2,400 —and particularly applies to the Russian bomber code-named "Backfire" by Nato which the Soviet Union insists upon describing as a tactical aircraft though it could still reach all parts of the United States from Soviet bases if refuelled in the air.

A third difficulty could be caused by the American Cruise missile, now said to be in an advanced state of development. This missile, which has been described as the latest generation *of the V1 and V2 rocket* family which fell on London during the Second World War, is a jet powered subsonic weapon which could be launched from an aircraft or submarine. It could then fly low and accurately through radar screens to and within 30 yards of enemy targets up to 1,500 miles away.

American officials say the missile is too slow and vulnerable to be thought of as a first strike weapon, and they have so far resisted Soviet attempts to include the Cruise in any limitation on missile numbers. One theory is that the Americans could use it as a bargaining counter at Geneva in order to exact some concession from the Soviet Union.

American observers are hoping that the political will necessary to pave the way for a new Salt agreement may emerge at a meeting next month between Mr Gromyko and Dr Kissinger.

The agreement could then be signed by President Ford and Mr Brezhnev at a Washington summit in the autumn. It is accepted that Mr Brezhnev would like to be able to demonstrate some progress at the Salt talks before the Soviet party congress early next year. President Ford has his own reasons for wanting an agreement, with *the presidential elections* due in 1976.

Electors of Iran turn to new faces in politics

From Our Correspondent
Teheran, June 22

With results from only Teheran and one other district to come, it has become obvious that newcomers have made a killing at the expense of the incumbent parliamentary deputies in Iran's first general *election under the newly* introduced one-party system.

All candidates taking part were put up by the Resurgence Party of the People of Iran. Already the names of 235 of the lower house's 268 deputies have been announced and among them there are only 42 former deputies.

In spite of the early reluctance of the public to register for voting, the past few days witnessed such an upsurge that registration hours had to b extended well into the night.

In the last week of the ele tion campaign, rumours starte circulating that those who d not register to vote could l identified by their birth certi cates. With only 24 hours go before the closing of regi tration, Government sourc denied these allegations baseless.

Dr Jamshid Amouzegar, t Interior Minister, said yeste day that 52 per cent of tho eligible to vote had done so.

Certainly nearly sev million registered for votir but how many of them actua voted is still not clear. Cou still have to come from f flung corners of this v country, however.

Japan ignores militarist demands

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, June 22

In spite of fears that the *United States might reduce its* armed forces in East Asia, a committee of advisers to Japan's Defence Agency has completed a report which counters recent demands for a dramatic expansion of the country's armed forces.

Ignoring demands by nationalists who have made use of the collapse of Indo-China to advocate a militarist policy, the report, prepared by the Council to consider Defence, advises the Government to plan on the basis of "not expanding the defence machine but maintaining it at a defensive level".

The council, a group of prominent civilians who were asked to advise the director general of the Defence Agency, said the defence budget should be maintained at a level less than 1 per cent of the gross national product and the strength of the armed forces should be restricted to the target level set for the end of the five-year defence plan.

Under constitutional restrictions introduced at the end of the war, the Government is required to maintain a ceiling on the strength of the armed forces, euphemistically described as the self-defence forces. The constitution also prohibits Japanese troops from being deployed overseas on any mission whatsoever.

The committee has, however, advised the Government to amend the constitution so that Japanese troops can be deployed overseas to assist in the cases of natural disasters in other countries.

In recent weeks the withdrawal of the United States military presence from South-East Asia has touched off a sharp debate in Tokyo between the protagonists and antagonists of the revival of Japanese militarism. A few hawks within the ruling party managed to thwart Government attempts to persuade the Diet (Parliament) to ratify the non-proliferation treaty last week.

However, in spite of a number of militant demonstrations by nationalists, it would appear that the doves still outnumber the military hawks. No politician of any standing has advocated a return to militarism.

The size of Japan's armed forces in comparison to those of its smaller neighbours, s as South Korea and Taiw would suggest that Japan no offensive military capabi at present and it is not lik to achieve it in the future.

At the beginning of this y the Army consisted of 154 men equipped with 753 ta 650 armoured personnel riers and 461 self-prope guns. The Navy, with a stren of 38,000 men, is equipped 41 destroyers and escort s and 15 submarines. The Force (41,000 men) maint 51 F4EJ Phantom intercept 179 Starfighter interceptors 217 F86F Sabrejet ground port fighters.

The ceiling set for strength of the armed force the end of the five-year defe plan is 180,000 troops, 21 tons of shipping and 770 craft for the Air Force. At moment the ceiling for the number of personnel is s 266,000, but the actual stre is reported to be 232,000.

The force is so puny military observers estimate in the event of an attack the Soviet Union the would collapse after four the Air Force after four and the Army might hold for a few weeks.

War alert after attack on infantry barracks

Buenos Aires, June 22.—Army units were placed on war alert after police and troops last night fought a fierce 10-minute battle with unidentified *gunmen attacking a military* barracks, informed sources said today.

The attackers, believed to be left-wing guerrillas, fled as troops fanned out through the streets near the Patricios Infantry Regiment barracks. No casualties or arrests were reported.

Witnesses described the action, in which automatic weapons, heavy arms and grenades were used, as a full-scale battle. This was the second night attack on the barracks this month.—Reuter.

British rescue of Russian crew

The 79 crew of a Russian trawling factory ship was taken on board the 11,000-ton British refrigerated cargo vessel, the Ionic, yesterday after a collision between the *two ships in the Atlantic*. No one was hurt, but the Russian trawler was badly holed and was sinking slowly last night.

Cornfeld extradition move

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, June 22

An attempt is to be made to have Mr Bernard Cornfeld, the American financier who built up Investors Overseas Services, *extradited from Britain*. Mr Robert Bonner, an assistant United States Attorney in Los Angeles, said over the weekend that he was preparing the move after Mr Cornfeld's failure to surrender for trial in Los Angeles.

Mr Cornfeld was indicted earlier this month on counts of using a "blue box"—which circumvents the normal telephone charging procedure—to avoid paying for calls to Britain, Switzerland and elsewhere.

Mr Roger Cossack, a lawyer who represents Mr Cornfeld in Los Angeles, said later that the financier intended to challenge the extradition in British courts. He argued that it was a civil case, not a criminal one, and that it was not therefore covered by the extradition treaty between Britain and the United States.

Argentine anger over $60m ransom

From Jane Monahan
Buenos Aires, June 22

According to informed sources, senior Argentine Army officers have expressed displeasure over the decision by Bunge and Born, the country's largest private company, to pay *a record $60m* (£26m) ransom for the release of Señor Juan Born and his brother Jorge. Executives in the company and sons of the founders, they were captured on September 16 last year by the Montoneros, the leading Peronist guerrilla force.

The same sources add that there are two reasons for the Army's annoyance. First, a year ago an Army major, Argentino Larraboure, was captured by the other principal guerrilla force, the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army; but ransom money was refused in his case and nothing has been heard of him since.

Secondly, for some time the Army has been advocating a policy of non-payment to guerrillas *and non-compliance* with their threats, especially since February, when it embarked on an anti-guerrilla offensive in Tucuman province, north-west of Buenos Aires.

Matching the displeasure of the military must be irritation in Government circles because of the apparent ease with which Señor Mario Eduardo Firmenich, the Montoneros leader, gave a press conference, and because of its contents.

During the conference, which took place on Friday in a Buenos Aires suburb, and after which Señor Jorge Born was released, Señor Firmenich summarized the conditions made to Bunge and Born for the freedom of the two brothers. These included the payment of $60m in cash, the distribution of several consignments of food and clothing amounting to some $1m to poor neighbourhoods in various parts of the country—a condition that was met last Thursday and Friday; the payment of advertisements which were printed in Argentine newspapers listing the food and clothes being distributed; and *the payment of advertisements* which were placed in various European newspapers, including the *Guardian*, as well as in the *Washington Post*.

The American newspaper said that the Bunge and Born company had agreed to modify its industrial relations and working conditions at some of its member companies at the demand of the Montoneros.

Señor Firmenich told the press conference that the total sum paid by Bunge and Born in ransom money amounted to one third of Argentina's defence budget for this year, and more than the Government's planned expenditure for the country's biggest hydro-electric project, the Salto Grande dam in the south.

Journalists are speculating on what the Montoneros are now in a position to buy—perhaps four Boeing 707 jets, or 15 Jaguar supersonic combat aircraft, or 240 heavy tanks or several hundred ground to air Sam missiles.

Señor Firmenich also issued the Government with an ultimatum calling for the resignation of President Isabel Perón, as well as for the immediate convocation of general elections "so that people may express their opinions freely".

During the conference, which lasted more than one hour, Señor Firmenich gave a detailed description of the kidnapping of the Born brothers, which he said involved diverting seven cars away from a principal highway on the northern outskirts of Buenos Aires into a side street by means of false traffic lights, false diversion signs and road repair activity by Montoneros in disguise.

He added, almost as an afterthought, that two people had been killed by the Montoneros during the operation—the Born brothers' chauffeur and a fellow executive, Señor Alberto Bosch.

Minister found with President's wife is shot

Cotonou, Dahomey, June 22.—President Mathieu Kerekou today named a man to replace Captain Michel Aikpe, the Interior Minister whom the President ordered to be shot when he found him in bed with the President's wife. The acting Interior Minister will be Lieutenant Martin Azonhiho, who is also Information Minister.

President Kerekou burst into *Captain Aikpe's home on* Friday night and found him naked in the arms of his wife. As Captain Aikpe tried to flee, the presidential guard shot him dead.

Dahomey Radio, which announced the new appointment, made no mention of the President's wife. Little is known about her and government officials discouraged questions from reporters today.

President Kerekou, aged 41, gathered Dahomey's political and military leaders yesterday, informed them of the shooting and ordered them to draw the necessary lessons.

"The revolution is not a gala dinner, neither is it a child's game; those who want to play with it will learn the lesson at their expense", the radio said.—AP.

Science report

Medicine: Spread of typhus

The early history of medical research into many of the major epidemic diseases is littered with the corpses of medical bacteriologists who died of the diseases they set out to conquer. Two of those, Howard Ricketts and Stanislaus Von Prowazek are remembered in the Latin name of the casual agent of epidemic typhus, *Rickettsia prowazekii*. Present day medical bacteriologists fortunately run fewer risks except in the rare cases where a completely unknown disease appears, but they are still extending knowledge of the epidemiology of many of the well-known infectious epidemic diseases.

Epidemic typhus is a severe, sometimes fatal, disease, characterized by a rash and fever. Before effective drugs were available the mortality rate was about 20 per cent but has been as high as 70 per cent in some outbreaks. The disease is transmitted from man to man exclusively through the body louse, and has thrived in previous centuries in over-crowded louse-ridden conditions.

But now a team of American medical bacteriologists has found an animal reservoir of epidemic typhus in the eastern United States although the disease has not been a problem there since 1863, the date of the last recorded outbreak, which occurred in Philadelphia. The eastern flying squirrel, an inhabitant of woods and forests, apparently acts as a reservoir for *Rickettsia prowazekii* the casual agent of epidemic typhus, since at least half of 215 flying squirrels collected from one area of Virginia contained rickettsia indistinguishable *R. prowazekii* by immuno tests.

Animal reservoirs can b portant in the initiation of mics. The most notorious e is probably bubonic plague is transmitted from rats anc rodents by the rat flea. Al bubonic plague has been vi eradicated, those reservoirs fection still exist, and coul sumably produce an epide conditions became favo after some natural or ma disaster, for example.

same way, flying squirrels glida are clearly a potential of a typhus epidemic.

By Nature-Times News Servic
Source: *Nature* 255, 545; 1975
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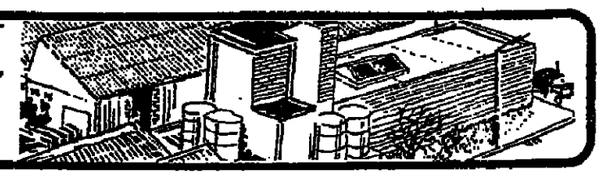

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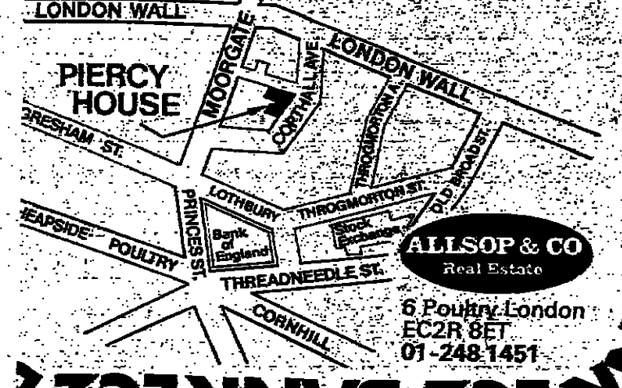

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Premium on land for oil industry

With the first North Sea oil beginning to flow, interest increases in industrial land in areas suitable for oil-related industries. The impact of such a large and important new industry has already been heavy in the relevant areas, and, not surprisingly, planning authorities are wary in their overall handling. Industrial expansion requires much support activity in housing and services, and land is always short in this crowded country.

That lends interest to the offer for sale of two large sites suitable for development. One is about 500 acres on the south bank of the Humber, about a mile from the Immingham oil refinery. The land is now mainly agricultural, but 191 acres is zoned for special industrial use and would qualify for the relevant government grants. One other point, the site is close to the Humber bridge, which will eventually provide a north-to-south crossing. Offers of about £2m are being sought; the agents are Savills.

The other site is one of 300 acres in Peterhead, Scotland, which Peterhead and Fraserburgh Estates is selling through the Scottish office of Richard Ellis. Part of the site is bordered by the A952, which is to be upgraded by the local authority. About 110 acres is zoned for industrial use, and the remaining 190 acres is for agriculture, 11 acres will be used for landscaping. Peterhead, about 35 miles from Aberdeen, has already felt the effects of the North Sea discoveries and is a rapidly expanding industrial area.

In France, the Norwich Union Insurance Group has recently completed two office developments, one in Rouen, one in Marseilles. The Rouen scheme is on the corner of avenue Pasteur and the rue Le Nostre, and has 40,000 sq ft of lettable offices on ground and five upper floors, with parking behind for 100 cars on two levels. The architects were Feeny Noel and Parleani, of Rouen, and letting is through Weatheralls SA, of Paris, and Cabinet Desert, of Rouen.

The Marseilles scheme is already partly let to National Cash Register, partly to the Société d'Etudes des Systèmes d'Automation. About 4,000 sq ft remains available. The building was designed by Cabinet Gros, of Marseilles. Both schemes are investments on behalf of the Norwich Union's French policyholders.

In New Inn Hall Street, Oxford, the topping-out will take place tomorrow of Newspaper House. Completion is due in January.

The 300ft office block at Bishopsgate, City, newly completed by Bishopsgate Developments.

The scheme is being carried out by Lothbury Property, a subsidiary of Hume Holdings, in association with Scottish Life Assurance. It will provide 12,100 sq ft of shopping space on basement, ground and first-floor levels, and 12,500 sq ft of offices on second, third and fourth floors. The design is by Collins Stonebridge Bradley, of Oxford, and the letting is through Buckell and Ballard, and Gilbert L. Walker, both of Oxford. The site was formerly that of the *Oxford Mail and Times* and the paper will be moving some of its operations back into the new building.

In Coventry, Sherwood Securities has completed renovation of Draywood House and the building is available for letting. The block is in Foleshill Road and was formerly used by Courtaulds as offices and laboratories. The work has been virtually a rebuild, and includes new floors and suspended ceilings and air-conditioning.

The building now has about 105,000 sq ft of net lettable area on ground and four upper floors, with parking for 150 cars. The designers for the scheme were Edwin Hill and Partners, and letting is through Charles B. Odell and Co, of Coventry, Grimley and Son, of Birmingham, and Hillier Parker May and Rowden, of London.

One of the latest new buildings to become available for letting in the City of London is the new 300ft tower block at 99 Bishopsgate, which, clad in stainless steel and green-tinted glass, is certainly one of the more impressive of the newer developments. The scheme, by Bishopsgate Developments, an associated company of Berkeley Hambro Property, has a total of about 300,000 sq ft of offices. Of this, the ground to sixteenth levels, totalling about 180,000 sq ft, are to be the European headquarters of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and of the British Bank of the Middle East.

The remaining 118,000 sq ft on the sixteenth to twenty-sixth floors is available for letting through Richard Ellis and Vigers. The rent for each floor, which gives about 10,766 sq ft, is £190,000 a year exclusive, but consideration is being given to the subdivision of individual floors in units from 1,500 sq ft. The building was designed by Ley Colbeck and Partners and R. Seifert and Partners.

In a large transaction outside London, Leicester City Council has acquired the New Walk Centre at Leicester for £5.22m for use as a new civic centre. The vendors were the Land and House Property Corporation and the British Steel Corporation pension fund, which together carried out the development. It consists of two blocks of offices, one of 14 and one of nine storeys, totalling about 214,000 sq ft of air-conditioned space. The design was by Newman Levinson and Partners. The vendors were represented by Barrington Laurance in association with Jones Lang Wootton and Walker Walton Hanson.

The Abbey Property Bond Fund has completed and let its development at 8 Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Guest Keen and Nettlefold. The air-conditioned building has a net area of about 11,800 sq ft, including a penthouse flat on the fourth floor. The agreed rent was £125,000 a year exclusive, subject to regular rent reviews. The letting was through De Groot Collis.

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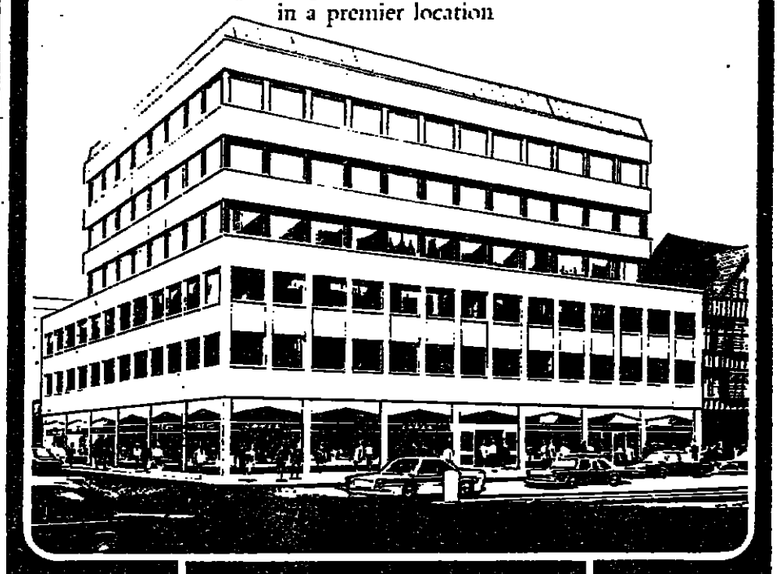

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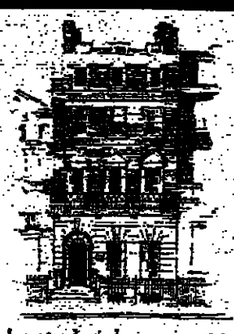

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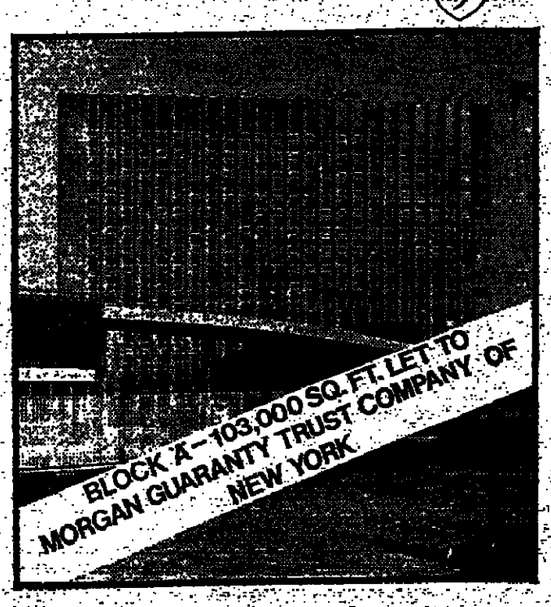

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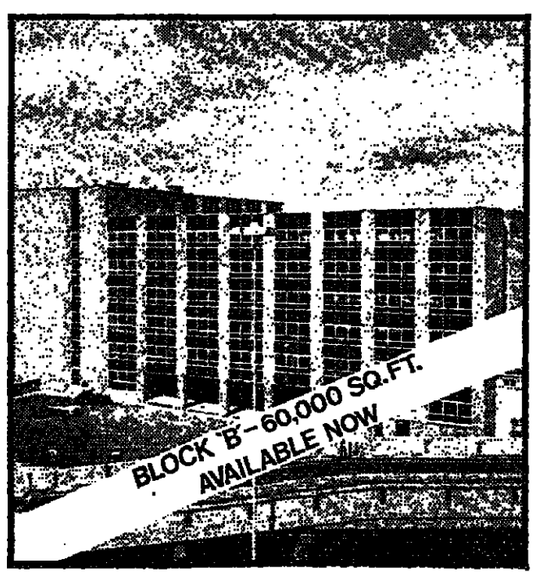

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KING'S HEAD THEATRE CLUB. 226 1916. CHOCOLATE CAKE by Nicolas Wood. 8.00. Dinner (opt.) 7.0.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 Mon. to Th. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 The ROCKY HORROR SHOW BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR Evg. Standard DRAMA AWARD. 73

LYRIC. 437 3686. Evenings 8.0 Fri. 8.30. Th., Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. JOHN, PAUL, GEORGE, RINGO . . . & BERT—Evg Stand. Award BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR Play & Players Award BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR

MAYFAIR. 629 3036. Fully air cond. Evenings 8.15. Sat. 5.30 & 8.40. Billy WHITELAW, Barbara FERRIS and Dinsdale LANDEN in ALPHABETICAL ORDER "Michael Frayn's Comedy is a delightful experience."—E. Stan.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Food 248 2835. Evenings 8.15. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15 (Mat. Thurs. 2.30—reduced prices) THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR by Shakespeare FULL DINNER, WINE & BEST THEATRE SEAT FOR £4.95.

NEW LONDON THEATRE, Parker St., Drury Lane, WC2. 01-405 0072. Opens tonight 7.0. Subs. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 "THURBER" selected and played by WILLIAM WINDOM—A MEMORABLE EVENING OF LAUGHTER. Until July 13.

OLD VIC. THE NATIONAL THEATRE (928 7616) Tonight at 7.30 Bernard Shaw's HEARTBREAK HOUSE Tomorrow at 7.30. HAPPY DAYS Wednesday & Friday 7.30. Thurs & Sat. 2.15 & 7.30. Last perfs. of: NO MAN'S LAND Some seats held for sale day of performance from 10 a.m.

OPEN AIR. Regent's Pk. 01-486 2431. New Auditorium opening delayed. THE TAMING OF THE SHREW plays The Round House Until July 5. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM opens here July 16.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. Temp m'ship Nly 8.0 (ex. Mon) MEASURE FOR MEASURE. Shakespeare/Marowitz. "A fascinating exercise in textual tampering." D. Tel. Last 3 weeks. Lunchtime 1.10: PRISONER & ESCORT by Charles Wood.

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0 Fri., Sat. at 6.0 & 8.40. JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM 437 7373 Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.45 TOMMY STEELE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL HANS ANDERSEN "SUMPTUOUS SPECTACLE. SPLENDID SONGS. IT'S WONDERFUL." D. Exp. SEATS AVAIL. THEATRE & AGENTS.

PHOENIX THEATRE. 01-836 8611 Evenings 7.45, Sat. 5.45 & 8.45 GODSPELL "IS MAGNIFICENT"—Sunday Times. LATE NIGHT PERFS. FRIDAY. 10.45.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Mat. Weds. at 3 JIMMY JEWEL ALFRED MARKS in NEIL SIMON'S THE SUNSHINE BOYS "Audience rocking in their chairs."—D. Exp. "A laugh a minute."—D. Tel. "Continuous laughter."—E. Std.

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681 Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.0 JAMES STEWART in HARVEY "Heartwarming Triumph."—E. News. LIMITED SEASON ONLY

QUEEN'S 01-734 1166. Evenings 8.0 Mat. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 VINCENT PRICE CORAL BROWNE CHARLES GRAY in ARDELE "A superb revival of Jean Anouilh's Comedy."—E. News. "A handsome and finely cast production."—D. Tel.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30 Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15 11th MONTH OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES LET MY PEOPLE COME AN ADULT MUSICAL "Never a dull moment."—E. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Evgs. Mon., Fri. at 8. Sats. 5, 8.30. Mats. Wed. & Thurs. at 2.30. Until July 5. Jeremy Irons Zoe Wanamaker "Both excellently attuned performances."—Sun. Telegraph—in THE TAMING OF THE SHREW "SPIRITED EVENING OF MASQUERADING COMEDY." Daily Tel. No perfs. Tomor. & Sat.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Air cond. JOE ORTON FESTIVAL Evgs. 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30 JILL BENNETT PHILIP STONE LOOT "Hilarious." Exp. "Masterpiece." Tms. What The Butler Saw. Previews from July 9.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs. 8 Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 and 8 AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN 23RD YEAR

SAVOY. 01-836 8888 Evenings 8.0, Sat. 5.0 & 8.15 "ALASTAIR SIM at his best."—Tel. RON MOODY DANDY NICHOLS CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE Directed by IAN McKELLEN

SHAFTESBURY. 01-836 6596 Mon.-Fri. 8.0, (Mat. Fri. 5.0—reduced 75p-£1.50). Sat. 5.30, 8.30 WEST SIDE STORY "Bursting to life with undiminished theatrical excitement."—S. Tel. "A definite winner . . . I strongly recommend it."—F. Times. "Miracle". Gdn. "Brilliant". S. Tel.

SHAW THEATRE. 01-388 1394 Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Tu., Fri. 3.0. SUSAN HAMPSHIRE in AS YOU LIKE IT

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30 Doris HARE, Leo FRANKLYN Richard CALDICOT, Andrew SACHS NO SEX PLEASE—WE'RE BRITISH Directed by Allan Davis LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGHTER HIT

TH. UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Mon.-Sat. 1.15 p.m. Thur.-Sat. 10.15 p.m. HOMAGE TO BEEN SOUP by David Lan

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Full air cond. Ev. 8. Mat. Tu. 3. Sat. 5.30, 8.40 MILLICENT MARTIN, AMANDA BARRIE in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR "BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR." Evening Standard Award '73.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317 (No perfs. Mon.). Tues., Fri. 8.0. Wed., Th., Sat. 6.0 & 8.45 MAX BYGRAVES "SWINGALONGAMAX" New Song & Laughter Spectacular with Rogers & Starr, Bobby Crush, Denis Keene & Happy and Full Co.

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765 Evgs. 8.30, Wed., Sat., 6.15 & 8.45 PAUL RAYMOND presents THE CONFESSIONS OF A SEX STAR SNATCH 69 FANTASTIC, HILARIOUS EROTIC ENTERTAINMENT

WIMBLEDON 01-946 5211 ACTORS COMPANY SEASON Ton't 7. Subs. 7.30, Sats. 5 & 8.15 TARTUFFE

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312 PAUL RAYMOND presents LET'S GET LAID featuring JOHN INMAN "ARE YOU BEING SERVED?" Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Evenings at 8 Sat. 5 & 8.30. Mats. Weds. 3 PAUL SCOFIELD as Prospero "SHOULD NOT BE MISSED ON ANY ACCOUNT." B. A. Young, F.T. (Limited season) THE TEMPEST Last 3 weeks. Must close July 12.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic) 928 6363 Ian McKellen, Gemma Jones in ASHES by David Rudkin. Eves. at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.15. Thurs. 2.30.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO 928 6363 THE HOGARTH PUPPETS Sats. 2.30 & 8.15 (wkdays for schools).

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051 From 8.15 Dng & Dncg. At 9.30 New Revue SWEET TEMPTATION and at 11 pm CLIFF RICHARD

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep. perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Wk. & Sun. 2.45, 8.00. 2: MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

ACADEMY ONE (437 2981). Satyajit Ray's DISTANT THUNDER (A). Progs. 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Maria Callas in Pasolini's MEDEA (AA). Progs. 1.30, 3.45, 6.0, 8.30.

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Marcel Carne's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.00.

CASINO. 437 6877. EARTHQUAKE (A). You'll FEEL it as well as see it in SENSURROUND. Sep. Perfs. daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Bookable.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). Sylvia Kristel in JULIA (X). Cont. progs. Wk. 12.50, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.35.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 ALICE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANY MORE (AA). Progs. at 1.55 (not Sun.), 4.0, 6.15, 8.30. Late show Sat. at 11 p.m. Phone bookings.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. THE DAY OF THE LOCUST (X). Progs. daily 2.0, 5.10, 8.15. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 727 5750. Francesco Rosi THE MATTEI AFFAIR (U) 3.25, 6.45, 9.10 & KNOTS (A) 1.15, 4.35, 8. ACTION IN NORTH ATLANTIC (A) Bogart 11.15 p.m.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). See! Hear! Feel! TOMMY (AA). The film event of the year. Sep. Perfs. 1.20, 4.30, 8.0. Sun. 4.30, 8.0. Late Show Fri./Sat. 11.15. All seats bookable.

MINEMA. 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225-6. 1975 ACADEMY AWARDS—BEST ACTOR, Art Carney for his performance in HARRY & TONTO (A).

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) Warren Beatty, Julie Christie, Goldie Hawn in SHAMPOO (X) Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.15, 4.45, 8.15. Shampoo at 1.55, 5.30, 8.55. All seats bkble.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE. (930 6111). BRANNIGAN (A). Cont. Progs. Wk. 1.10, 3.05, 5.35, 8.10.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) Streisand and Caan FUNNY LADY (A). Sep. Perfs. Wk. 2.45, 8.00. All seats bkble.

ODEON, ST MARTIN'S LANE (836 0691/1811). (Fully Air Con.) Lelouch's AND NOW MY LOVE (X). Sep. Perfs. Wk. 1.00, 4.30, 8.00. All seats bkble.

PLAZA 1, Lower Regent St. All seats bookable. THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Daily including Sundays. Progs. 2.45, 7.30.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 818 11th sensational month! EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.), 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late shows 11.45. Fri. & Sats. Seats bkble—Lic'd bar.

SCENE 2, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Perfs. Dly. from 12.30. Lte Show 12.05 Fri. Sat. YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Progs. 12.30, 2.45, 5.05, 7.25, 9.45, 12.05.

SCENE 3, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. Fri. Sat 3.00, 5.20, 8.40. Lte Show Fri. Sat. 11.45. Seats Bkble—All Perfs.

SCENE 4, Leics. Sq. (Wardour St.), 439 4470. 2nd Year. The Film Everybody's Talking About. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00. Lte Show Fri. Sat. 11.30. Box Office Open Daily 10-8. Sun 12-8. Seats Bkble—All Perfs.

THE ARTS

Ted Hughes premiere for Poetry International

This year's Poetry International opens today with *An Evening Without Philip Larkin*, his verse and prose read by Harold Pinter, Ian Hamilton and Charles Osborne. The week's festival, nightly from Monday to Thursday at the ICA, Nash House, The Mall, also includes *Cave Birds*, a new sequence of poems by Ted Hughes, based on drawings by Leonard Baskin, *Grouping*, a programme of poetry, prose and music with members of the Royal Shakespeare Company, and *Celebrating David Jones*, a programme of his verse and prose. On Friday there is a final evening of readings at the Queen Elizabeth Hall.

African drama

Uganda's Abafumi Company return to London to stage their African drama *Renga Moi* (Red Warrior) for two weeks at the Roundhouse from July 28. As part of Peter Daubeny's World Theatre Season they were the first Ugandan company ever to be seen in this country.

CINEMAS

WARNER WEST END, Leicester Square Tel.: 439 0791.

1 UPTOWN SATURDAY NIGHT (A) Cont. Progs. Wk. 2.00, 4.10, 6.20, 8.40.

2 Robert Mitchum THE YAKUZA (AA). Cont. Progs. Wk. 1.30, 3.45, 6.00, 8.20.

3 Steve McQueen, Paul Newman THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. 1.25, 4.40, 7.55. All seats bkble.

EXHIBITIONS

DORKING ANTIQUES FAIR this week. Thurs.-Sat., 11-9 dly., the Dorking Halls, Dorking.

LOOT. Modern silver/jewelry all under £50. Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, EC2. 24 June-12 July: 10-5. Closed Sun.

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176 MASTER PAINTINGS An Exhibition of Recent Acquisitions Until 4 July. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30.

CHARTER GALLERY Borough Rd., Godalming, Surrey. 4466. MARINE EXHIBITION 22nd June-14th July. 10-5, Mon.-Sat. 2-6 Sun.

AT FISCHER FINE ART 30 King St., St. James's, S.W.1. EGON SCHIELE Watercolours, Drawings and Graphics Until 4 July. Mon.-Fri. 10.0-5.30 Sats. 10-12.30 01-839 3942

ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS Presented by IVOR BRYAN, ALPINE GALLERY, 74 South Audley St., W.1. Until June 28. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-1.

GALLERY 21, 13a Grafton St., W.1. International Original Prints A-Z AGAM—ZADKINE 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Tel. 493 6832.

GERALD M. NORMAN GALLERY 8 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1 SUMMER COLLECTION EXHIBITION Fine 18th, 19th & 20th Century watercolours and drawings 11-27 June daily. Sats. 10-1 p.m. Thursday open until 7 p.m.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. Peter LANYON. Reliefs, constructions & related paintings.

GREGORY & KRUML, 47 Albemarle St., W.1. Watercolours by THOMAS MATTHEW ROOKE RWS. Early landscapes and works influenced by Ruskin & Burne-Jones. 17th-28th June, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Sats. 01-629 3017 (Presented by Martyn Gregory).

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1 (Arts Council). THE CONDITION OF SCULPTURE: International selection of work by younger artists. Until 13 July, Mon.-Fri. 10-8. Sat. 10-6, Sun. 12-6. Adm. 40p (Children, students & OAPs 20p & 10p all day Mon. and 6-8 Tues-Fri.).

HEIM GALLERY 59 Jermyn St., S.W.1. Paintings by LUCA GIORDANO. Mon-Fri. 10-5.30.

JOCELYN FIELDING FINE ART LTD. 18th Century Bird Paintings by PETER PAILLOU 9.30-5.30. 28 New Bond St., W.1. 01-499 1122

LEGER GALLERY. Exhibition of English Paintings. Reynolds, Romney, Lawrence, etc. Mon.-Fri. 9-5.30. 13 Old Bond Street. Until June 27th.

MALL GALLERIES The Mall, S.W.1. ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS Annual Exhibition. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Sat. 10-1. Until June 27. Adm. 20p.

MALL GALLERIES The Mall, SW1. DEREK MYNOTT, RBA. Paintings & Watercolours. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Sat. 10-1. Until June 24. FREE.

MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St., W.1. Until further notice: 20th Century Paintings and Sculpture. Also Graphics by Gallery Artists. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

MASTER PRINTS 1820-1930 Annual Summer Exhibition of Etchings and Lithographs from COROT TO MATISSE William Weston Gallery 38 Albemarle St., London, W1X 3FB Mon.-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 10.30-1. Illus. Cat. 25p.

MAYOR GALLERY, 14 South Molton St., W.1. 493 8778 EDWARD ARDIZZONE Watercolours

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY Augustus John-Life and Times Adm. 20p. 15 Carlton House Terrace. A. John—Paintings and Drawings. Adm. 30p. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2-6.

M. NEWMAN LTD 43a Duke Street, St James's, London SW1 "100 YEARS OF ART 1830-1930" Monday to Friday 10 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Closes 27th June, 1975.

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984. PHILIP SUTTON. Mon-Fri 10-5.30 until 31 Jul.

ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION. Contemporary paintings, sculpture etc. Until 27 July. Wkdys 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p. (Mondays 30p). And THE PRIVATE ROOMS AND COLLECTED TREASURES. Until 31 Oct. Wkdys. 10-6 (closed Tuesday). Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p. Students and pensioners half price.

ROY MILES GALLERY EXHIBITION of FLEMISH PAINTINGS until July 10th 6 Duke Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1 Telephone: 01-930 8665 Mondays to Fridays, 10 am to 6 pm

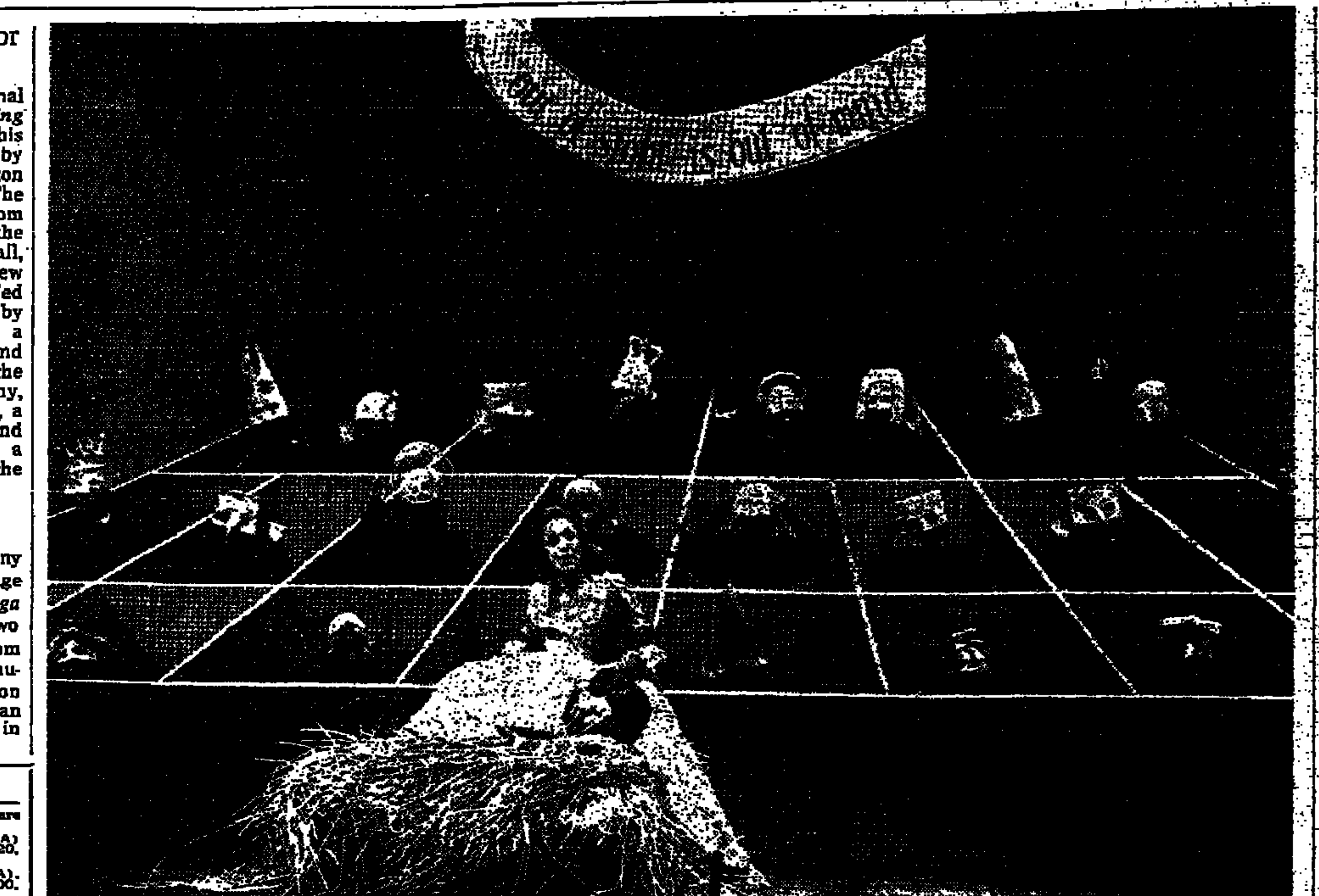
SABIN GALLERIES LTD., 4 Cork St., W.1. "FINE ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL PAINTINGS & DRAWINGS", 15th-30th June Wkdys. 9.30-5.30.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., W.8. 01-937 5883 JOHN BRATBY. Until 11 July.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover Street, W.1. 01-493 5161. ENDANGERED SPECIES. Pictures by world wide artists until July 4th. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6 p.m.

WILLIAM DARBY, 36 New Bond St., 629 5108. CAROLINE HILL. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Until 27th June.

MUST END 29 JULY
Tonight 7.30
HEARTBREAK HOUSE
"John Schlesinger's production is simply stunning" Sunday Times
"Full-scale triumph" Observer
"Truly and literally a wonderful experience" Sunday Telegraph
The National Theatre at the Old Vic
01-928 7616



Jill Gomez, Leo Goeke and Bedlamites

Photograph by Donald Cooper

More Hockney than Hogarth

The Rake's Progress
Glyndebourne

William Mann

It was Glyndebourne which introduced Stravinsky's only full-length opera to Britain, in 1953 at Edinburgh Festival; Carl Ebert's production full of marvellous things, especially Osbert Lancaster's settings, remained for 10 years in the repertory. Now *The Rake's Progress* has returned to Glyndebourne in a new production (something was said about it on this page a week ago) dominated by the new settings of David Hockney who has gone back to Hogarth's engravings, analysed their technical features, then stirred those around in the cauldron of his imagination until a new synthesis emerged.

Hockney's stage pictures hardly at all remind one of Hogarth's "Rake's Progress"—unless in the fearsome, aggressive roaring boys at Mother Goose's, or the black and white caricatures who attend Sellem's auction. The technique of cross-hatching results in striped wigs, trees which might almost be human legs wearing tight check trousers, and an entrancing picture-gallery morning-room for Tom in London; the pictures yield, after the Bearded Lady's arrival, to an equally fantastic display of her *objets d'art*. The effect is more Hockney than Hogarth, particularly in the rest of the brothel scene where Mother Goose presides, a monstrous praying mantis (gleefully and horribly portrayed by Thetis Blacker, even to under-singing her music, this alone a mistake) upon a huge bed, over her staff and customers who crawl into tiny toy cupboards for enjoyment; and in Bedlam (a visual counterpart to the brothel), where the inmates in their boxes look rather like battery fowls.

Hockney's approach, even while stealing prime attention, is well suited to the icy artificiality and mannered wit of the Auden-Kallman libretto and the emotional pendulum of Stravinsky's music; and it makes an ideal background for John Cox's barbed, scrupulously characterized and time production which revels in the absurdities of the action, chills the marrow in the Churchyard scene, but does not deny Anne her sweetness, old Trulove his staid benevolence, or indeed Nick Shadow his attractive qualities which helpfully prevent Anne from seeming a stick of melting barley sugar.

Rakewell himself appears a negative, pretty boy without much enthusiasm for dissipation, a disappointing centre of the action. Leo Goeke may have been manipulated by the producer into a dull puppet (he makes almost nothing of Tom's vivid diction—"Nature, green, unnatural mother" and so on) for the devil's machinations since Donald Gramm's smiling, charming, beautifully sung and enunciated Shadow effortlessly stole the show on Friday—a triumphant British debut for this excellent American baritone. Given this strong central balance—Jill Gomez, known to have been unwell of late, sang rather carefully but often touched the heart, notably with Anne's "It was I who was unworthy"—the producer could lavish sense of humour on Mother Goose, on Rosalind Elias's trim, dynamic Baba (who will in future presumably keep time with the orchestra in her chatterbox aria) and John Fryatt's delightfully foppish Sellem.

Bernard Haitink at first seemed a strange choice as conductor for the production. In the event he gave a strongly projected, dramatic account of the score and secured, as one might expect, exceptionally firm response from his own London Philharmonic Orchestra. Some may maintain that this music should be drawn more finely, as it were with an H rather than a B pencil; I did not find the reading unstylish, indeed much enjoyed the robust approach.

Playing it the way it was at the top

Beach Boys/Elton John
Wembley

Philip Norman

I was lucky enough to be in the press gallery, flung high under the rafters. From there I obtained a breathtaking view, not of Elton John or the Beach Boys, but of the audience which had come to Wembley to see them. One great twitching, impacted mass of bodies and blue denim smothered the arena, rising up on every side to the circumference of the stadium. With tickets at £3.50 per head, and that quantity of heads, it was, as someone remarked, a very nice day to be a promoter.

The press gallery at Wembley is also very nice, but situated quite a long way from the place where they build the stage. A man at this distance is less distinguishable than a microphone. I made use of a pair of binoculars to focus, first on a group of stage-assistants, then on the Eagles at the end of their performance. They are a country rock band of impeccable accomplishment; it was a pity they had to be upstaged by the megaliths still to come.

It is useless to pretend other than that I was at Wembley to see the Beach Boys. Nor that, as I waited for my turn with the binoculars again, I was nerved against disappointment. Brian Wilson, the originating talent, has long since resigned, leaving his brothers Dennis and Carl to recruit fresh members. A look at them through the binoculars proved not encouraging. There was a man in a gold jacket and white turban; a man, behind him, wearing tennis shorts. No flat-tops? No towel shirts? Surely I had found them many years too late.

The music has been preserved. No praise can be too much for artists who keep their work, not merely the way it was but the way it was at the limit of their achievement. They were prepared to do everything—even "In My Room", which for me epitomizes the idyll—working gradually up through "California Girls", "I Get Around", "Little Deuce Coup", each one so complete in its power to create happiness that one wondered what could possibly come at the top.

It was "Good Vibrations", their finest moment in the studio, now heard in the open air with the aid of a gigantic clapping machine.

Elton John appeared in the early evening on a stage converted with white furnishings and potted plants to a style reminiscent of the suburban patio depicted in a department store window. Among this palpable extravagance and a large, complacent band, the legend himself was curiously inconspicuous: I found him at length through the binoculars, dressed in a blue garment like a track suit, seated at a piano decorated with little lights that flashed on and off.

The day had been pleasant, and so I resolved to listen to Elton John's music again. I did so, and again found it to be without incident. Only the lyrics have any effect on me. They make my heart sink. I reasoned that, when he offered to perform the whole of his amusingly titled new album, the slight dwindling in the crowd must be a figment of my own indifference. Then I went outside. Hundreds of people were streaming off down the avenue, into the Wembley sunset.

Vitality of young performers

Westminster Cathedral String Orchestra
St John's, Smith Square

Paul Griffiths

When performers enjoy themselves in making music as much as the Westminster Cathedral String Orchestra did at their concert on Saturday evening, something of their excitement is bound to be transmitted to the audience. A group of young professionals are perhaps more likely than most to approach their work with freshness and vitality, but much of the credit for a delightful evening must go to their conductor, Colin Mawby, who never wavered in drawing from the orchestra sound of bright rhythmic exactness and varied colour. Their accomplishments were evident at once in performances of *Autumn* and *Winter* from Vivaldi's *The Seasons*, where Peter Oundjian's solo playing provided a firm focus. Mr Oundjian is the leader of the orchestra and, though still a student, he displays a pliant tone and an assured command of style and technique.

There was a new piece in the programme: Michael Berkeley's *Meditations*. As one might expect, this was music in a contemplative spirit, though it was not without moments of some passionate drive and, even in the more relaxed passages, the musings were anything but directionless. The work was, indeed, quite cogently developed from a single theme, most of whose forms bore some relation to Gregorian Chant, as Berkeley noted in the programme. It was not a case of quotation, imitation or Messiaen-like reconception, but rather of persistent harking back to the grave, repetitious character of plainsong melody. In style and execution the piece was cautious, perhaps surprisingly so for a composer of under 30: Berkeley has clearly inherited a good deal of his father's finesse, but rather less of his flair.

With Bruckner and Tchaikovsky on the programme in the second half, one might in advance have wished for an ensemble of more than 15 strings. In the event, however, the orchestra were well able to present the solid strength of the Adagio from the former's String Quintet in F major, arranged by Keller and Seaman. Their playing of Tchaikovsky's Suite in C was splendid indeed, by turn majestic, moving and vivacious.

Lyrical music by Russians

Tanya Remenikova/ Alexander Braginsky
Lincoln's Inn

Stephen Walsh

The first of a series of six chamber concerts promoted by the National Trust Concerts Society in the Old Hall at Lincoln's Inn on Friday featured a young Russian husband and wife cello-piano duo, Tanya Remenikova and Alexander Braginsky. Miss Remenikova is a pupil of Rostropovich, and she comes to London with an impressive battery of testimonials. Her playing on Friday confirmed that she is a cellist of exceptional promise, if not yet a completely rounded artist, in which respect, indeed, she was sometimes outshone by her husband.

Miss Remenikova's virtues are characteristically Russian. She produces a gloriously eloquent, singing tone, exercising fine control over the full length of the bow. She hardly played a note out of tune all evening: but better, she hardly played an ill-judged or carelessly placed note, despite being under pressure from quick tempi and from a pianist who always inclined towards urgency and forward movement. All the same her best playing was of lyrical music: the slow movement of Strauss's early sonata, which gives scope for expressive work on the A string, and the "recitative" passages of the Debussy sonata, where her manner was personable if a shade heavy.

Both players misjudged the rather mushy acoustic of the Old Hall: their tempi might have been right in a really dry hall, though personally I found them too quick in the Strauss and in Beethoven's C minor Sonata, where the music always sounded a bit rushed. But throughout Mr Braginsky played with virtuosity and with positive, forceful artistry. His seemed the more cogent intellect, hers perhaps the more melting heart. The combination produced a faintly skittish performance of the Beethoven, but a vigorous one of Strauss and a fascinating, though not entirely clear Debussy. Obviously it will in time do even better.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from Saturday's later editions.

MONDAY BOO[K]

An aging production

Falstaff
Covent Garden

Stanley Sadie

Productions as elaborate Franco Zeffirelli's *Falstaff* always liable to show years, even when they have many to show. This one is 14 years old. Fifteenth-cen Windsor looks decidedly t and the magic of the final s always to my mind rather seems contrived—perhaps lighting has lost its subtlety actual staging of the oper tended to coarsen over the y and although it may be a that the orchestral guffav Verdi's score may aptly paralleled in the action, jinks are surely too high flouncing too affected.

That is not to say tha production has altogether cayed; in this revival, rehe by Ande Anderson, there is a good deal of coordinatio tween action and music. score's hints are well taken much of the detail is timed. I had the impre that, with this team of q witted actors, a good deal spontaneous. Several t have been rearranged; son the Windsor Forest ch graphy, for example, and staff's entry in his finer Act II scene 1.

The cast had several comers, most notably R Kerns as Ford. I liked strong, firm Verdian bar in his scene with Falstaff; was well characterized, s times impassioned singing, plenty of bite and fire i jealousy monologue, and warm lyrical tone, too.

More surprising, perhaps, it was considered necessa import singers for the rol Nannetta and Fenton. I Marimpietri might not thought quite the ideal netta: she sang the fairy q song quite lightly and pre but there was more than en vibrato, and she lacked sweetness and purity of and line that can make scene magical. Ernesto Pol a young Peruvian who had widely in Italy, phrased ton's music with some c and delicacy as well as ard the voice seems a little sle and apt to harden under quite gentle pressure.

The other debutants in roles were Francis Egerto bouncing Bardolph, wit touch of Harpo Marx about making a rumbustious pair Michael Langdon's seas Pistol, and Josephine Bar as Alice. That is a perl surprising but not wholly successful piece of casting, though she cannot readily f her lines in the ensemble: an Alice should she bring good deal of intensity to her music; she is a w actress, and the roma parody in the reading of staff's letter was delightful

There was a particularly and spirited Meg from Gil Knight (a bit overdone in III) and a very invent Quickly from Elizabeth Ba bridge. And at the centre o all was Geraint Evans's Falsta making up for lack of r variety with every other kind enterprise; exaggerated h and there, perhaps, but full character and warmth.

The orchestra, after its exertions, had a weary sou There was a general want vitality and vivacity; and J Matheson provided little of rhythmic tension or textu finesse that the score nee Not, all told, a speci inspiriting evening.

Ditchley dispatches

When the Moon was High
Memoirs of Peace and War 1897-1942

By Ronald Tree

(*Macmillan*, £4.95)

Mr Tree did some other things in life. He is not simply the rich Anglo-American who, at Ditchley Park in Oxfordshire, provided Sir Winston Churchill with the most stately of bomb shelters when Chequers and Chartwell were thought to show up too plainly from the air.

These prime-ministerial descents on Ditchley—"when the moon was high", in Churchill's own splendid phrase—make up the most engaging passages in Mr Tree's memoirs. The great man would arrive like an eighteenth-century monarch with his own aides and secretaries, his own guest list (as Ronald Tree insisted he should), his own moods, which swung from the clouds to the dumps, and his own past-midnight monological habits. Host and hostess were left as exhausted on Monday mornings as Churchill's staff. Still, they had the compensation of walking with history. Sometimes, indeed they had to run to keep up with it, and never more frantically than during the weekend when Rudolf Hess parachuted himself into Scotland.

In the greater part of the book, however, Mr Tree is modestly wielding his own silver spoon. How solidly silver it was can be seen from his picture of his American father's establishment in the England of 70 years ago. On an allowance of about £3,000 a year the household ran to:

a butler and a footman, a cook and even sometimes a passable chef, a kitchen maid, a couple of other maids, a gardener who seemed content to bring up a largish family on a pound a week, a series of grooms, eight or nine polo ponies in addition to the mares and foals, and three hunters.

Ronald Tree himself, born in Warwickshire, was chosen to be Conservative member for Harborough in Leicestershire (where he had done more of ...

Mr Anthony Eden's a appeasement policy in the Thirties. He evokes the at sphere of those years as recalls the venomous way which fellow Conservat rounded on him simply beca he ventured to criticize hitherto immune and hi reverenced Chamberlain.

What he chiefly wishes pass on is his account of wartime work as parliamen private secretary to succes ministers of informatic Reith, Duff Cooper, Bracken, all of whom he cribes with fairness and v out flattery. He went more once to the United States see how British informa was prospering over there. story of continual fights home to secure the releas more news and views America, is enlivened by n comments, surprisingly ca from so kindly a man, named members of the For Office and the Services. professionals of the o departments distrusted, o with reason, many of amateurs in the new mini Perhaps the truth lay s where between: no propag could be effective anyw until we had some mili victories to proclaim. there was no harm, as Mr saw, in preparing the gr for the good seed to come

Mr Tree must be wrong the way, in writing that Nor Ebbutt, formerly correspon of *The Times* in Berlin, jo other journalists in the ba the ministry. Poor Ebbutt n recovered from an incapac ing stroke in September Yet on the whole, Mr T memory sustains him well. good sense and good hu were missed in the Hous Commons after the war he went back across Atlantic.

Iverach McDon[ald]

Books on Thursday inclu thoughts for holiday read with reviews by Michael cliffe, A. S. Byatt, Theroux, Louis Heren, Howard ... Philippa ...

A Times Profile

Kennedy Assassination

All the world loves a conspiracy

The "other gunman" theory:

This photograph was believed to support the idea that Kennedy was shot by an unidentified sniper from a grassy knoll above Elm Street-the policeman (arrowed) was thought to be looking towards the spot

With many other people I can remember what I was doing when President Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963. Alas, I was *not with him in* Dallas. Mr Kennedy had gone to Texas to launch his campaign for reelection one year later, and I decided that it was much too early to begin boring readers of *The Times* by indulging in my secret passion for Democratic presidential campaigns.

I was in the Washington office when the warning bell sounded on the news printer, and I can remember watching horrified as the machine slowly tapped out the first bulletin. I occasionally awake in a cold sweat in the small hours but not only because I had missed one of the great stories of the century. After all these years, the Kennedy assassination has not yet become another chapter in the history books. Too many people still refuse to believe the official version of, what really happened that day.

The Warren Commission concluded that the assassin was Lee Harvey Oswald, and that neither he nor Jack Ruby, his murderer, was *part of a conspiracy, domestic* or foreign. The chairman of the commission was the late Chief Justice of the United States, Mr Earl Warren. Among its distinguished members was Mr Gerald Ford, now President of the United States. The commission heard 552 witnesses and received more than 3,000 reports from law-enforcement agencies, which had conducted 26,000 interviews. The evidence filled 26 volumes, but all this was rejected as a whitewash.

Several theories were evolved purporting to prove that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy, that Oswald could *not have fired* all the bullets, and that the victim was shot from the front and not from the rear. A photograph was said to prove that an unidentified sniper also fired from a *grassy knoll above Elm Street.*

Four years later, Mr Jim Garrison, the New Orleans district attorney, claimed that there was a conspiracy, launched his own bizarre inquiry and unsuccessfully brought charges. Mr John Sparrow, Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, took 17,000 words to defend the commission in *The Times Literary Supplement.* One of the disbelievers, Mr Mark Lane, retorted that Mr Sparrow's article was "based almost entirely upon his abysmal ignorance of the facts and his own prejudice".

The disbelievers published their versions in about two dozen books. Four novels, three feature films and innumerable television programmes followed. Some preferred to believe that Oswald was innocent simply because he denied responsibility before he himself was killed by Ruby, a small-time crook. Others believed that Oswald was an agent or informer for the Central Intelligence Agency or the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Two Watergate conspirators, Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis, were afterwards said to be in Dallas at the time, and were actually briefly detained at the scene of the assassination.

Earlier this year, Mr Henry Gonzales, a Texas congressman, formally proposed that Congress should review the case. This may have helped persuade the Rockefeller Commission on the CIA to announce a few days ago that the agency and the Watergate conspirators were in no way involved. The Vice-President succeeded only in arousing suspicion again.

Given man's weakness for the conspirational theory of history, one must assume that millions of people all over the world share the doubts of the disbelievers nearly 12 years after the event. This is unhealthy and possibly dangerous. For that reason, the question should be posed again. What really happened?

The Warren Commission concluded that the shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired from the sixth-floor window at *the south-*east corner of the Texas School Book Depository. This was determined upon the following:

- Witnesses saw a rifle fired from the window.
- The three bullets were fired from the 6.5mm *Mannlicher-Carcano rifle* found on the sixth floor of the depository.
- The three used cartridge cases found near the rifle were fired from the same rifle.
- The windscreen of the presidential limousine was struck by a bullet fragment on the inside surface of the glass, but was not penetrated.
- The nature of the wounds and the position of the car at the time of the shooting proved that the shots were fired from above and behind the limousine.
- President Kennedy was first struck by a bullet which entered at the back of his neck and exited through the lower front portion of his neck. The second bullet *entered the right-rear portion* of his head, causing a massive and fatal wound.

The commission concluded that Oswald fired the shots because:

- The rifle was owned by and in the possession of Oswald.
- Oswald carried the rifle into the depository that *morning.*
- Oswald, at the time of the assassination, was present at the window from which the shots were fired.
- After the assassination, the rifle and the improvised paper bag, in which Oswald brought it to the depository, were found on the sixth floor.
- A rifleman of Oswald's capabilities could have fired the shots within the elapsed time of shooting.
- Oswald lied to the police after his arrest.
- Oswald had attempted to kill Major General Edwin Walker on April 10, 1963, thereby demonstrating his disposition towards human life.

The commission also concluded that Oswald killed police patrolman J. D. Tippit approximately 45 minutes after the assassination; that nine eye-witnesses positively identified *Oswald*; that cartridge cases found at the scene of this shooting were fired from the revolver in Oswald's possession at the time of his arrest; that the revolver was purchased by and belonged to Oswald; that Oswald's jacket was found along the path of flight taken by the gunman; and that 35 minutes after the Tippit killing Oswald resisted arrest by attempting to shoot another police officer.

As to the murder of Oswald by Jack Ruby on November 24, 1963, the commission concluded that Ruby entered the basement of the Dallas police department shortly after 11.17 am and killed Oswald at 11.21 am; that there was no evidence to support the rumour that Ruby may have been assisted by any members of the police department in the killing of Oswald; and that the decision to transfer Oswald *to the county jail* in full public view was unsound. Of critical importance was the fact that reporters and others were not excluded from the basement even after the *police were notified of threats* to Oswald's life.

The commission found no evidence that Oswald was involved with any person or *group in a conspiracy to assassinate* the President, although it had thoroughly investigated all facets of Oswald's associations, finances, and personal habits, *particularly during the period following* his return from the Soviet Union in June 1962. No evidence was found to show that Oswald was employed, persuaded, or *encouraged by any foreign government to* assassinate the President, although it had reviewed the circumstances surrounding his defection to the Soviet Union, his life *there, his known contacts with the Fair* Play for Cuba committee, and his contacts with the Cuban and Soviet embassies.

As for Oswald the man, the former *Marine, the commission concluded on the* evidence available that he acted alone; and although it could not determine his motives, there were personal factors that *might have influenced his decision. These* included his deep-rooted resentment of all authority; his inability to enter meaningful relationships with people and a *continuous* pattern of rejecting his environment in favour of new surroundings; his urge to try to find a place in history, and his despair at times over his failure.

There was also his avowed commitment to Marxism and communism, which was expressed by his antagonism towards the United States, his defection to the Soviet *Union and his efforts to go to Cuba. Each* of these contributed to his capacity to risk all in cruel and irresponsible actions.

The picture drawn by the commission report is of a rootless and angry man without a cause. The world was to have experience of many such men afterwards, the assassin of Robert Kennedy, the radical Weathermen, the Ulster sectarian terrorists, the Angry Brigade, the Baader-Meinhoff gang, and many more. Perhaps because Oswald was one of the first to emerge many people found it difficult to accept such mindless violence. Then there was his *murder, which snuffed out not only the* alleged assassin but also hopes of substantiating first-hand evidence. The deficiencies of the Secret Service and the Dallas police *department also fed suspicion.*

That said, even its defenders admit that the Warren Commission's report contains unanswered questions and unresolved anomalies. One suggestion is that the members were so distinguished that they had too little time to devote to the investigation. Another, rarely articulated but in the back of many rational minds, is that faced with a political crisis of the greatest magnitude, the commission, or some of its members, reached, perhaps unwittingly, for the easy solution of blaming a dead man.

Perhaps. Chief Justices of the United States are political animals as well as jurists. It is human, and very American, to bury the past and face the future without unnecessary encumbrances. An untried *and unelected President was in the White* House, the country was deeply divided—the depths of the divisions were soon to become self-evident—and the suggestion that Oswald was a creature of the communists and/or the CIA was too dangerous to be allowed to lurk in dark minds.

These are but a few of the possible factors which could have influenced the commission, but I reject them. Chief Justice Warren may have been a disappointed politician, but he was an honourable man, a reformer, a judge who always asked himself the question "is it fair?" I for one refuse to believe that he would have been party to what itself would be a conspiracy, a conspiracy of elitists who believed that they knew what it was best for the nation to know.

That, *of course, is only a personal* opinion. More to the point, none of the theories put forward by the disbelievers is really persuasive, and those based on *alleged evidence have been disproved.* For instance, the disbelievers argued that the film shot by Orville Nix, an amateur photographer, was evidence that a sniper *was on that grassy knoll above Elm Street.* It was arguable, at least for the suspicious, but the Itek Corporation, which specializes in photographic analysis, concluded that the purported figure of a rifleman was actually the shadow of a tree.

The Rockefeller Commission also proved beyond reasonable doubt that the photographs of tramps taken on the day of the assassination were not of Hunt and Sturgis, the Watergate conspirators. As for the Zapruder film, which seemed to suggest that Kennedy was also shot from the front, the experts consulted said that a head wound produces an explosion of tissue at the area where the bullet leaves the head, and causes a jet effect which almost instantly moves the head back in the direction from which the bullet came.

Other conspirational theories have either been disproved or shown to be inconclusive, and many rational men and women have long been prepared to accept the conclusions of the Warren Commission report, despite its imperfections. They were no more or less than could be expected. A commission or court can only go on the evidence available, but the scope of the official investigation was unprecedented. It is possibly worthwhile to remember that the late Mr J. Edgar Hoover was then the director of the FBI, and he had always believed in the theory *of international communist conspiracy.* One can assume that he did his best to prove that President Kennedy was its victim.

It *remains that man, especially* American man, is prone to accept the conspirational theory of history. Watergate demonstrated that a conspiracy could be *hatched and implemented from the White* House, which is under constant surveillance from the press and Congress. This, no doubt, will keep alive the con*spirational theories about the Kennedy* assassination, in spite of the fact that unlike Watergate, no Bernstein and Woodward has proved them.

Louis Heren

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SPORT

Tennis

Holders to retain both singles titles

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

In the next few days many tennis players will fulfil a lifetime ambition by competing at Wimbledon for the first time. About a dozen others may reasonably feel that they could emerge from the game's greatest festival as champions. Between these extremes are a host of players who dream of glory but know that, logically, they can hope for no more than fleeting distinction in supporting roles.

Gathered around all these will be the game's business fraternity, *hoping for future profit* from present pleasure. As for the public, many (such as aspiring players and relatives from distant places) will be content merely to be there even if it means spending an hour or two in a dim tunnel, queuing patiently in the hope that they may see the match of their choice.

For those closely involved in the game, Wimbledon is a time for renewing friendships and reviving memories. This season it has also acquired a special stature as the year's only important event played on grass. The Australian championships lack the depth of cosmopolitan talent assembled at Wimbledon and Forest Hills, where the United States championships will, for the first time, be contested on loose-top courts, commonly described as clay. No wonder that players with grass-court pretentions have been unusually diligent in their preparations for Wimbledon.

The prize money has been raised by £11,775 to a record total of £108,875. The men's champion will win £10,000, the women's £7,000. An innovation is the allocation of £8,075 to the expanded plate events for 64 men and 32 women. These should ensure an improved programme for players and spectators alike during the second week. *The men's plate may* include distinguished clay court players who have come to Wimbledon for fun, with no preparation on grass because they have been busy playing Davis Cup matches.

The most attractive and exciting tennis will probably occur in the men's doubles. Newcombe's injury means that he and Roche *cannot* defend their title. But the rest of the doubles specialists are all in the draw, among them the successive winners of the World Championship Tennis title: Lutz and Smith, Hewitt and McMillan, Gottfried and Ramirez.

The draw also includes Connors and Nastase, who won Wimbledon from a weak field in 1973, Alexander and Dent, champions of Australia, and Okker and Riessen, *who have been among the* leading pairs since 1968. The strength of the entry is such that Case and Masters, who won the 1974 Australian title and have twice contested the WCT play-off series, are not even seeded.

What joyous consolation the doubles will provide for those who can go to Wimbledon only at the end of the working day. But, inevitably though regrettably, the order of play and the media will con*centrate attention on the singles*, on the elemental rigours of man-to-man or woman-to-woman combat. Those of us who recently emerged starry-eyed from Paris may feel that the rallies will mostly finish as they are becoming interesting at Wimbledon, like watching draughts instead of chess. But much will *depend on the pace of* the courts and the nature of the weather during the second week.

In 1970 the courts became worn and unusually slow. Such players as Rosewall, Gimeno and Françoise Durr prospered. If that happens again, the slow-court specialists will be grateful and all forecasts could be confounded. As for the weather, a few bad days could make the programme congested and deny the aging and the ailing the day's rest they will need between matches during the second week.

Not since 1948, when the game *was still settling down* after the war, has the men's title gone to a player (on that occasion, Robert Falkenburg) with no previous experience of a *singles final of this* stature. The implications reduce the number of likely winners this year. Connors, champion of Wimbledon, the United States and South Africa, is the obvious favourite. He is playing well and has an insatiable appetite for success. "I'm still the challenger", he says. "If I don't challenge anybody else; I challenge myself."

If Connors fails (and Tanner or Nastase could give him a torrid *match in the semi-final round*), then at least four men could have a chance. Primarily there is Ashe or Rosewall, but possibly Nastase or Smith, should Wimbledon rekindle the fire of inspiration both have lacked during the past two years. It is doubtful if even Rosewall knows how well Rosewall will play. He is 40 but seems ageless.

Heavily beaten by Connors at Wimbledon and Forest Hills last year, he would be relieved if someone could remove Connors from his path. Ashe holds the WCT title and is a former United States and Australian champion. He is well *prepared, in good* form, confident and eager. But I wonder whether his forehand volley and forehand drive will take the strain for two weeks.

Tanner may be capable of reaching the final but the chances are that he would then yield to a player with more experience of the big occasion. Roche looks a *good outsider and* Alexander's recent form suggests that he might surprise us. Roche, aged 30, entered Wimbledon primarily to play doubles with Newcombe yet may have his best chance of winning the singles. Roche has the experience and the class and is playing well.

However, an operation on an Achilles tendon kept him out of the game from January to the end of April. At Nottingham last week he beat Alexander, Ashe and Tanner but he may not be fit enough to win a succession of longer matches at Wimbledon. "One should do all one's road work about two months before—but I couldn't do that." Roche may have to play Case, Rosewall, Smith or Okker (who beat him on Saturday), Ashe and Connors, in successive matches. It seems too much to ask.

Of the other seeds, Borg, Vilas and Ramirez have yet to inspire confidence on grass. Vilas won the Commercial Union Masters tournament on grass but was spared the heavyweight opposition he *must overcome at Wimbledon.* Okker is playing well but lacks basic strength and is unlikely to stay in top gear for a fortnight. If pressed to forecast, I would take Connors to beat Ashe in the final.

Christine Evert, who holds the Wimbledon, French and Italian titles, said recently: "Grass takes more out of me than clay. I'm not confident on it and have to work harder. It's a faster game." Yet her forecourt play is maturing in technique and confidence. She should win again. But first she must regain her strength after a debilitating attack by a stomach bug that prevented her from having match practice on grass at Eastbourne. Another doubt at the back of her mind must concern the presence of a few players who can beat her, notably Billie Jean King, Evonne Cawley (formerly Goolagong), and Virginia Wade.

Mrs King, five times champion, is 31 and no longer plays full-time. But in her stroke-production, tactics and footwork she remains an exemplary player and her appetite for competition seems inexhaustible. At Forest Hills she beat Mrs Cawley, who had previously disposed of Miss Evert. Mrs Cawley, too, is playing well enough to be regarded as a possible winner. She was married last Thursday and it remains to be seen how this new chapter in her life affects her tennis.

Miss Wade, who beat Mrs King on Saturday and is having the best year of her career, has the experience and the ability to win Wimbledon. But in the past the weight of public expectation has often made her play rather than inspiring her. If she can conquer herself, she may conquer everyone else. Margaret Court, three-times champion, is 32, has two children, and has recently had a troublesome calf muscle. It is doubtful if she has the form or the fitness to stay the course.

Martina Navratilova is too heavy and too raw on grass to invite confidence. But she has the game for it and in the next week or so could acquire the assurance she needs. Olga Morozova is not the player she was a year ago. The champion of South Africa, Kerry Reid, formerly Melville, beat Mrs Cawley last year but has been bothered by a leg muscle and in any case seems unlikely to win three successive tough matches which she would have to do.

Miss Evert or Mrs King v Miss Wade or Mrs Cawley. It is difficult to be more precise than that in predicting the final. Connors is certainly a stronger favourite than Miss Evert. But let us see what the courts are like next week.

Rest before the ordeal: Okker (left) and Tanner relax; Riessen signs autographs at Hurlingham yesterday. They are the ninth, eleventh and thirteenth seeds respectively at Wimbledon.

Order of play today

CENTRE: J. S. Connors v J. M. Lloyd; A. R. Ashe v R. A. J. Hewitt; R. Taylor v J. Elliot; I. S. Okker v N. Pilic.
ONE: D. Patron v N. A. Fraser; M. Cox v I. Tiriac; A. D. Roche v J. Hrebec; K. R. Rosewall v C. Barazzutti.
TWO: B. Borg v J. Andrew; A. Metreveli v A. Amritraj; R. Tanner v R. C. Lutz; I. Nastase v I. Kalogeropoulos.
THREE: J. W. Jones v B. Anderson; R. Ramirez v N. Spear; M. Lara v J. W. Feaver; S. R. Smith v R. M. Bergman.
FOUR: V. Gerulaitis v R. G. Ruffels; J. G. Alexander v J. Kidd; C. Dowdeswell v G. C. Richey; R. Fisher v P. Dominguez.
FIVE: J. K. Andrews v F. Svensson; B. Mignot v C. W. Owens; A. J. Stone v J. Borowiak; P. Bertolucci v J. R. Gonzalez.
SIX: B. E. Gottfried v R. A. Lewis; M. T. Carroll v V. Pecci; R. P. Dell v R. W. Drysdale; M. C. Riessen v P. Proisy.
SEVEN: V. Amritraj v B. J. Phillips-Moore; G. Vilas v R. J. Simpson; G. E. Reid v D. McMillan; A. Zugarelli v H. Rahim.
EIGHT: I. Molina v B. Milton; J. Loyo-Mayo v A. G. Fawcett; W. L. Rim v R. D. Crealy; P. C. Deal v J. Pinecky.
NINE: R. Farrow v C. M. Robinson; R. J. Moore v J. W. Cain; J. Penner v P. Cornejo; R. J. Carmichael v K. G. Warwick.
TEN: W. J. Austin v J. G. Pugh; A. Mayer v A. R. Gardiner; P. B. McNamara v M. R. Edmondson; R. Thng v I. F. Gaulois.
ELEVEN: K. Meiler v S. E. Stewart; J. Fassbender v M. Kury; D. Dowlen v J. C. Monasterio; A. J. Pattison v I. Kuci.
TWELVE: M. Esler v D. T. Crawford; P. C. Rome v F. J. Pohlmann; T. R. Wanke v C. S. Dibley; S. Kronheim v P. F. McNair.
THIRTEEN: G. Battrick v G. R. Stilwell; J. Kamiwazumi v R. J. van Dillen; W. Fibak v C. Mukerjea; R. I. Kreiss v R. Case.
FOURTEEN: J. Velasco v C. Kinnaye; C. M. Passarell v J. W. Boucher; H. Eischenbroich v M. J. Holecek; S. Ball v H. Rose.
COURTS TO BE ARRANGED: I. W. Gorman v J. C. Shaffer; A. Panatta v L. Alvarez; J. Kodes v G. Goven; G. Masters v J. K. Holladay.

Association decides to expel players who place bets

A large majority of leading players at Wimbledon want *betting* on tennis matches prohibited. They were warned yesterday that they will face expulsion from their *Association* if caught making bets. The decision was taken by the Association of Tennis Professionals, regarded as the players' trade union, at their annual meeting in London and asked the Wimbledon authorities to reconsider their plans to have a betting-shop in the grounds.

Betting on tennis matches was introduced for the first time when Ladbroke's set up a shop at the tournament in Nottingham last week. There were soon queues of players waiting to place bets on *individual matches and on one day* they cleaned the bookies out. At Wimbledon, William Hill will operate, but following the events at Nottingham the committee of management of the championships have put a ban on players using the facilities.

Arthur Ashe, the ATP president, said: "Among *all the evils* to be avoided, every sport sees gambling as the most potentially damaging. Gambling has at various times seriously harmed such great sports as football, baseball and basketball. Tennis and the professionals who play the game can be justifiably proud that no hint of scandal has stained the sport. We are determined to do all we can to see that the fabric of the game is not harmed by gambling. With this in mind both the directors and the members have voted to prohibit under threat of expulsion any member proved to be gambling on tennis.

"This new rule takes effect *immediately. Furthermore,* ATP goes on record as deploring the establishment of gambling on tennis at tournaments and asks that Wimbledon and any other tournament planning to do so promptly reconsiders and so join the players in helping to keep our game free from the problems caused by a close association with gambling." The ATP board discussed the problem on Saturday night and yesterday's meeting endorsed its findings by a 57-9 vote.

John Probert, a representative of William Hill, said: "We have made amicable arrangements with the authorities to have a betting-tent at Wimbledon today. We will *not bet on every match, but will* act in a responsible manner. We will bet on close individual matches and matches with big public interest. We will probably not bet on more than four matches on one day, but will naturally bet on the men and women to win the tournament outright."

Motor racing

Hunt holds off Lauda's prolonged challenge

From John Blunsden
Zandvoort, June 22

James Hunt broke the run of Ferrari victories here this afternoon with a brilliant win in the Dutch Grand Prix. At the end of 75 laps barely more than a second separated his Ford-powered Hesketh from Lauda's 12-cylinder Ferrari after a *battle which* had lasted for more than 30 laps and had produced the most exciting race of the European season.

Afterwards, Lauda, who retains his lead in the world championship by a margin of 13 points over Reutemann (fourth behind Regazzoni) said that he could not *match the speed of Hunt's car.* For the Hesketh team it was a thoroughly deserved victory after a period during which they have found it difficult to recapture their early season form.

Before the race, a repeat of last year's Ferrari runaway victory had seemed highly likely. Then, *the two Italian cars filled the front* row of the 24-car grid, and there was the prospect of the entire field having to stop for a change of tyres as the track dried out *after a rainstorm* before the race.

When similar weather conditions had occured at the Monaco Grand Prix last month, the Ferrari pitwork had been among the best in the race. It was to prove the same today, although this time events were not to go so smoothly for the Ferrari team, *whose manager, Luco Montezemolo,* broke a leg after stepping into the path of Peterson's car as it accelerated out of the pits.

Although Lauda took his customary lead at the start, Regazzoni was slow away and Scheckter slipped ahead of him to keep the leader in sight until the *inevitable pit stops.* The first to pull in was Hunt, who had been running in fourth place behind Regazzoni. It was a shrewd move by the English driver to *bring his* car in after only seven laps when the track was still damp and slippery.

It meant that he would have to drive with great skill and care for the first few laps on "dry" tyres, but at least he was able to obtain the maximum advantage from the drying track and avoid the later traffic jam in the pits road. His stop took 54 seconds compared with the 28 seconds for Lauda, who stopped six laps later. By the time everyone had changed tyres and rejoined the race, Hunt had found himself in the lead from Jarier's UOP Shadow, Lauda's Ferrari, Emerson Fittipaldi's McLaren, Scheckter's Tyrrell, Regazzoni's Ferrari and Pryce's Shadow.

Lauda immediately launched his attack on Jarier's second place. Their battle brought them from 12 to only four seconds behind *Hunt by lap 44, when Lauda* squeezed past into second place to begin his long challenge for the lead. Almost immediately, Jarier dropped out after a tyre deflation. Emerson Fittipaldi's race had ended four laps earlier with a broken engine.

Pryce, meanwhile, had *dropped behind Reutemann and* Peterson, who continued to fight a close battle until Peterson parked his John Player Lotus after losing fuel pressure five laps from *the finish when seemingly* set for fourth place. Two laps earlier Scheckter had seemed an equally secure fourth, but had limped to the pits with a hole in his engine.

Pryce, worried by deteriorating brakes, was also overtaken on lap 56 by Mass and on lap 63 by Pace. When Mass had also abandoned his car, the Welshman's perseverence was rewarded by a point for sixth place for the second race in succession. He was followed home *by Brise in the Embassy Hill.*

Inevitably, the multitude of pit stops made this a confusing grand-prix to follow. But even for those who may not have been sure of the complete race order, the sight of Hunt and Lauda driving at the limit for lap after lap on a track which demands more driving skill than most must have been one of the memorable occasions of the first half of this year's world championship season.

RESULTS: 1, J. Hunt (Hesketh-Ford), 1hr 46min 57.90sec; 2, N. Lauda (Ferrari 312T); 3, C. Reutemann (Ferrari 312T); 4, C. Regazzoni (Martini Brabham-Ford); 5, C. Pace (Martini Brabham BT44); 6, T. Pryce (UOP Shadow-Ford); 7, T. Brise (Embassy Hill-Ford); 8, M. Donohue (Penske-Ford); 9, P. Depailler (Elf-Tyrrell-Ford); 10, G. van Lennep (Ensign-Ford); 11, W. Fittipaldi (Copersucar-Fittipaldi-Ford); 12, J. Scheckter (Williams-Ford).

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Lauda, 38 pts; 2, Reutemann, 25 pts; 3, E. Fittipaldi, 21 pts; 4, C. Pace, 18 pts; Regazzoni and J. Hunt, 16 pts; 7, J. Scheckter, 15 pts; 8, P. Depailler, 11 pts; 9, J. Mass, 10 pts; 10, J. Ickx, R. Peterson and M. Andretti, 9 pts.

CONSTRUCTORS' CHAMPIONSHIP: Ferrari, 61 pts; 2, Brabham-Ford, 58 pts; 3, McLaren-Ford, 26½ pts; 4, Tyrrell-Ford, 17 pts; 5, Hesketh-Ford, 16 pts; 6, Lotus-Ford, 6 pts; 7, Shadow-Ford, 5 pts; 8, Parnelli-Ford, 5 pts; 9, Penske-Ford, 2 pts; 10, March-Ford and Hill-Ford, 1 pt.

James Hunt after breaking Ferrari's run of victories.

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SPORT

Golf

Apart from Oosterhuis foreign entrants find pace too hot

Medinah, Illinois, June 22.—Frank Beard, who has not won a tournament since 1971, carried a three-stroke lead into the final round of the 75th United States Open golf championship at the *Medinah Country Club.*

Beard, aged 36, passed eight other golfers to seize the third round lead yesterday with a round of 67 (four under par) that gave him a 54-hole total of 210, three strokes ahead of Tom Watson and Patrick Fitzsimons.

Watson, who held a two-stroke lead after the third round of last *year's Open only to crash with a* score of 79 during the final round, squandered his lead yesterday with a round of 78 (seven over par). Fitzsimons, who shared the lead in the first round with Watson and was five strokes behind at the start of the third round, went round in 73.

Four strokes behind Beard at 214 were Peter Oosterhuis, of Britain, Ben Crenshaw and Lou Graham. The 27-year-old Oosterhuis, in the day's most remarkable recovery, covered the first nine holes in 41 (five under par). This figure included the loss of three strokes when he hit his tee shot into a lake near the second green.

But Oosterhuis, playing in his *first year on the United States* professional circuit, rallied for a score of 31 (four under par) on the second nine. He had four birdies to come in with a score of 72 (one under par).

Crenshaw, in second place after the second round and three strokes behind Watson, had a round of 76 yesterday, while Graham had a 68.

Another stroke behind at 215 were Hubert Green, who had a 68, Joe Inman, and Jay Haas, an amateur. Lee Trevino, twice the winner of the United States and British Open championships, slipped to a score of 75 and was in a group of five at 216.

Jack Nicklaus, who had been favoured to win a fourth United States Open title, had trouble with his driving and putting and also came in with a 75 that put him at 217, along with Arnold Palmer and Jim Wiechers. Palmer, after achieving par figures over the first nine holes, went two over par at the 18th to finish with a round of 73.

Hale Irwin, the winner of last year's Open, was another stroke behind at 218; Forrest Fezler, runner-up to Irwin at Winged Foot in 1974, was at 219 after a round of 71.

Apart from Oosterhuis, the remaining foreign entries in the field of 67 that survived the 36-hole cut were well off the pace. Gary Player, of South Africa, the 1965 winner, had a 72, his best round of the tournament, which left him at 220 along with Tom Weiskopf, who had a 74. The other foreign entry, Bob Stanton, of Australia, had a round of 78 that left him well back at 227. A record crowd of 25,000 saw *yesterday's play.*

The leaders after three rounds were:

210: F. Beard, 74, 69, 67.
213: T. Watson, 67, 68, 78; P. Fitzsimons, 67, 73, 73.
214: P. Oosterhuis (GB), 69, 73, 72; L. Graham, 74, 72, 68; B. Crenshaw, 70, 68, 76.
215: H. Green, 74, 73, 68; J. Inman jun, 72, 72, 71; J. Haas, 74, 69, 72.
216: L. Trevino, 72, 69, 75; E. Pearce, 75, 71, 70; R. Massengale, 71, 74, 71; *Miller Barber*, 74, 71, 71.
217: J. Wiechers, 68, 73, 76; A. Palmer, 69, 75, 73; J. Nicklaus, 72, 70, 75.
218: H. Irwin, 74, 71, 73; A. Geiberger, 72, 72, 74; T. Dill, 72, 69, 77.
220: G. Player (SA), 75, 73, 72.
221: D. Graham (Australia), 71, 76, 74.
227: B. Stanton (Australia), 77, 72, 78.—Reuter.

Beard playing a chip shot to the 11th green.

French racing

Air Landais too strong for Captain Christy

From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, June 22

Captain Christy made a brave attempt to win today's Grand Steeplechase de Paris at Auteuil, taking up the running with a circuit to race and only being caught by Air Landais in the last 100 yards. However, he was tiring fast on the sticky ground and was finally beaten four lengths. The going had been fast, but storms in the past few days made it heavy on top, though still firm beneath. The time of 8min 58sec was exactly 30sec slower than that of last year's race.

Always in second or third place in the first two and a half miles, Captain Christy went to the front jumping the water in front of the stands for the second time. He quickly went clear of Lucky Boy (third last year), Hasty Love (second last year and favourite today), and the American-bred Royal Exile. Although this trio chased him gamely and still held their places rounding the final turn, none of them ever looked capable of catching Captain Christy.

The Irish challenger still looked sure to win coming to the final obstacle, a hurdle, though Air Landais, who had been at least 50 yards behind on the last turn, was making rapid headway. Running on strongly in the hands of Patrick Beyer, Air Landais caught Captain Christy 100 yards from home and quickly drew away. Hasty Love and Royal Exile stayed on for third and fourth places.

Captain Christy might well have won if the going had remained fast. He had never tried a longer distance than the three miles five furlongs of the Whitbread Gold Cup, in which he was second to April Seventh, and he reached the limit of his stamina in the closing stages. A five-year-old entire, Air Landais carries the colours of Mrs Marie-Claire Frolich, but is owned in partnership with Daniel Wildenstein, the owner of Allez France. Wildenstein sold all his jumpers at auction on May 16, retaining only this one half share. It was a shrewd move, as this 22-1 winner earned £48,000 at the official Jockey Club rate, or £54,300 at current rates of exchange. Captain Christy's share of the world's richest steeplechase was £21,700 at the current rate.

GRAND STEEPLECHASE DE PARIS (£48,000: 4m 1f)
Air Landais, b h, by Arabian—Reine des Landes (Mrs M.-C. Frolich), 5-9-1 .... P. Beyer 1
Captain Christy, 8-10-1 R. Coonan 2
Hasty Love, 7-10-1 .... R. Renaud 3
ALSO RAN: Giquin, Kinloid, Dadou, Rusée, Whipvaya, Lucky Boy, Chic Type, Royal Exile, Couchette, Santino, Grey Rabbit.
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 23.50 francs: places, 4.20, 2.10, 1.60. G. Pelat. 4l, 3l. 8min 58sec.

Jimsun lands the odds in Denmark

Jimsun, the first English-trained horse ever to run in Denmark, landed odds of 5-2 on in the £4,100 BP Pokallob over nine furlongs at Klampenborg, Copenhagen on Saturday.

Ridden by Paul Cook, Jimsun took up the running with a little under two furlongs to go and held on from the fast-finishing German-trained outsider, Friedsee. Although there was only a neck in it, Cook had a little in hand. Third was the Danish-bred but Norwegian-trained Samedi.

Trained at Malton by Herbert *Jones, Jimsun was bought by his* Swiss owner, Eddie Widmer, shortly before winning the Earl of Sefton Stakes at Newmarket in April.

Polo

Royal Windsor Cup for Jersey Lilies

By Andrew Porter

The polo week at the Guards Club drew to a close in the splendid weather which has been a feature of the week. A large crowd watched Jersey Lilies win the Royal Windsor Cup, defeating Los Locos 5—2 in a great galloping final.

Eric Moller, who sponsored the team, has always encouraged young players and 10 years ago three unknown young men, Diaz, Kemple and Edward Moore, played with the veteran, Hanut Singh, to win the Gold Cup for Jersey Lilies. The three young men who played with Alberdi yesterday may well have a fine polo future in front of them. Alberdi was magnificent, dominating every piece of play and keeping his team well on the attack. He hit four goals himself, but even more important was his generalship.

Los Locos played again as a team but Kent's marking of McKay robbed their forwards of their usual chances. Gemmell at back played the game of his life, hitting strong backhanders and scoring both his side's goals.

Two great ponies carried Alberdi magnificently to victory, the chestnut mare Malvina and the brown Picassa.

The final of the Archie David Cup also produced a capital game. The Blues and Royals beat Toulston 6—2. Although the veteran Kishan Singh battled hard for Toulston, the well drilled regimental polo of the Blues and Royals wore Toulston down.

Playing to each other and without thought of individual prowess, this excellent soldiers' team had already won the Inter-Regimental Cup a fortnight ago, and are a delight to watch.

JERSEY LILIES: E. Horswell (0), 1; A. J. Kent (5), 2; J. J. Alberdi (7), 3; J. Kidd (4), back.
LOS LOCOS: Mrs Tomlinson (3), 1; Capt F. Tomlinson (3), 2; J. McKay (5), 3; D. Gemmell (3), back.
BLUES AND ROYALS: N. Haddon-Paton (1), 1; Major J. H. Pitman (3), 2; Major A. Parker-Bowles (2), 3; S. Livingstone-Learmonth (1), back.
TOULSTON: C. D. Hankes-Drielsma (0), 1; P. Player (2), 2; Col Kishan Singh (3), 3; D. Copeland (3), back.

Racing

When patience is a lucrative virtue

By Michael Seely

The outstanding fact about racing at Ascot on Saturday was not that Vincent O'Brien won the Churchill Stakes with Guillaume Tell. By then even the bookmakers, generally so bold at Ascot, had bowed to the inevitable and the winner started at the prohibitive odds of 11 to 4 on.

The striking feature of the day was the performance of Michael Easterby's two runners. Scattered Scarlet dead-heated with Elite Princess in the Fenwolf Stakes and Lochnager, bought as a prospective steeplechaser, showed more than a touch of class when toying with the opposition in the competitive Finch Decanter Handicap. The week before last, at Beverley, Easterby had repelled a strong challenge by Ryan Price in the two main races on the Wednesday. On Saturday Easterby came south and successfully took on the best at Ascot.

It was a good day all round for Yorkshire-trained horses. At Ayr the centrepiece of the card, the *William Hill Handicap*, was won by the Bill Elsey-trained Mark Henry, previously a disappointing favourite for the Vaux Gold Tankard. At Redcar one of the only two northern-trained runner in the Andy Capp Handicap was successful when Denys Smith saddled Carnlea House to beat the 11 to 10 favourite, Mr Bigmore, from Newmarket.

On reflecting over the past week it has struck me how much time is wasted by poring over the weights and intricate lines of form prior to tilting at the ring at the important meetings. So often this turns out to be an unreliable guide and it is not necessarily that the workings have been wrong. It is simply that it is difficult to see the wood for the trees. If the trees are represented by the form book the complete wood is made up of the horses, their natures and their trainers' way with them.

Races are not generally won or lost by a matter of a few pounds. It is whether a horse has been trained for the race in question that really counts. A trainer friend of mine has often told me that an animal can be 7 lb to 14 lb better when tuned to a fine pitch than at any other time in the whole season. In a way I am stating the obvious. Clearly a man training himself to run a mile in 3min 50sec at the Olympic Games would not have trained himself to do it a couple of months beforehand.

The trouble is nowadays that with the proliferation of racing and an overcrowded programme, a racehorse trainer is almost precluded from practising his true craft. With rich plums to be picked every Saturday throughout the season as well as at the main meetings, horses have to be kept on the go all the time, being brought to the boil on several occasions in order to have as *many opportunities* as possible. In the old days, with much less racing and only a few important prizes, the art of special preparation was a necessity for survival.

At Ascot last week the success of the old principles, when able to be applied, struck home with telling force. After the cold, bleak spring some stables were more backward than others and refused to be hurried. So three patient men—Vincent O'Brien, Dick Hern and Henry Cecil—bided their time. Last week they all pounced. O'Brien with his unsurpassable seven winners, Hern with his treble on the Thursday and Cecil with his three winners in the first two days. Neither Hern nor Cecil's performance have received the same publicity as O'Brien's, but both deserve a special mention.

Of O'Brien's winners, Imperial March, Gay Fandango and Swingtime cost $580,000 (about £232,000) between them and were claiming nearly all the allowances in their respective races. On the other hand, of Hern's three winners Sea Anchor had won a maiden race at Sandown Park prior to taking the top class King Edward VII Stakes. Smuggler was making his first appearance when decisively winning the Chesham Stakes and Zimbalon was scoring for the fourth time in succession in a keenly contested Bessborough Handicap.

Cecil, apart from his treble, saddled two highly honourable seconds. Deerslayer was trying to give Imperial March 20 lb when beaten a short head in the Queen Anne Stakes, and Arthurian ran Charlie Bubbles to a head in the Hardwicke Stakes. By no means were the chances of half the *trainers' winners obvious* wh[en] taking the form book into accou[nt]. It was simply because they we[re] master trainers with good hors[es] trained to the minute. There we[re] other top class men whose hors[es] did not find their top form [at] Ascot.

They will have their day too. [If] you are going to the other [big] meetings this year, watch fi[rst] for the man, then for the hor[se] and finally for the moment befo[re] you call the bank.

The week starts on a busy n[ote] this afternoon with meetings [at] Brighton, Pontefract and Wolv[er]hampton. At Brighton the feat[ure] race is the Brighton Mile, a han[di]cap for three-year-olds. The is[sue] may lie between Mount Stre[et,] Phrontis and Calibina. My pref[er]ence is for Mount Street, trai[ned] by John Dunlop. In the open two-year-old event I can [see] nothing to beat the Leices[ter] winner, Nagwa. A 12 lb pen[alty] may not stop Amadou from tak[ing] the Sheepcote Handicap.

In the Peacehaven Handica[p I] like the chance of the nine-ye[ar-]old Aldie. Although Aldie, winner of several good races [in] his time, is not as consistent [as] he used to be, he goes well [for] his apprentice rider, Freem[an] who partnered him to a one le[ngth] and a half victory over Succe[ss] at Chepstow.

STATE OF GOING (offic[ial]): Brighton: firm. Pontefract: hard. Wolverhampton: firm.

Rugby Union

South Africans to field unchanged team

Bloemfontein, June 21.—The South African rugby selectors tonight announced an unchanged team to play France in the second international of the French tour next Saturday. The selectors were obviously satisfied with the Springbok's performance here today in the first international which South Africa won 38—25.

France staged a thrilling comeback late in the game to delight the crowd of 65,000. With only 12 minutes remaining, the French were trailing 9—35, and the game was in danger of becoming a rout. South Africa had scored five tries and had dominated every *aspect of play, especially up front* among the forwards.

Then the French lock forward, Palmie, went over for a try in the 68th minute and Pesteil converted to reduce the deficit to 15—35. The French were back in the game, and further tries by Averous and Harize, one of them converted, reduced their final deficit to 13 points.

The South African team for the second international will be:

D. Snyman, G. Fourie, P. Whipp, J. Oosthuizen, G. Pope, G. Bosch, P. Bayvel; N. Bezuidenhout, R. Cockrell, D. van den Berg, K. de Klerk, M. van Heerden, K. Grobler, K. Kritzinger, M. du Plessis (captain).—Reuter.

India withdraw

Bangalore, June 22.—The world champions, India, have withdrawn from the pre-Olympic hockey tournament in Montreal next month, because the Indian Olympic Association had failed to sponsor a team selected by the IHF.—Agence France Presse.

Owen lifts Britain

Britain beat Morocco 8—0 in the weight-lifting international at Bletchley on Saturday. The leading performer in the British team was Ieuan Owen, who has won three silver and one bronze medals for Wales in the last four Commonwealth Games. He took the lightweight division with a total of 543½lb—93½lb ahead of Morocco's Abd Jalil Lahmadi.

Boxing

Bugner talks about winning and an element of surprise

Kuala Lumpur, June 22.—The European Heavyweight champion, Joe Bugner, said today he is confident he can outwit the world champion, Mohammed Ali, in their title bout here on July 1. Speaking after training for an hour, Bugner said: "There is always an ele*ment of surprise. Ali has slowed* down and he is now a flat-footed boxer depending more on his punches.

"The only way to beat Ali is outwit Ali. I'll play it as cool as possible when Ali puts on the pressure but I'll hit him hard when he plays around", Bugner stated. He added that he was fitter now and hoped to weigh 224 pounds on the day, five pounds more than the contest in 1973 against Ali in Las Vegas.

Ali's trainer, Angelo Dundee, has been present unobtrusively at most of Bugner's training. He warned today that Bugner would be making a big and silly mistake if he fought Ali with rough tactics. "It will be easier for Mohammed Ali to knock him out in the ninth round if Bugner uses rough tactics because nobody could use them and escape".

Bugner has stepped up his training, sparring seven rounds yesterday. He threw stinging punches against his sparring partners, Bjorn Rudi and Pat Duncan, and also shadow-boxed for three rounds, skipped and did some light exercises. Yester*day Bugner went to Genting* Highlands and played roulette in the casino of a fashionable hotel.

Ali did not spar yesterday. Some 5,000 spectators who had bought tickets to watch him train, jeered when he failed to do so. The booing stopped only when the promoters announced that the admission tickets would be valid at Ali's training session tomorrow.

Rumours had swept through the 12,000-seat State stadium that Ali had been taken ill and could not get up from his bed. Dundee stated that he was fit and resting because he felt tired after working hard yesterday. This morning Ali ran one circuit of the track at the Selangor turb club, a distance of one mile. He also jogged and shadow-boxed round the track. He told about 300 youths that he was trying to reduce his weight.

Cycling

Large gap separates West from rest of colleagues

Les West, of Stoke on Trent, yesterday became British professional road race cycling champion for only the second time in a long career. He has twice won the *Milk Race as an amateur and has* been fourth in the world championship.

A crowd of more than 10,000, lining a four mile course near Harrogate, saw West, aged 33, break away with nine miles left of a 110-mile race held in exhausting sunshine. The reigning champion, Keith Lambert, one of West's Holdsworth team colleagues, had tried to escape from a fast-moving field with four laps remaining but was caught by Horton, Bayton, Lloyd and West.

Strenuous efforts by the Continental-based Raleigh rider, Lloyd, failed to close the gap. West had a lead of almost a minute at the finish of an event that was a fine start to the first international cycling festival which is being held in Harrogate throughout this week.

RESULTS: 1, L. West (Holdsworth), 4hr 21min 21sec; 2, K. Lambert (Holdsworth), 4:22:19; 3, D. Horton (Bantel), 4:22:20; 4, D. Lloyd (Raleigh), 4:22:20; 5, G. Wiles (Holdsworth), 4:24:31.

Rugby League

Fairbairn kicks back to save England

Auckland, June 22.—New Zealand drew with England 17—17 in a fast, exciting Rugby League series match at Carlaw Park here yesterday. New Zealand's tactics of placing high kicks for the England full back, Fairbairn, proved successful with two tries coming from well-placed kicks from the centre, Williams.

The New Zealand team's fierce tackling also upset the favoured England team, who were unable to set up play for their faster backs. It was only in the dying stages of the match that the England backs found room to move and a fast-breaking Walsh put Fairbairn over for his second try, which be converted to draw the match.

New Zealand scored first after eight minutes when Williams kicked for Fairbairn, who was bumped by two New Zealanders as he went for the ball. The ball bounced crazily and Williams, following up, grabbed it by the line and scored. Sorenson converted to make the score 5—0. The English players disputed the try, but were waved away by the Australian referee.

Fairbairn retaliated with a penalty soon after, but New Zealand scored again after 18 minutes when the England wing, Atkinson, lost the ball after another high kick by Williams, and Orchard grabbed it for an easy try which Sorenson converted.

England got their first points *shortly before the interval when their half-back, Nash, kicked for* the New Zealand full back, Whittaker. Whittaker was knocked aside by Nash as he went for the ball and Fairbairn dived in to score. He converted the try to make the half-time score 10—7.

Kicking continued to dominate the game after the interval with both full backs being tested. New Zealand put together their best move of the day with O'Sullivan breaking with Coll and Baxendale to pressure the England defence with a long run.

The New Zealand defence broke after 15 minutes when the England centre, Dyl, switched play to put Atkinson over for a try, which Fairbairn converted to give England a 12—10 lead. Sorenson replied with a penalty to equal the scores.

After another long kick by Williams, Atkinson fumbled for Orchard to make a spectacular pick-up and passed to a flying Williams, who sprinted to the line. Sorenson converted and, with five minutes to play, New Zealand led 17—12.

Fairbairn saved the day for England when he kicked to Whittaker, who could not catch cleanly by the halfway line. Walsh grabbed the ball, made ground, and passed to Fairbairn, who had a clear run for the line for a try, which he converted. New Zealand's final chance to win was lost when Sorenson missed a penalty attempt two minutes from full time.

During the match New Zealand replaced their prop forward Greengrass, with Proctor, and Whittaker with Collicoat. A crowd of 15,000 watched the match in fine weather.

Bundaberg, Queensland, June 22.—The French Rugby League world series pool gained some consolation for their hiding in Brisbane yesterday with a 36—10 win over Wide Bay here today. France found the going somewhat easier against the low-rated local team and won by eight tries to two. It provided a boost to French morale following a 26—6 drubbing at the hands of Australia in yesterday's world series clash.

Greymouth, New Zealand, June 22.—Wales had an expected easy victory over New Zealand's West Coast side here today, winning 35—5 after leading 14—2 at half-time. The contest was marred by a second-half incident when the Welsh forward, Mills, flattened the West Coast prop forward, Pattinson, with a punch, knocking him out. Pattinson was carried off on a stretcher, Mills was cautioned and West Coast were awarded a penalty.

World Series Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Australia	3	3	—	—	92	27	6
England	3	1	1	1	44	31	3
New Zealand	3	1	1	1	80	55	3
Wales	3	1	—	2	32	51	2
France	4	1	—	3	22	80	2

—Reuter.

For the record

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Pittsburgh Pirates 7, New York Mets 3; San Francisco Giants 4, Atlanta Braves 1; Montreal Expos 5, Philadelphia Phillies 1; Chicago Cubs 6, St Louis Cardinals 1; Cincinnati Reds 7, Houston Astros 6; Los Angeles Dodgers 4, San Diego Padres 3.
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Milwaukee Brewers 11, Cleveland Indians 9; New York Yankees 4, Detroit Tigers 1; Minnesota Twins 8, Chicago White Sox 3; Baltimore Orioles 3, Boston Red Sox 0; Kansas City Royals 4, Oakland Athletics 1; California Angels 4, Texas Rangers 2; 5—6 second game.

Canoeing

NOTTINGHAM: International regatta. Men's C1 500m: T. Gronlund (Finland), 3min 6.05sec. Men's K2 500m: A. Serghei and T. Malihin (Romania), 1min 38.12sec. Men's K1 500m: D. Parnham (GB), 1min 50.89sec. Men's K4 500m (GB), 1min 33.95sec. Men's K4 10,000m: Romania, 39min 16.32sec. Men's C1 10,000m: K. Varabieu (Romania), 53min 40.24sec. Men's K2 10,000m: L. Giori and E. Hatkal (Hungary), 45min 30.24sec. Men's K1 10,000m: C. Varnha (Hungary), 48min 30.51sec. Women's K4 500m: Netherlands, 1min 51.74sec. Women's K1 5,000m: S. Burnett (GB), no time taken.

Tennis

PARIS: Davis Cup: Italy lead France 2—1. A. Panatta and P. Bertolucci beat P. Dominguez and F. Jauffret 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.
NOTTINGHAM: Finals: T. Okker beat *A. D. Roche*, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3; R. Tanner and C. Pasarell beat Okker and M. Riessen 6—2, 6—3.
EASTBOURNE: Finals: M. Cox beat T. Kakulia, 6—4, 9—8; Miss S. V. Wade beat Mrs L. W. King, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4; Miss J. Anthony and Mrs O. Morozova beat Miss E. Goolagong and Miss P. Michel, 6—2, 6—4.

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Quadrangular match (800, 900, 1,000, 1,100 yd): Army TRC 1,339 (Col Walsh 174), *RSA factory*, Enfield 1,292 (Smith 174), HAC 1,284, TARA 1,265. Match (900, 1,000): 2 Bn Para Regt 695, Ashford RC 598. RAF v Berkshire (300, 900, 1,000): RAF A 1,263, RAF B 1,230, Berkshire 1,193 (Flt Lt Hockley, RAF 161, R. Pool, Berkshire 156). Annual Empire conditions match, City RC v NLRC: North London 2,165; City 2,148 (Lord Swansea, NL and W. W. Medlock, City, both 186).

Football

TOUR MATCHES: Queensland 0, Manchester United 3; Western Australia 2, Rangers 1.

Croquet

CHELTENHAM: Men's championship: Final, G. E. P. Jackson, beat A. R. Hope +15, +10. Mixed doubles championship, Process, Semi-Finals, G. H. L. Prichard and Mrs D. M. C. *Prichard, beat R. D. B.* Whittington and Miss E. H. Arkell +18; Lt-Col D. M. C. Prichard and Mrs E. M. Lightfoot, beat P. W. Hands and Mrs G. T. Wheeler +3 on time. Final, G. H. L. Prichard and Mrs Prichard, beat Lt-Col Prichard and Mrs Lightfoot +5 on time. Du Pre Cup, Draw, Final, G. H. L. Prichard, beat Mrs D. M. C. Prichard +2. Play-off, Prichard, beat W. R. Bulloch +6.

Fencing

LONDON (de Beaumont Centre): National épée team championship: Salle Boston, 8 wins, 59 hits (R. Johnson 1 win, E. Bourne 3, K. Morch 3, R. Davenport 3), beat Thames, 8 wins, 58 hits (W. H. F. Hoskyns 3 wins, P. Jacobs 1, J. Hall 2, J. Noel 3).

Motor racing

BRANDS HATCH: Britannica 2000 European championship meeting Shellsport Escort Race (10 laps): 1, A. Barwell, 11min 29.4sec (64.75 mph); 2, A. Jackson; 3, R. Donovan. Fastest lap: Barwell 1min 7.6sec (66.04 mph).

Horse show

FONTAINEBLEAU: Prix du Conseil General: 1, M. Rozier, Chinoise, 30pts, 97.4sec; 2, P. Guerdat (Switzerland), Hill Park, 30, 99; 3, A. Shockemohle (W Germany), Santa Monika, 38 91.5; 4, H Parot, Aiglon, 38, 91.6; 5, F. Racine (Switzerland), *Marble Hill*, 28, 95.6; 6, S. Sonksen (W Germany), Roswell, 26, 95. Dressage: First intermediary event: 1, Mrs C. Theodorescu (W Germany), Istria, 1402 pts; 2, Miss S. Whitmore (GB), Junkoe, 1376; 3, Miss J. Gaudel, 1359; 4, Mrs J. Loriston-Clarke (GB), Dutch Courage, 1355; 5, Mrs Theodorescu, Kleopatra, 1355; 6, Mrs Cunningham (GB), Lord Randolph, 1297. Second intermediary event: 1, Miss d'Esmo, Rebus, 1380; 2, Mrs Theodorescu, Massena, 1368; 3, Mrs Theodorescu, Wilhelm Tell, 1336; 4, Mrs Loriston-Clarke, Kadett, 1290; 5, M. Fassbender (W Germany), Veneziano, 1275; 6, L. Ploetz (W Germany), Midas, 1253.

Brighton programme

2.0 BEVENDEAN STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £606: 5f 66yd)
101 4221 Nagwa (A. Fathaly), B. Hills, 9-2 .... W. Carson 2
108 0 Miss Twitch (J. Blackwell), S. Supple, 8-8 ...... A. Bond 3 5
109 023 Noble Memory (J. Swift), B. Swift, 8-8 .... P. Cook 1
111 0342 Reply Paid (Lady Clifden), P. Cundell, 8-8 .... F. Morby 4
4-6 Nagwa, 7-2 Reply Paid, 9-2 Noble Memory, 12-1 Miss Twitch.

2.30 MOULSECOOMB STAKES (£478: 7f)
204 02100-1 Gorieta (Col Sir D. Clague), C. Benstead, 4-9-4 B. Rouse 15
206 00 Strait and Narrow (R. Lake), F. Muggeridge, 4-9-0 T. Muggeridge 7 11
208 0400-04 Gellina (Mrs F. Nagle), Mrs Nagle, 4-8-11 .... A. Bonds 3 14
209 30 Lucien (K. Brown), V. Cross, 4-8-11 .... F. Morby 13
212 000000- Swiss Cottage (M. Channon), R. Hannon, 4-8-11 P. Perkins 5
216 01-0003 En Soite (D) (R. Holman), R. Smyth, 3-8-5 ...... G. Lewis 8
217 0010-00 My Joanie (A. Ronshaw), P. Ashworth, 3-8-5 A. Murray 17
218 400-0 Brave Heart (A. Johnson), Johnson, 3-8-1 .... J. Tomkins 7 18
219 23-3000 El Basque (A. Cressman), P. Cundell, 3-8-1 ...... P. Cook 3
220 030-000 Brave Dan (M. Bolton), Bolton, 3-7-12 ...... R. Wernham 5 1
221 000-20 Cobber (K. Purnell), H. Smyth, 3-7-12 .... R. Ballantine 5 12
223 020-000 Crombie (T. Godfrey), D. Jermy, 3-7-12 .... T. Cain 3 4
225 000- Hall's Princess (Mrs M. Hall), R. Hannon, 3-7-12 W. Carson 2
226 0-0 Hot Ginger (R. Clark), R. Sturdy, 3-7-12 .... — 16
227 00-0430 Jack Jiggs (P. Saunders), B. Wise, 3-7-12 ...... R. Fox 3 10
228 000-000 Skibo (J. Blackwell), S. Supple, 3-7-12 .... P. Cheam 7
229 00 Star of Israel (Maj P. Nelson), Nelson, 3-7-12 .... G. Baxter 9
230 00000-0 Star of Sahib (P. Hanney), R. Smyth, 3-7-12 I. Jenkinson 6
4-1 Gorieta, 4-1 El Basque, Cobber, 6-1 En Soite, Lucien, 14-1 Star of Israel, Gellina, Jack Jiggs, 20-1 others.

3.0 BRIGHTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,514: 1m)
301 41-1000 Rocaserena (F. Laker), R. Smyth, 9-0 .... G. Lewis 1
303 110-00 Dashing Hussar (Mrs P. Winstone), H. Cecil, 8-11 A. Bond 3 3
304 00-122 Phrontis (C. Humphris), B. Hills, 8-8 .... W. Carson 2
305 042-004 Mount Street (D. Montagu), J. Dunlop, 8-9 R. Hutchinson 4
306 113-420 Calibina (E. Badger), P. Cole, 8-0 .... A. Cressy 5 5
307 4-00000 Clown Prince (S. Astaire), B. Swift, 8-0 .... P. Cook 7
7-4 Phrontis, 11-4 Rocaserena, 9-2 Mount Street, 6-1 Calibina, 10-1 Dashing Hussar, 12-1 Clown Prince.

3.30 HOVE STAKES (£662: 1¼m)
401 0000 Carlwood (Mrs J. Edmonds), M. Bolton, 5-9-4 .. A. Murray 7
404 2030-03 Loot (A. Penfold), S. Woodman, 4-9-4 .... J. Matthias 5 8
405 Otago Gold (Mrs P. Donkin), B. Wise, 6-9-4 H. Ballantine 5 3
407 442-023 Sea Kestrel (Mrs C. Emmett), Mrs Lomax, 4-9-4 B. Rouse 5
409 0000-00 Spearside (USA) (D. Jermy), Jermy, 4-9-4 .... T. Cain 2
411 00 Wedgewood Blue (O. Pierce), E. McNally, 6-9-4 I. Jenkinson
412 00 Welsh Beau (M. Vine), M. Masson, 4-9-4 .... A. Bond 1
413 000-0 Dear Remus (Sir H. Ingram), P. Cole, 3-8-7 .... P. Cook
414 00-404 Laurus (Maj V. McCalmont), P. Nelson, 3-8-7 G. Baxter
423 00-0 Macroona (Mrs R. Hanbury), W. Payne, 3-8-4 G. Ramshaw
11-8 Laurus, 3-1 Sea Kestrel, 5-1 Loot, 8-1 Welsh Beau, 12-1 Macroona, Dear Remus, 20-1 others.

4.0 SHEEPCOTE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £850: 6f)
501 02-2100 Sodor (E. Bloi), J. Dunlop, 9-7 .... R. Hutchinson
502 00-0243 Velvella (D) (W. Greenbaum), P. Nelson, 9-2 G. Baxter
503 442314- St Severin (W. Gooch), H. Westbrook, 8-13 ...... A. Murray
504 33-0011 Amadou (CD) (W. Reynolds), B. Hanbury, 8-11 N. Crowther
506 42-101 Doyenne (D) (S. Fraser), P. Cundell, 8-2 .... P. Cook
507 024-4 Gliding (Mrs D. Wigan), N. Murless, 8-1 .... G. Lewis
508 10-0003 Welsh Mate (C) (Col Sir D. Clague), S. Supple, 8-0 P. Cheam
510 1000-0 Kivoloren (F. Iso), J. Winter, 7-12 .... M. Kell
512 0013-8 Flame Bird (Lady McAlpine), F. Cundell, 7-8 H. Ballantine
513 423-202 God Willing (Mrs D. Abbott), G. Harwood, 7-8 R. Fox
515 00-0 Copper Dream (Mrs P. Jevons), N. Vigors, 7-4 D. McK.
516 00004-0 Magic Note (S. Ashby), Miss Wilmot, 7-4 ....
517 000-000 Bay Mask (W. Maskell), M. Francis, 7-3 .... D. Cullen
518 0-00440 Fort Henry (J. Parsons), S. Woodman, 7-1 .. C. Rodrigues
100-30 Amadou, 4-1 Velvella, 11-2 Welsh Mate, Doyenne, 7-1 Gliding, God Willing, Fort Henry, 12-1 St Severin, 16-1 others.

4.30 PEACEHAVEN HANDICAP (£740: 1¼m)
603 003220 Prince Gourmet (D) (Mrs C. Brosnan), B. Swift, 5-9-5 P. Cook
605 2-00010 Aldie (CD) (P. Mellon), I. Balding, 9-9-0 .. A. Freeman
606 1133-30 Private Well (C) (R. Calling), P. Cole, 4-8-11 N. Crowther
615 03- El Drac (D) (J. Woodman), S. Woodman, 6-7-7 C. Rodrigues
6-4 Prince Gourmet, 2-1 Aldie, 7-2 Private Well, 8-1 El Drac.

Brighton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Nagwa. 2.30 Lucien. 3.0 Mount Street. 3.30 Dear Remus. 4.0 Am[adou]. 4.30 ALDIE is specially recommended.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.0 Dashing Hussar. 4.0 Gliding.

Pontefract programme

2.45 THORNE PLATE (2-y-o fillies: £345: 5f)
3 Angle Flore (C. Brotherton), W. Wharton, 8-11 .... F. Morby 12
4 Brookmeade Hope (G. Buckley), J. Hardy, 8-11 .... — 11
5 00 Captive Melody (J. Harrington), B. Hills, 8-11 .... E. Johnson 6
6 344 Charm Fair (M. Simpson), A. Dent, 8-11 .... M. Birch 9
8 Dollie Case (W. Stoker), W. Gray, 8-11 .... E. Apter 4
13 000 Linda's Dream (Mrs J. Broughton), G. Wallace, 8-11 A. McManus 3
18 Ruby Moss (L. Benison), J. Hardy, 8-11 .... C. Moss 13
19 0 The Silver Darling (Mrs N. Dent), E. Weymes, 8-11 S. Perks 5
20 0 Skiddy River (M. Marshall), J. Calvert, 8-11 .... S. Freeman 7 1
23 000 Star of Ormonde (B. Swain), Denys Smith, 8-11 P. Kelleher 2
24 00 Swifrgal (Mrs F. Raper), A. Bacon, 8-11 .... B. Connorton 8
25 24 Virginia Wade (J. Astaire), Doug Smith, 8-11 T. McKeown 10
27 0 Welsh Goddess (Mrs M. Lequime), J. Dunlop, 8-11 D. Gillespie 5 6
Evens Virginia Wade, 7-2 Captive Melody, 8-1 Welsh Goddess, 7-1 Charm Fair, 10-1 Star of Ormonde, 14-1 Skiddy River, 20-1 others.

3.15 DEWSBURY STAKES (2-y-o: £446: 6f)
4 040 Gintoal (M. Flattery), K. Payne, 8-2 .... A. Cousins 4
9 003 Phantom Ace (C. Nelson), P. Nelson, 7-12 .... E. Johnson 6
10 0 Square Gift (M. Lockey), G. Hunter, 7-12 .... J. Lynch 9
11 00 Halton Lady (M. Taylor), K. Payne, 7-11 .... T. Lappin 10
17 0 Raver (R. Frost), W. Holden, 7-9 .... R. Still 3
21 00022 Huntercombe Lad (J. Cooper), K. Whitehead, 7-7 T. McKeown 2
23 00 Coalham (R. Dodds), R. Blackshaw, 7-5 .... S. Salmon 3 5
25 00 Coy Girl (G. Thornton), J. Etherington, 7-5 .... J. Lowe 11
27 020004 Daves Equal (K. Chapman), T. Fairhurst, 7-4 .... S. Webster 5 7
28 0030 Lady Chief (J. Hardy), Hardy, 7-3 .... S. Hill 7 3
29 00 Reppous (P. Devoy), W. Wharton, 7-3 .... W. Wharton 7 8
9-4 Phantom Ace, 11-4 Huntercombe, 6-1 Daves Equal, Lady Chief, 8-1 Coy Girl, Gintoal, 14-1 Coalham, 20-1 others.

3.45 GLENHUSKY HANDICAP (£935: 1m)
1 10-3000 Spanish Warrior (R. Wallace), K. Ivory, 4-11-7 Mrs E. Mellor 11
2 313210- Coignafearn (D) (C. Brown), C. Boll, 5-10-3 .. Miss M. Boll 8
5 220013 Desperate Dee (D) (H. Swarbrick), J. Calvert, 6-9-3 Mrs J. Calvert 3
9 0-01111 Lunariver (D) (W. Jones), P. Robinson, 5-8-11 Mrs J. Gibson 12
11 0-00002 Rondo's Boy (D) (T. Hodgson), W. Murray, 7-8-8 Miss D. Weeden 8
13 000 Loyal Scot (Miss J. Wright), A. Dent, 7-8-7 Miss J. Wright 3 1
14 0401-33 Tattie Tale (R. McAlpine), E. Cousins, 4-8-7 Mrs C. Leab 10
15 04-0000 Wiflask (A. Brewster), Brewster, 4-8-7 .... Mrs M. Yeoman 2
16 001014 Honey Bright (B. Richmond), Richmond, 4-8-7 Miss M. Norton 6
18 00-0 Legendary Isle (Mrs M. Potter), C. Hassell, 4-8-7 .... — 4
19 0400-00 Dominic Downey (C. Ansell), J. Powney, 4-8-7 Mrs P. Greenwood 3 9
20 0 Timandamus (Mrs A. Braham), T. Kersey, 8-8-7 Miss S. Tolley 3 7
2-1 Lunariver, 9-2 Desperate Dee, 11-2 Spanish Warrior, 13-2 Coignafearn, 7-1 Honey Bright, 10-1 Tattie Tale, 12-1 Rondo's Boy, 20-1 others.

4.15 HOUGHTON HANDICAP (£635: 1¼m)
6 032310 Ezra (C) (J Winter), T. Fairhurst, 4-9-0 .... S. Webster 5 6
7 000411 Gold Coin (CD) (H. Leonard), W. Gray, 5-9-0 .... E. Apter 1
8 310-000 Percewood (J. Joseph), W. Stephenson, 4-8-12 .... D. Ryan 3
13 003-433 Grey Aglow (Mrs R. Anderson), J. Etherington, 4-8-3 J. Seagrave 5
15 20-4342 Charville (Lady Clifden), P. Cundell, 4-8-2 .... F. Durr 2
16 00-0302 Willow Walk (D) (W. Barker), J. Calvert, 5-8-1 .... J. Lowe 4
17 0p-320 Van Gogh (W. Taylor), G. Wallace, 6-8-1 .... S. Houlker 7 7
5-2 Gold Coin, 3-1 Charville, 7-2 Grey Aglow, 4-1 Willow Walk, 8-1 Ezra, 14-1 others.

4.45 ACKWORTH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £828: 6f)
8 220-013 Petite Souris (R. Cartwright), E. Carr, 8-6 .... B. Connorton 7
13 422-403 Euro Star (Mrs R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 8-0 .... F. Durr 1
14 400140- The Imp (M. Marshall), J. Calvert, 7-13 .... S. Freeman 7 6
15 040-022 Oxton Lady (J. Hughes), M. W. Easterby, 7-12 .... S. Salmon 3 3
20 0-00124 Ainsley Boy (L. Wiltshire), V. Mitchell, 7-8 .... K. Lewis 5 4
22 000104- Willyboy (W. Clayton), J. Etherington, 7-6 .... R. Barker 7 5
23 3000-00 Rare Ground (I. Allen), R. Jarvis, 7-6 .... J. Lowe 2
7-4 Oxton Lady, 11-4 Euro Star, 100-30 Petite Souris, 6-1 Ainsley Boy, 10-1 Willyboy, 16-1 others.

5.15 SUMMER HANDICAP (£658: 1m)
4 441-01 Messenger Boy (D) (J. Fisher), P. Robinson, 4-9-3 T. Whelan 7 9
5 20-0220 Danum (CD) (Mrs I. Keaveney), B. Hills, 6-8-13 E. Johnson 1
7 0033-40 Pave the Way (D) (Mrs N. Mountain), J. Winter, 4-8-11 B. Taylor 8
12 00-0040 Barsheba (D) (Mrs C. Keeling), W. Stephenson, 5-8-8 D. Ryan 7
15 14-3223 Tringa (CD) (J. Hardy), Hardy, 4-8-5 .... S. Hill 7 2
16 00400-0 Fiery Coin (D) (Mrs F. Russell), D. Williams, 5-8-5 C. Eccleston 3
18 4422-04 Kailash (K. Gulrajani), H. Blackshaw, 6-8-2 .... F. Durr 4
19 00 Kilkenny (L. Robbins), T. Gillam, 5-7-13 .... J. Lowe 6
21 000020 Ballylickey (D) (L. Dowman), K. Ivory, 4-7-10 J. Curant 6
22 0000-02 Sarcen (A. Cooper), Herbert Jones, 4-7-7 .... — 10
24 00040-0 Hunting Tower (D) (K. Rainford), C. Crossley, 7-7-7 D. Nicholls 7 11
5-2 Messenger Boy, 7-2 Danum, 4-1 Pave the Way, 11-2 Tringa, 8-1 Kailash, 10-1 Barsheba, Sarcen, 16-1 others.

5.45 MEXBOROUGH PLATE (£345: 1¼m)
3 33-0440 Derrieune (A. Cummings), E. Collingwood, 4-9-4 B. Connorton 10
4 004- Flareon (Major L. Geipel), W. Elsey, 5-9-4 .... T. Ives 14
5 000-010 Impression (J. Spencer White), Denys Smith, 4-9-4 L. Charnock 5 3
6 0040-0 The Jolly Ringer (C. Tattersall), A. Potts, 4-9-4 .... J. James 1
8 Little Hope (J. Wales), B. Richmond, 4-9-4 .... M. O'Shea 6
10 Polo Pam (Mrs V. Powys), D. McCain, 4-9-4 .... — 4
11 000-000 What A Treat (Lord Stradbroke), D. Weeden, 4-9-4 .... — 17
13 04-02 Deep River (Mrs J. Parsons), I. Walker, 3-8-7 .... P. Madden 7
17 4204 Knave of Hearts (J. Choulsi), B. Hanbury, 3-8-7 .... B. Taylor 7
18 030-03 Love Rocket (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 3-8-7 .... B. Raymond 15
19 000-0 Mantop (Mrs B. Wright), C. Brittain, 3-8-7 .... — 13
24 0-0000 Turaaco (Mrs P. Watts), J. W. Watts, 3-8-7 .... J. Lowe 16
26 400-0 Appersett (W. Willan), R. Peacock, 3-8-4 .... E. Johnson 18
32 00 Lingwell Lady (J. Sadler), S. Norton, 3-8-4 .... M. Wood 7 5
34 000-000 Misty Joanne (Mrs B. Hunt), V. Mitchell, 3-8-4 .... — 3
36 0000-0 Philmarnie (W. Robson), M. W. Easterby, 3-8-4 .. T. Walsh 7 12
37 00-00 Powdered Sugar (Mrs B. Fireston), R. Houghton, 3-8-4 F. Morby 2
38 00- Sixpenny Ryme (S. Nesbitt), Nesbitt, 3-8-4 .... F. Postill 7 11
2-1 Love Rocket, 5-2 Deep River, 6-1 Knave of Hearts, 10-1 Impression, Mantop, 12-1 Flareon, 14-1 Powdered Sugar, Philmarnie, 20-1 others.

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.45 Virginia Wade. 3.15 Huntercombe Lad. 3.45 Lunariver. 4.15 Gold Coin. 4.45 Euro Star. 5.15 Danum. 5.45 Knave of Hearts.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Virginia Wade. 3.45 Lunariver. 4.45 Euro Star. 5.15 Messenger Boy. 5.45 Deep River.

Wolverhampton programme

6.45 DAWLEY PLATE (2-y-o: £345: 5f)
5 4014 The Mayfair Angel (D) (J. Aziz), R. Hannon, 8-6 .... E. Eldin
6 03 Pound Sterling (Mrs A. Ewing), G. Hunter, 8-6 .. E. Eldin
11 00031 Arthur Askey (D) (J. Thom), Thom, 8-2 .... R. Still
12 0001 Endorsement (R. Dorley), R. Milner, 8-2 ....
13 0 Golden Ray (C. Paxton), R. Edwards, 8-2 .... C. Duffield
14 Poor Money (J. Hardy), Hardy, 8-2 .... —
17 Waltham Lad (W. Wharton), Wharton, 8-2 .... — 10
23 01 Ascot Blue (D) (A. Yeoman), E. Reavey, 8-0 .... T. McKeown
25 Garuda (G. Ange), T. Fairhurst, 7-12 .... J. Reid
27 0 Pam Court Joe (Mrs P. Windrum), J. Hardy, 7-12 .. C. Moss
29 42 Fawn Princess (Mrs F. Wolff), A. Johnson, 7-11 .. W. Carson
30 The Four Hundred (Mrs B. Williams), H. Williams, 7-11 J. Lynch
31 1 Sea Pink (D) (T. Corbett), Corbett, 7-11 .... M. Thomas
33 0 Lucky Kiss (Maj M. Argyle), R. Hollinshead, 7-9 K. Lewis 5
34 14 Shukran (D) (Mrs H. Wild), M. W. Easterby, 7-9 G. Duffield
9-2 Sea Pink, 5-1 Ascot Blue, 6-1 The Mayfair Angel, 7-1 Pound Sterling, 8-1 Shukran, Endorsement, 10-1 Garuda, Arthur Askey, 12-1 Fawn Princess, 14-1 Palm Court Joe, 16-1 others.

7.10 FEATHERSTONE HANDICAP (£522: 1m)
3 0-00000 Tamorglow (D) (Mrs G. Westley), T. Corbett, 9-9-5 M. Thomas
6 1-02003 Leading Question (Mrs J. Smith), K. Payne, 5-9-2 S. Eccles 7
10 3000-00 Whatsname (D) (J. Hardy), Hardy, 4-8-12 .... C. Moss
11 Statesmayre (Mrs V. Craggs), W. Wharton, 5-8-12 W. Wharton 7
12 0-00000 Spinfire (B. Townsend), T. Taylor, 4-8-12 .... G. Starkey
13 400-000 Daddridge (T. Corrie), Corrie, 4-8-11 .... G. Cadwaladr
14 040-000 Early Morning (D) (A. Simms), F. Wiles, 5-8-10 T. O'Ryan 5
15 00000-0 Kasebird (J. Turner), K. Whitehead, 5-8-9 .... G. Oldroyd
18 00220- Rosey Brook (C. Ponting), D. Gandolfo, 4-8-9 .. J. Reid 5
19 010-000 Free Girl (J. Thornton), J. Cousins, 5-8-8 ....
21 00-000 Harvey Wallbanger (Mrs D. Westcott), G. Hunter, 3-8-8 E. Eldin
23 01-0003 Skydoza (A. d'Morias), P. Haslam, 4-8-7 ....
24 01-00 Eagle River (C) (K. Purnell), T. Taylor, 5-8-7 .... I. Emes
25 20000-0 Blondestreak (Mrs M. Wickins), R. Akehurst, 5-8-7 G. Baxter
27 0003-10 Don Rogan (Mrs D. McCain), McCain, 4-8-5 .... C. Simmonite
28 000- Far Mac Lan (R. Sleeman), D. Hanley, 4-8-2 .. R. Millman
30 0004-00 Perfect Sparkler (Mrs L. Dingwall), Mrs Dingwall, 4-7-12 K. Lewis 5
37 34320- Spacious (T. Corrie), Corrie, 3-7-11 .... I. Johnson
38 00-00 Summer Season (F. Allison), G. Stephenson, 4-7-11 J. Lynch
40 004300 Song of Solomon (R. Hollinshead), Hollinshead, 3-7-10 P. Shrimpton 7
7-2 Leading Question, 9-2 Harvey Wallbanger, 6-1 Whatsname, Tamorglow, 7 Don Rogan, 8-1 Skydoza, Song of Solomon, 12-1 Free Girl, 14-1 Rosey Brook, 16-1 others.

7.40 INGESTRE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £759: 7f)
1 00-1 Smith (G. Rickman), R. Jarvis, 9-0 .... M. Thomas
4 0310-24 Dancing Princess (C) (Col Sir D. Clague), P. Nelson, 8-10 I. Johnson
7 200-000 Tryphon (D) (A. Dembeniotis), P. Walwyn, 8-6 .. P. Eddery
14 31-0000 Friendly Carmoni (J. McGhie), G. Richards, 8-1 .. P. Kelleher
15 220312 Coleus (CD) (R. Keel), J. Hardy, 8-1 .... C. Moss
18 410-003 Mountain of Mourne (T. Egerton), W. Hern, 7-13 P. Waldron
22 0323 Primer (D. Hodges), P. Makin, 7-10 .... W. Carson
23 000-30 Crazy Horse (Lady Pilkington), B. Hanbury, 7-10 C. Rodrigues 5
6-4 Smith, 7-2 Dancing Princess, 9-2 Coleus, 6-1 Tryphon, 8-1 Mountain of Mourne, 10-1 Primer, 14-1 others.

8.10 MADELY PLATE (2-y-o: £414: 5f 190yd)
4 00 Copenblow (J. Hardy), Hardy, 9-0 .... C. Moss
5 03 Crock of Ale (Sir C. Clore), B. van Cutsem, 9-0 W. Carson
7 4 Funny Valentine (B. Ansell), J. Powney, 9-0 .. A. Kimberley
9 0 Critter (F. Gilman), W. Wharton, 9-0 .... F. Morby
10 2 Heracles (C. Ayres), I. Walker, 9-0 .... P. Madden
11 02 James Junior (K. Hawkins), R. Akehurst, 9-0 .... G. Baxter
14 0 Pigsticker (R. McCreery), P. Walwyn, 9-0 .... P. Eddery
15 02204 Pink Note (Exors of late G. van der Ploeg), R. Hannon, 9-0 M. Thomas
18 Trasi's Son (J. Hickman), M. Tate, 9-0 ....
21 0 Tussock (B. van Cutsem), van Cutsem, 9-0 .... E. Eldin
22 0 Cakebole (D. Bamford), M. Tate, 8-11 .... I. Johnson 5
26 Quenelle (Maj M. Wyatt), H. Candy, 8-11 .... P. Waldron
28 0 Rosaleen (A. Morris), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 .... T. Ives
2-1 Heracles, 3-1 Pink Note, 4-1 Crock of Ale, 9-2 Pigsticker, 8-1 James Junior, 10-1 Funny Valentine, 20-1 others.

8.35 CHAPEL ASH HANDICAP (£521: 5f 190yd)
2 0-01034 My Eagle (J. Parkman), A. Stevens, 6-9-7 .. A. Murray
3 40-0402 Strathoykel (C) (J. Harden), M. Prescott, 4-9-5 .. G. Duffield
4 200-000 Stilins Pride (F. Allison), G. Stephenson, 5-8-13 .. J. Lynch
5 03-0004 Power and Glory (C) (O. Rowswell), D. Marks, 4-8-13 W. Carson
7 0-03040 Alexben (Mrs J. Gold), K. Payne, 4-8-10 .... T. Lappin
9 00010-0 King of Swing (F. Yardley), Yardley, 4-8-7 .... —
11 0040-00 Golden Sleigh (G. Richards), Richards, 8-8-3 .. P. Kelleher
12 000-000 Regal Bingo (Miss K. Freeman), F. Freeman, 9-8-0 I. Johnson 5
13 112-040 Farm Gazer (D. McKenzie), W. Marshall, 4-7-9 R. Marshall
15 0-40040 Three-One-Three (P. Poston), Poston, 4-7-8 .. W. Cronshaw
16 Amiability (Mrs L. Dingwall), Mrs Dingwall, 5-7-7 J. Reid 5
9-4 My Eagle, 3-1 Strathoykel, 9-2 Power and Glory, 13-2 Farm Gazer, Alexben, 12-1 Golden Sleigh, 16-1 others.

9.05 PATTINGHAM PLATE (3-y-o: £414: 1¼m)
3 00-0 Beryl's Boy (Mrs B. Clark), I. Walker, 9-0 ...... P. Madden
4 40-0000 Bohemian (Lt-Col Sir J. Scott), D. Sasse, 9-0 ....
5 0-0 Buttery (Brig J. Clabby), D. Ryan, 9-0 .... J. Egan
7 0 Don Enrico (H. Zeisel), H. Cecil, 9-0 .... F. Storey
15 0-4 Noble Game (J. Muldoon), H. Price, 9-0 .... A. Murray
16 Old Swindford Lad (G. Richards), Richards, 9-0 .... —
20 00-000 Stanvale (Exors of late P. Wentworth), P. Cole, 9-0 J. Lynch
25 0-00 Buckling (Capt G. Fane), J. Bethell, 8-11 .... W. Carson
26 03 Cannes (C. Harper), W. Marshall, 8-11 .... R. Marshall
27 020 Dunretz (Miss E. Grimwade), P. Makin, 8-11 .... G. Baxter
28 000000- El Trabol (E. Raynes), I. Walker, 8-11 .... R. Cade 7
31 000000- Gold Dragon (Mrs T. Yong), E. Reavey, 8-11 T. McKeown
41 0 Olive Grove (Lady Halifax), J. Oxley, 8-11 .... G. Starkey
42 00-20 On Remand (Lady T. Agnew), P. Walwyn, 8-11 .. P. Eddery
43 Poppy-Jill (Mrs O. Havard), J. Peacock, 8-11 .... C. Moss
44 0-0 Privy Stamp (Sir G. Glover), F. Cundell, 8-11 .... —
46 0 Royal Bus (J. Fairclough), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 .. T. Ives
57 000-34 Yeandley (B. Waller), F. Cundell, 8-11 .... F. Morby
11-8 Noble Game, 11-4 Cannes, 11-2 Dunretz, 6-1 On Remand, 10-1 Yeandley, Olive Grove, 20-1 others.

Pontefract selections

By Our Racing Staff
6.45 Shukram. 7.10 Leading Question. 7.40 Mountain of Mourne. [8.10] Heracles. 8.35 Power and Glory. 9.5 NOBLE GAME is specially rec[om]mended.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Sea Pink. 7.40 Crazy Horse. 8.10 Heracles. 9.5 Don Enrico.

Ascot results

2.0: 1, Soca (13-2); 2, Linkenholt (6-1); 3, Barbecue (10-1). 9 ran. Red Reef 9-4 fav.
2.30: 1, Scattered Scarlet (9-2); 2, Elite Princess (11-2); 3, Firestorm (6-1). 11 ran.
3.0: 1, Lochnager (5-2 fav); 2, Walk By (11-2); 3, Bold Saga (6-1). 15 ran.
3.35: 1, Guillaume Tell (4-11); 2, Baldur (14-1); 3, Strike Lucky (10-1). 6 ran.
4.10: 1, Welsh Pearl (16-1); 2, Conning Tower (15-8 fav); 3, Nae Bird (8-1). 10 ran.
4.40: 1, Corrib (3-1); 2, Pahlot (7-2); 3, Piper (7-4 fav). 6 ran.
5.10: 1, Merton Cross (6-1); 2, Outrage (9-2); 3, Brave Talk (8-1). 10 ran.

Redcar

1.45: 1, Cliutwood (11-10 fav); 2, Gold Loom (6-1); 3, Two Rounias (11-2). 7 ran. Rhondda Prince did not run.
2.15: 1, Winter Melody (5-4 fav); 2, Cuizean Prince (6-1); 3, Jantom (6-1). 15 ran. Escarole did not run.
2.50: 1, Carnlea House (10-1); 2, Mr Bligmore (11-10 fav); 3, Red Gayle (6-1). 6 ran. Warbeck did not run.
3.20: 1, Wrenside (10-1); 2, Bovick (5-1); 3, Miss Belvedere (20-1). Just A Touch 9-2 fav. 20 ran.
3.50: 1, Short Reign (5-1); 2, Another Native (2-1); 3, Palmvimpla (evens fav). 4 ran.
4.20: 1, Peter Wrekin (8-13); 2, Skibble (9-2); 3, Escape Route (33-1). 7 ran.
4.50: 1, Avocado (4-1); 2, Wilhemena (12-1); 3, Grey Sail (7-2). 13 ran. Alice Decoy 7-4 fav.

Ayr

1.30: 1, Vidium (9-2); 2, Crime Buster (evens fav); 3, Snake Dance (10-1). 9 ran.
2.0: 1, Branded (7-4 fav); 2, Sunny Jim (2-1); 3, Bargain Time (6-1). 8 ran.
2.30: 1, Mark Henry (11-2); 2, Beechwa° (4-6); 3, Only a Monkey (5-1). 5 ran.
3.0: 1, Mother Brown (7-2); 2, Hahali (5-1 fav); 3, Golden Rock (6-1). 9 ran.
3.30: 1, Chaplin (7-2); 2, Nashville Lady (8-1); 3, Look North (10-1). 8 ran. Swiftly did not run.
4.0: 1, War Fruit (11-4); 2, Market Maid (12-1); 3, Mon Fleur (8-1). 11 ran. Ready Steady Go 5-2 fav. [illegible]
4.30: 1, Lady Ice (6-1); 2, Salina (5-4 fav); 3, Dondal (4-1). 9 ran.

Warwick

6.0: 1, Alacritas (20-1); 2, [illegible] Dirty (5-2 fav); 3, Tramala (100-[illegible]
6.30: 1, Marisha Prince (7-4 [illegible]; 2, Skiddy Dancer (8-1); 3, [illegible] Term (12-1). 8 ran. Chasing [illegible] bows did not run.
6.55: 1, Sweet Joe (100-30); 2, Cawstons Prince (12-1); 3, Fa[illegible] (12-1). 10 ran. Maria Alexa 2-1 fav.
7.20: 1, Cassriver (5-1); 2, Goldson (7-2); 3, Portopen (8-1[illegible] ran. Trustful 6-2 fav.
7.50: 1, Will's Star (5-1); 2, Cinnie (9-1); 3, Viggara (100-30 [illegible] 13 ran.
8.15: 1, Golden Ensign (20-1); [illegible] Gently Does It (10-1); 3, Vin[illegible] Drive (3-1). 16 ran. Some Dame [illegible] fav.
8.45: 1, Tickled [illegible]; 2, [illegible] (13-8 fav); 3, Twin Power (10[illegible] 11 ran.

crative

oyd, the West Indies' captain, receives the trophy from the Duke of Edinburgh after Saturday's final at Lord's.

ie great day when London was Lloyd's

Woodcock
Correspondent

time the curtain calls d at Lord's on Saturday o'clock. By the time the speeches had been made, ast of the lights put out, st midnight. As much as match, the final of the Cup for the Prudential won by West Indies by 17 been a piece of theatre; , tragedy, carnival and rolled into one.

a great enterprise, the nt ended as a great suc- shall know later this re and when it is to be xt. It went so well this t it could even be in again. As the most com- cosmopolitan of the countries it makes in ays the ideal setting, when the weather is as en for the past fortnight. was as beautiful a day as had been, and as event-

and colourful champions est Indians are, Australia icking themselves for the they made. Of these, per- most expensive was the f Clive Lloyd when he Had Edwards, at short held the low catch yd offered, as he would more often than not, es would have been 83 ith little chance of mak- ny as they did. There is no better Australian fielder than Edwards, either. Then, when Australia batted, needing 292 to win, they made a succession of irredeemable mistakes between the wickets. If either side was to be let down by errors of excitement I had thought it would be West Indies, not Australia.

Although Australia will be criticized for putting West Indies in I am not sure that that is fair. If at any time in the match the pitch held something for the bowlers it was during the morning, while there was still a little damp about; and the risk that Australia was taking of batting themselves in fading light was lessened by a cloudless forecast. In the event, as Thomson and Lillee showed in a last wicket partnership of 41, the ball could be picked up perfectly well, even at the end of the day.

But this is far enough to have gone without mentioning an innings of 102 by Clive Lloyd, which will always be talked about while those who watched it are still alive. To dwarf so many of the world's leading batsmen, as Lloyd did, was of itself the mark of greatness. Physically, and in terms of cricketing authority, he towered above the rest. He was larger than life. To have such gifts of height and power and timing is one thing; to use them at a time like this is another. Lloyd made the pitch and the stumps and the bowlers and the ground and the trees all seem much smaller than they were.

It was possible, because of the game that Lloyd played, for Kanhai to go from the twenty-third over of the West Indian innings to the thirty-fourth without scoring a run and yet to do a service for his side. Kanhai cut loose eventually, when the crisis of 50 for three was safely passed. Boyce, turning three somersaults when he tripped over where one would have done, made a whirlwind 34, Julien a useful 26; and in the penultimate over even Murray hooked Lilley for six.

Yet Australia would have won, I think, had they not kept running themselves out. It was a supremely easy pitch by now, and a fast outfield, and when they reached 80 for one after 20 overs Australia had made just the start they needed. If the target was still far distant the ease with which Turner and his captain were batting, and with which others batted after them, showed what might have been, but for three fatal hesitations and the deadly aim of Vivian Richards. Turner and the Chappell brothers were all run out by Richards; each time when the single would have been safe, albeit narrowly, had the batsmen not wavered.

At 167 for three, with Ian Chappell and Walters together and 21 overs left and the West Indians worried, it remained an open match. At 233 for nine, after 53 overs, only Thomson and Lillee thought Australia still had a chance. With no pretence at style these two made us wonder whether the last twist of an enthralling game was to be the most dramatic. For 40 minutes the thousands of West Indians ringed the boundary, rocking, rolling, shouting, clanging, as they waited their victory to proclaim.

Standing on their balcony the Australians felt their hopes returning. Once, when Fredericks caught Lillee, off a no-ball, the floodgates burst, the crowd pouring across the grass as Fredericks's throw at the bowler's stumps, an attempt to run out Thomson, disappeared among them. By the time the field was cleared and the ball recovered, and the umpires had decided how many runs had been run there were three overs left and 21 were needed. When, at last, Murray ran out Thomson, bowling the ball at the stumps as Thomson, the striker, made a despairing dive for safety after being sent back by Lillee, we had had all that we could stand. Players, stewards, barmen, watchers, had reached the end of their tether. So, too, had Thomson, when he emerged from an encircling horde of West Indians, without gloves and bat and sweater, perhaps, for all I know, his box. As a seasoned surfer this was the worst dumping he can have had.

There it was then: West Indies were the champions, Australia the gallant losers, cricket the deserving winner. Whether, as the match went on, Prince Philip rang his home to ask for his supper to be put in the oven I wouldn't know; but it was not a match to leave. The cup and the award as Man of the Match he presented to Clive Lloyd, the hero of the day, the toast of every West Indian island from Camberwell to the Caribbean.

In 159 overs there had not been one of spin, which was more than sad; in all the excitement there had been several dropped catches. Of fast bowling which took the breath away there had been surprisingly little. Yet as a production to remember it was, as the sponsors themselves might put it, an "assured" success.

WEST INDIES

R. C. Fredericks, hit wkt, b Lillee .. 7
C. G. Greenidge, c Marsh, b Thomson .. 13
A. I. Kallicharran, c Marsh, b Gilmour .. 12
R. B. Kanhai, b Gilmour .. 55
*C. H. Lloyd, c Marsh, b Gilmour .. 102
I. V. A. Richards, b Gilmour .. 5
K. D. Boyce, c G. Chappell, b Thomson .. 34
B. D. Julien, not out .. 26
†D. L. Murray, c and b Gilmour .. 14
V. A. Holder, not out .. 6
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 11) .. 17
Total (8 wkts) .. 291
A. M. E. Roberts did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—27, 3—50, 4—199, 5—206, 6—209, 7—261, 8—285.
BOWLING: Lillee, 12—1—55—1; Gilmour, 12—2—48—5; Thomson, 12—1—44—2; Walker, 12—1—71—0; G. Chappell, 7—0—33—0; Walters, 5—0—23—0.

AUSTRALIA

R. B. McCosker, c Kallicharran, b Boyce .. 7
A. Turner, run out .. 40
*I. M. Chappell, run out .. 62
G. S. Chappell, run out .. 15
K. D. Walters, b Lloyd .. 35
†R. W. Marsh, b Boyce .. 11
R. Edwards, c Fredericks, b Boyce .. 28
G. J. Gilmour, c Kanhai, b Boyce .. 14
M. H. N. Walker, run out .. 7
J. R. Thomson, run out .. 21
D. K. Lillee, not out .. 16
Extras (b 2, l-b 9, n-b 7) .. 18
Total (58.4 overs) .. 274
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—25, 2—81, 3—115, 4—162, 5—170, 6—195, 7—221, 8—231, 9—233.
BOWLING: Julien, 12—0—58—0; Roberts, 11—1—45—0; Boyce, 12—0—50—4; Holder, 11.4—1—65—0; Lloyd, 12—1—38—1.
Umpires: H. T. Bird and T. W. Spencer.

Athletics

Britain's only victory in final strides least expected

From Cliff Temple
Dresden, June 22

Only the final strides of the day, as Donna Murray, the anchor leg runner of the 4 x 400 metres women's relay team crossed the line, were victorious for Britain on a day of scant cheer here today. Our men lost their two-day international with the East Germans by 147 points to 75, with the women losing 91—44 and also being defeated by Romania in a separate match 70—65. Collectively, it was one of our heaviest international defeats.

The only British victory on the second day was perhaps the least expected, because the East German 400 metres girls are about the strongest group in the world. Their superiority in the individual event on Saturday demonstrated that.

But with Elizabeth Barnes (who had run a personal best of 53.3 in a non-scoring 400 metres race the day before) and the long-legged Gladys Taylor, a sprinter who has just dabbled with the longer event so far, linking up with Verona Elder, the European indoor champion, and Miss Murray, Britain had assembled the athletes to produce the goods.

All four girls ran to their limit, with Miss Murray on the final leg, covered in an unofficial time of 51.7 seconds, surging again in the home straight to repass Ellen Streidt, winner of the individual event, almost on the line.

The team's time of 3min 27.8sec sliced almost a second from the United Kingdom national record, but added to Saturday's victories of Alan Pascoe in the 400 metres hurdles and Nicholas Rose in the 5,000 metres, it was not perhaps the total we could have wished in two days of competition, comprising 34 separate events.

However, some consolation came in the nine personal bests established by British athletes during the match, together with the Olympic qualifying standard of Joan Allison in the 1,500 metres, where she finished third in 4min 11.2sec. Sharon Colyear also reached the standard for a second time in the 100 metres hurdles, finishing a fine second in 13.51 seconds.

The men's 1,500 metres saw the completion of a double by Hans Ohlert, of East Germany, who won the 800 metres, in 3min 42.1sec. Ian Stewart, of Britain, was leading at the bell, but the field swept past him on the last lap and he finished last of the seven-man group in 3min 44.8sec. Stephen Ovett, a late and non-scoring additional competitor, was actually home second to Ohlert in 3min 43.3sec, with Adrian Weatherhead just behind, officially second.

The heat and humidity defeated our 10,000 metres runners perhaps even more than their rivals, although a well-timed break together by the Germans midway through the race effectively ended the British challenge at the most vulnerable moment.

Andrea Lynch could offer no challenge as near to Renata Stecher in today's 200 metres as in the 100 metres on Saturday, and was beaten also by her own team companion, Helen Golden.

Yesterday's results at Dresden

Men

200 METRES: 1, E. Ray (EG), 21.04sec; 2, H. Zenk (EG), 21.30; 3, A. Bennett (GB), 21.43; 4, C. Monk (GB), 21.92.
1,500 METRES: 1, H. Ohlert (EG), 3min 42.1sec; 2, A. Weatherhead (GB), 3:43.5; 3, K. Justus (EG), 3:44.7; 4, I. Stewart (GB), 3:44.8.
S. Ovett (GB), competing outside the match, clocked 3:43.3.
10,000 METRES: 1, W. Cierpinski (EG), 28:52.2; 2, K. Leiteritz (EG), 29:20.4; 3, B. Plain (GB), 29:49.0; 4, B. Ford (GB), 30:00.8.
110 METRES HURDLES: 1, T. Munkelt (EG), 13.68; 2, F. Siebeck (EG), 13.7; 3, A. Pascoe (GB), 14.07; 4, B. Price (GB), 14.09.
3,000 METRES STEEPLECHASE: 1, F. Baumgartl (EG), 8:26.2; 2, D. Coates (GB), 8:42.0; 3, C. Thomas (GB), 8:47.4; 4, J. Straub (EG), 8:51.4.
F. Spaynings (GB), competing outside the match, clocked 8:54.4.
4 x 400 METRES RELAY: 1, E Germany (Scheibe, Arnoldt, Stops, Lathan), 3:04.6; 2, Britain (Coehen, Aukett, Hartley, Jenkins), 3:05.9.
TRIPLE JUMP: 1, J. Drehmel (EG), 16.98 metres; 2, L. Gora (EG), 16.74; 3, D. Johnson (GB), 16.18; 4, A. Moore (GB), 15.85.
POLE VAULT: 1, W. Reinhardt (EG), 5.20 metres; 2, M. Bull (GB), 5.00; 3, J. Cuomeridge (GB), 4.80; 4, J. Boettger (EG), three failures at 4.60.
HAMMER: 1, J. Sachse (EG), 77.04; 2, M. Seidel (EG), 71.44; 3, P. Dickenson (GB), 68.92; 4, C. Black (GB), 67.98.
DISCUS: 1, W. Schmidt (EG), 66.80 metres—national record; 2, S. Muller (EG), 63.44; 3, W. Tancred (GB), 61.02; 4, J. Hillier (GB), 60.74.

Women

200 METRES: 1, R. Stecher (EG), 22.75sec; 2, D. Maletzki (EG), 23.45; 3, H. Golden (GB), 23.49; 4, A. Lynch (GB), 23.54; 5, V. Enescu (Romania), 23.89; 6, L. Salagianu (Romania), 25.08.
1,500 METRES: 1, W. Strotzer (EG), 4:09.4; 2, N. Andrei (Romania), 4:09.8; 3, J. Allison (Britain), 4:11.3; 4, R. Sus (Romania), 4:15.0; 5, K. Hormann (EG), 4:15.4; 6, H. Hollick (GB), 4:20.7. M. Stewart (GB), competing outside the match, clocked 4:15.8.
100 METRES HURDLES: 1, A. Ehrhardt (EG), 13.33; 2, S. Colyear (GB), 13.51; 3, A. Fiedler (EG), 13.55; 4, L. Boothe (GB), 14.05; 5, V. Enescu (Romania), 14.35; 6, E. Mirza (Romania), 14.64.
4 x 400 METRES RELAY: 1, Britain (Barnes, Taylor, Elder, Murray), 3:27.8 (British national record); 2, East Germany (Anton, Rohde, Handt, Streidt), 3:27.8; 3, Romania (Slavic, Badescu, Diacconiuc, Suman), 3:32.6.
HIGH JUMP: 1, R. Ackermann (EG), 1.92 metres; 2, R. Kirst (EG), 1.85; 3, V. Ioan (Romania), 1.81; 4, R. Vulescu (Romania), 1.81; 5, V. Harrison (GB), 1.78; 6, B Northon (GB), 1.78.
DISCUS: 1, G. Hinzmann (EG), 64.14 metres; 2, E. Schlaak (EG), 63.44; 3, A. Menis (Romania), 62.30; 4, F. Ionescu (Romania), 54.78; 5, J. Thompson (GB), 52.38; 6, M. Ritchie (GB), 50.14.
MATCH RESULT: Men: E Germany 147pts; Great Britain 75. Women: E Germany 91; Great Britain 44; Romania 70; Great Britain 65.

Saturday's winners

MEN: 100 metres: E. Ray (EG), 10.37sec. 400 metres: G. Arnold (EG), 46.21sec. 800 metres: H. Ohlert (EG), 1min 47.0sec. 5,000 metres: N. Rose (GB), 13min 41.4sec. 400 metres hurdles: A. Pascoe (GB), 49.90sec. 20 kilometres walk: H. G. Reimann (EG), 1hr 29min 36.2sec. 4 x 100 metres relay: E Germany, 39.11sec. High jump: R. Beilschmidt (EG), 7ft 4½in. Long jump: P. Rieger (EG), 26ft 1in. Shot: U. Beyer (EG), 68ft 9½in. Javelin: A. Katterle (EG), 271ft 9½in.
WOMEN: 100 metres: R. Stecher (EG), 11.1sec. 400 metres: E. Streidt (EG), 51.20sec. 800 metres: U. Klapezynski (EG), 2min 0.5sec. 4 x 100 metres relay: E Germany, 42.90sec. Long jump: A. Voigt (EG), 21ft 4½in. Shot: M. Adam (EG), 65ft 11¼in. Javelin: R. Fuchs (EG), 201ft 8½in.

Jenkins runs best race of his life

Eugene, Oregon, June 22.—David Jenkins, of Britain, overcame an apparent disqualification to set a new Commonwealth record for the 400 metres, while Don Quarrie, of Jamaica, completed a sweep of the sprinting events in the United States amateur athletic championships which ended here last night.

Jenkins, 23, the 1971 European champion, covered the distance in 44.93sec to break his own record of 45.20 which he set in Zurich in 1973 and duplicated last year.

A judge ruled that Jenkins took three strides on the inside line in the first turn, but after viewing the video tape of the race it was decided no such violation had occurred.

Jenkins said afterwards: "This will make me one of the favourites now for Montreal. It was the best race of my life. I lost concentration in the warm-ups but it came back before the race. I'm now going to rest for two weeks and I don't know when I will run next."

Quarrie, voted the top athlete in the two-day meet, won the 200 metres in 20.12 seconds. On Friday he beat the world record holder Steve Williams in the 100 metres. He said afterwards that he will run next in Milan on July 2 and in London, on July 4.

Another foreign athlete, Don Baird, of Australia, captured the pole vault with a leap of 17ft 6in.

The day's biggest surprise came in the 800-metre race where 20-year-old Mark Enyeart defeated Rick Wohlhuter, the world record holder at 880 yards, with a time of 1:44.87.

Frank Shorter, the 1972 Olympic gold medal winner in the marathon, easily won the 10,000 metre race in 28:02.17, a meeting record.

Al Feuerbach, the world record holder in the shot put, won the event for the third year running with a disappointing throw of 68ft 10½in.

Ralph Mann, silver medal winner in the Munich Olympics, upset the American record holder Jim Bolding in the 400-metre intermediate hurdles, beating him in the last 30 yards with a time of 48.74 seconds.—Reuter.

cashire enjoy the sun a resounding win

Harrison

ESTER: Lancashire at Hampshire by eight

umblings of discontent ir England World Cup ere temporarily put into ground yesterday as Old and Lancashire enjoyed ine; Barry Richards, the rowd of the season, a opening experiment, ounding victory over the er League leaders.

y dispute, cloaked in lisms of injuries, left once more short of England internationals, ever and Hayes, who emselves on the play- ty while their team dis- considerable talents. d had remained in Lon- fficial business and his m colleague, Greenidge, have left something bably part of his head, evidence of his short innings yesterday.

, however, was the first to focus attention back itter in hand in front nated 15,000 spectators. e stroked Hampshire y start. He forced the and the wicket and his 36 out of 42 in eight e in 28 minutes. He ing again to Ratcliffe, or the first time lately shire's most successful

ok up the cudgels im- His 50 included eight out of 68 in 12 overs e main reason why the vent up in 17 overs. Sainsbury could not s moving so impres- it was not until the captain opened up in five overs that Lan- elders started to chase

ust beat the clock to for which he had to livan's dropped catch as on 23. A somewhat experience for the player, as the collec- ds benefit was in full ng the crowd behind

From the start Hampshire's fielding and throwing looked more dangerous than their bowling. Roberts had reported "unwell" after West Indies' victory celebrations and his absence certainly helped Lancashire's experimental opening pair of Kennedy and Engineer to enjoy the occasion. With good running and steady assault they almost kept pace with Hampshire's hurry for the hundred and, indeed, they raced past it after their only piece of luck. David Lloyd was dropped, embarrassingly, before he had scored, by the substitute who had come on for Richards, who is suffering from a slight groin strain.

Lloyd made the most of his escape and was soon chasing Engineer, who had passed the 50 mark in 78 minutes with only three fours. When 150 went up, Lancashire needed 37 in eight overs. Lloyd overdid aggression and was bowled after an excellent partnership of 82 with Engineer. Sullivan chose his shots well and hit powerfully, but it was fitting that Engineer should strike the winning blow with 2.5 overs to spare.

HAMPSHIRE

B. A. Richards, c Simmons, b Ratcliffe .. 46
C. G. Greenidge, c Engineer, b Shuttleworth .. 0
D. R. Turner, b Ratcliffe .. 5
T. E. Jesty, c Shuttleworth, b Ratcliffe .. 61
*R. M. C. Gilliat, not out .. 50
P. J. Sainsbury, run out .. 8
A. J. Murtagh, b Hughes .. 14
J. M. Rice, c Engineer, b Lee .. 3
†G. R. Stephenson, c Engineer, b Lee .. 8
R. S. Herman, not out .. 5
Extras (lb 5, w 2, n-b 1) .. 6
Total (8 wkts, 38 overs) .. 186
T. J. Mottram did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—42, 3—70, 4—113, 5—135, 6—160, 7—166, 8—174.
BOWLING: Lee, 7—1—34—2; Shuttleworth, 7—1—38—1; Ratcliffe, 8—1—27—3; Sullivan, 4—0—32—0; Simmons, 4—0—32—0; Hughes, 2—0—17—1.

LANCASHIRE

*F. M. Engineer, not out .. 76
A. Kennedy, c Herman, b Rice .. 38
*D. Lloyd, b Murtagh .. 46
J. Sullivan, not out .. 21
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, w 2, n-b 1) .. 9
Total (3 wkts, 35.1 overs) .. 190
B. W. Reidy, J. Abrahams, J. Simmons, D. P. Hughes, R. M. Ratcliffe, K. Shuttleworth, P. Lee did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—70, 2—152.
BOWLING: Herman, 6.1—0—29—0; Mottram, 5—0—37—0; Rice, 8—1—22—1; Jesty, 6—0—28—0; Sainsbury, 5—0—30—0; Murtagh, 5—0—34—1.
Umpires: C. Cook and D. Oslear.

Pocock's treble in one over transforms game

Three of the bottom four clubs won in the John Player League yesterday. As well as Lancashire, Surrey and Sussex were successful, leaving Glamorgan on the bottom with four points. Surrey were indebted to a telling over from Pocock when they beat Middlesex by 18 runs at the Oval.

Middlesex, needing 194, were well placed at 119 for one after 26 overs, but Pocock's offspin bowling transformed the game by dismissing Featherstone, Brearley and Barlow without addition. Smith (60) and Radley (42) had given Middlesex a sound start, but after Pocock's treble the visitors were restricted to 175 for seven. Howarth (53) and Younis Ahmed (51) were Surrey's top scorers.

Sussex beat Glamorgan by two wickets in a low-scoring game at Hove. Glamorgan were dismissed for 103 in 34.1 overs, nine wickets falling for 76. Spencer was the most successful bowler with three for 15. Sussex made hard work of scoring, too, before making 106 for eight. Ellis followed his unbeaten 28—top score in the match—with three for 16, including Greig for a duck.

John Player League

	P	W	L	Pts
Essex (15)	6	5	1	20
Hampshire (5)	7	5	2	20
Warwickshire (11)	7	5	2	20
Derbyshire (16)	6	4	2	16
Kent (3)	6	4	2	16
Worcestershire (9)	6	4	2	16
Yorkshire (7)	6	4	2	16
Gloucestershire (13)	7	3	3	12
Leicestershire (1)	6	3	3	12
Nottinghamshire (17)	7	3	3	12
Somerset (2)	7	3	4	12
Lancashire (12)	6	2	4	8
Middlesex (8)	6	2	4	8
Northamptonshire (4)	6	2	4	8
Surrey (10)	6	2	4	8
Sussex (6)	6	2	4	8
Glamorgan (14)	7	1	6	4

* 1974 positions in brackets.

Today's cricket

MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Derbyshire (11.0 to 6.30).
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Hampshire (11.30 to 7.0).
WORKSOP: Nottinghamshire v Northamptonshire (11.0 to 6.30).
HOVE: Sussex v Surrey (11.30 to 7.0).
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Somerset (11.30 to 7.0).
OTHER MATCHES
CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University v Essex (11.30 to 6.30).
EASTBOURNE: D. Robins's XI v Oxford University (11.30 to 6.30).
SECOND XI COMPETITION
BIRMINGHAM (K and G ground): Warwickshire II v Glamorgan II.
MANSFIELD: Nottinghamshire II v Leicestershire II.

Essex make mighty ship of Warwickshire lurch

By Alan Gibson

BIRMINGHAM: Essex (4 pts) beat Warwickshire by 50 runs

There was some tension to this match, with both sides challenging for the leadership of the John Player League. There was also a large crowd, who enjoyed bright sunshine for most of the afternoon, though the morning had been overcast.

There is a feeling in Warwickshire—which the course of this match did not lessen—that the county have never done well enough in this competition, for which in theory they should be so well equipped, with all those fast-scoring batsmen. The World Cup men were back—for both sides—and this, too, gave an extra flavour to the occasion. Kallicharran was greeted as though he were the original bear with the ragged staff, and Kanhai scarcely less warmly.

Essex scored 191 in their 40 overs, losing nine wickets. The pitch was sound if a little slow. Essex might have made more if they had not been in such a hurry to begin with; but I suppose they felt that in all the circumstances they had to aim for 250. As it was, their sixth wicket fell in the 30th over at 115. A sensible innings by McEwan, and some useful swings from the tail-enders, restored the situation, but Warwickshire, or at least their supporters, were full of confidence as they took their tea, or something cooler.

Once again, however, the mighty ship of the Warwickshire batting began to creak and lurch when a breeze blew up. Amiss caught at the wicket, Jameson at square leg from a top edge, Smith popping a ball straight back to the bowler, Kanhai caught at mid-wicket—a marvellous chase and catch, this, by Lever, whom I did not think could possibly reach it: that was 71 for four in the 19th over—three wickets to East, for only 24 runs.

Kallicharran was certainly playing well, and had been from the moment he came in, but the question now was whether there was enough support for him. Murray for a while looked as if he might provide it, but was painfully hit on the thigh, found running difficult, and was out soon afterwards.

Two more wickets fell, and then the little hero was out himself, going for a desperately improbable second run in order to keep the bowling. That was pretty well the end; Essex had several overs to spare. Their fielding did as much as anything to win them the match.

ESSEX

S. Turner, c Smith, b Bourne .. 18
B. R. Hardie, run out .. 26
*K. W. R. Fletcher, b Hemmings .. 15
G. A. Gooch, c Smith, b Bourne .. 9
K. S. McEwan, b Rouse .. 67
K. D. Boyce, c Amiss, b Hemmings .. 11
B. E. A. Edmeades, c Brown, b Hemmings .. 3
K. R. Pont, c Bourne, b Rouse .. 18
R. E. East, run out .. 15
†N. Smith, not out .. 5
J. K. Lever, not out .. 0
Extras (b 1, lb 2, w 1, n-b 3) .. 6
Total (9 wk'ts) .. 191
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—44, 2—46, 3—69, 4—80, 5—100, 6—115, 7—148, 8—182, 9—190, 10—191.
BOWLING: Rouse, 8—0—43—2; Brown, 8—1—27—0; Bourne, 8—1—28—2; Perryman, 8—0—44—0; Hemmings, 8—0—43—3.

WARWICKSHIRE

J. A. Jameson, c Hardie, b East .. 13
D. L. Amiss, c Smith, b Boyce .. 13
A. I. Kallicharran, run out .. 72
M. J. K. Smith, c and b East .. 4
R. B. Kanhai, c Lever, b East .. 9
†D. L. Murray, c Smith, b Edmeades .. 9
E. E. Hemmings, b Turner .. 4
W. A. Bourne, c East, b Edmeades .. 3
S. J. Rouse, not out .. 2
*D. J. Brown, c East, b Boyce .. 1
S. P. Perryman, b Lever .. 1
Extras (l-b 5, w 5, n-b 2) .. 10
Total (35.5 overs) .. 141
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—16, 2—39, 3—59, 4—71, 5—102, 6—106, 7—119, 8—137, 9—138, 10—141.
BOWLING: Boyce, 6—1—17—2; Lever, 6.5—0—27—1; East, 8—1—24—3; Turner, 8—0—33—1; Edmeades, 7—0—25—2.
Umpires: A. E. G. Rhodes and A. G. T. Whitehead.

Saturday's scores

LEICESTER: Leicestershire 318 for four (J. F. Steele 71, R. W. Tolchard 65 not out, R. Illingworth 52 not out); Hampshire 94 for one (29 overs), (B. A. Richards 62 not out).
HOVE: Sussex 290 (A. W. Greig 81, P. J. Graves 66; R. D. Jackman six for 93); Surrey 30 for one (16 overs).
BIRMINGHAM: Somerset 308 for four (D. J. S. Taylor 114, B. C. Rose 64, P. W. Denning 64); Warwickshire 87 for three (28 overs).
MANCHESTER: Derbyshire 150; Lancashire 71 (for three (23 overs).
WORKSOP: Northamptonshire 184 (B. Stead four for 51) and 26 for two. Nottinghamshire 67 (Sarfraz Nawaz six for 23, J. C. J. Dye four for 24).
CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University 305 (C. J. Aworth 74); Essex 69 for no wkt.
EASTBOURNE: D. H. Robins XI 257 (P. Parfitt 81, P. Robins 50); Oxford University 70 for two.

ire v Somerset

AT BRADFORD
(4 pts) beat Somerset by

YORKSHIRE

lt, c Richards, b .. 47
oshire, c Taylor, b .. 21
c Denning, b Burgess .. 12
c Jones, b Burgess .. 5
wnsley, run out .. 32
om, c Burgess, b .. 2
mson, c Breakwell, b .. 4
irstow, c Burgess, b .. 10
er, b Moseley .. 1
rt run out .. 13
on, not out .. 0
(l-b 12, w 1, n-b 4) .. 25
.. 172
WICKETS: 1—86, 2—90, —121, 5—124, 6—135, —150, 9—168, 10—172.
Moseley, 8—1—39—1; 8—0—31—1; Burgess, 2; Jennings 8—1—30—2; —29—2.

SOMERSET

Taylor, c Bairstow, b .. 6
, c Stevenson, b .. 2
ing, b Robinson .. 13
chards, c Bairstow, b .. 30
use, c Bairstow, b .. 9
mes, l-b-w, b Steven- .. 10
n b Sidebottom .. 12
ngs, run out .. 15
l, not out .. 43
ley, b Cooper .. 7
, b Cooper .. 1
(l-b 9) .. 9
(39 overs) .. 160
WICKETS: 1—7, 2—15, 59, 5—64, 6—87, 7—89, —158, 10—160.
Old, 8—3—16—1; —1—22—2; Cooper, 8—1; Stevenson, 8—2—35—4; 7—0—18—1.
Aspinall and C. G. Pepper

Surrey v Middlesex

AT THE OVAL

Surrey (4 pts) beat Middlesex by 18 runs.

SURREY

*J. H. Edrich, run out .. 16
Intikhab Alam, c Murray, b Lamb .. 0
G. P. Howarth, c and b Edmonds .. 53
Younis Ahmed, st Murray, b Gomes .. 51
G. R. J. Roope, c Smith, b Gomes .. 18
†L. E. Skinner, c Murray, b Lamb .. 12
R. D. Jackman, c Murray, b Price .. 8
P. I. Pocock, c Murray, b Price .. 4
D. R. Owen-Thomas, not out .. 2
Extras (b 2, l-b 8, w 1, n-b 2) .. 13
Total (8 wkts, 39 overs) .. 193
A. R. Butcher, G. G. Arnold did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—36, 3—98, 4—145, 5—153, 6—167, 7—171, 8—193.
BOWLING: Price, 8—2—31—2; Lamb, 7—1—34—2; Gomes, 8—1—23—2; Edmonds, 8—2—37—1; Titmus, 8—1—53—0.

MIDDLESEX

M. J. Smith, c Howarth, b Arnold .. 63
C. T. Radley, c and b Intikhab .. 42
M. G. Featherstone, st Skinner, b Pocock .. 16
*J. M. Brearley, c Edrich, b Pocock .. 0
G. D. Barlow, c Owen-Thomas, b Pocock .. 0
†J. T. Murray, c Owen-Thomas, b Jackman .. 28
H. A. Gomes, not out .. 8
P. H. Edmonds, b Arnold .. 0
F. J. Titmus, not out .. 10
Extras (b 4, l-b 5, n-b 2) .. 11
Total (7 wkts, 39 overs) .. 175
T. Lamb, J. S. E. Price did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—86, 2—119, 3—119, 4—119, 5—144, 6—157, 7—157.
BOWLING: Arnold, 8—2—22—2; Intikhab, 7—1—33—1; Butcher, 4—0—22—0; Roope, 4—0—20—0; Pocock, 8—1—26—3; Intikhab, 8—0—41—1.
Umpires: R. S. Herbert and H. Horton.

Sussex v Glamorgan

AT HOVE

Sussex (4 pts) beat Glamorgan by two wickets.

GLAMORGAN

A. Jones, b Spencer .. 10
A. L. Jones, c Barclay, b Spencer .. 1
R. C. Davis, b Snow .. 5
*Majid Khan, c Mansell, b Snow .. 2
M. J. Llewellyn, c Mansell, b Spencer .. 8
M. A. Nash, b Marshall .. 19
A. E. Cordle, run out .. 4
G. P. Ellis, not out .. 28
†E. W. Jones, b Marshall .. 0
J. W. Solanky, c Greenidge, b Waller .. 11
G. D. Armstrong, c and b Greig .. 4
Extras (b 1, l-b 1, w 3, n-b 2) .. 7
Total (34.1 overs) .. 103
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—17, 3—26, 4—26, 5—38, 6—50, 7—59, 8—76, 9—76, 10—103.
BOWLING: Snow, 8—3—19—2; Spencer, 8—1—15—3; Marshall, 7—1—29—2; Greig, 4.1—0—19—1; Waller, 7—2—14—1.

SUSSEX

G. A. Greenidge, l-b-w, b Nash .. 13
J. R. T. Barclay, c E. Jones, b Ellis .. 12
M. J. J. Faber, st E. Jones, b Solanky .. 31
P. J. Graves, b Ellis .. 11
*A. W. Greig, c A. Jones, b Ellis .. 0
A. E. W. Parsons, c E. Jones, b Cordle .. 4
J. A. Snow, l-b-w, b Cordle .. 2
†A. W. Mansell, l-b-w, b Nash .. 9
C. E. Waller, not out .. 12
J. Spencer, not out .. 1
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, n-b 8) .. 16
Total (8 wkts, 36.2 overs) .. 106
R. P. T. Marshall did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—36, 3—61, 4—61, 5—66, 6—70, 7—72, 8—98.
BOWLING: Armstrong, 8—1—29—0; Nash, 5.2—0—19—2; Ellis, 8—1—16—3; Cordle, 8—2—13—2; Solanky, 6—1—13—1.
Umpires: J. F. Crapp and B. J. Meyer.

Notts v Gloucester

AT NOTTINGHAM

Gloucestershire (4 pts) beat Nottinghamshire by three wickets.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

B. S. Hassan, c Brassington, b Davey .. 29
*M. J. Smedley, c and b Graveney .. 29
C. E. B. Rice, run out .. 13
P. D. Johnson, l-b-w, b Brown .. 0
H. T. Tunnicliffe, c Knight, b Graveney .. 13
B. Stead, b Davey .. 3
R. A. White, c Zaheer, b Davey .. 0
†M. J. Harris, not out .. 31
W. H. Hare, c Shepherd, b Graveney .. 24
J. D. Birch, c Brown, b Graveney .. 0
P. A. Wilkinson, not out .. 1
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 2) .. 8
Total (9 wkts) .. 151
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—42, 2—73, 3—73, 4—77, 5—84, 6—84, 7—102, 8—148, 9—148.
BOWLING: Knight, 8—0—34—0; Shackleton, 8—1—20—0; Davey, 8—2—19—3; Brown, 8—0—36—1; Graveney, 8—0—41—4.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Sadiq Mohammad, l-b-w, b Stead .. 0
†A. W. Stovold, c Harris, b Wilkinson .. 12
Zaheer Abbas, c Smedley, b White .. 67
R. D. V. Knight, c Birch, b White .. 29
D. R. Shepherd, c Wilkinson, b White .. 4
J. C. Foat, c Smedley, b White .. 5
*A. S. Brown, not out .. 23
D. A. Graveney, c Birch, b Stead .. 5
J. H. Shackleton, not out .. 1
Extras (l-b 3, w 5, n-b 1) .. 9
Total (7 wkts, 39 overs) .. 155
A. J. Brassington, J. Davey did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—33, 3—93, 4—107, 5—121, 6—134, 7—145.
BOWLING: Stead, 8—3—23—2; Wilkinson, 7—0—28—1; Tunnicliffe, 3—0—20—0; Rice, 8—1—24—0; White, 8—2—21—4; Birch, 5—0—30—0.
Umpires: K. E. Palmer and W. E. Phillipson.

Northants v Leicester

AT NORTHAMPTON

Leicestershire (4 pts) beat Northamptonshire by five wickets.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

*R. T. Virgin, b McVicker .. 23
A. Tait, c Balderstone, b Booth .. 30
Mushtaq Mohammad, c Davison, b Steele .. 16
P. Willey, c Balderstone, b Booth .. 11
P. J. Watts, c Balderstone, b Cross .. 24
D. S. Steele, b Cross .. 15
†G. Sharp, b Cross .. 4
Sarfraz Nawaz, b McKenzie .. 11
R. M. H. Cottam, not out .. 11
B. S. Bedi, c Dudleston, b Higgs .. 20
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 2) .. 6
Total (9 wkts) .. 169
J. C. J. Dye did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—54, 2—54, 3—75, 4—104, 5—112, 6—131, 7—128, 8—141, 9—169.
BOWLING: McKenzie, 7—0—40—1; Higgs, 6—0—30—1; Booth, 8—0—26—2; McVicker, 8—1—22—1; Steele, 5—1—18—1; Cross, 6—0—28—3.

LEICESTERSHIRE

B. Dudleston, lbw, b Sarfraz .. 4
J. F. Steele, b Dye .. 1
J. C. Balderstone, b Bedi .. 45
B. F. Davison, lbw, b Watts .. 29
*R. Illingworth, c Cottam .. 30
†R. W. Tolchard, not out .. 31
G. F. Cross, not out .. 29
Extras (b 3, l-b 3, w 1) .. 7
Total (5wkts, 39.5 overs) .. 170
P. Booth, N. M. McVicker, G. D. McKenzie, K. Higgs, did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—7, 3—52, 4—94, 5—112.
BOWLING: Sarfraz, 7.5—1—28—1; Dye, 8—3—20—1; Watts, 8—1—41—1; Bedi, 8—0—34—1; Cottam, 8—0—40—1.
Umpires: R. Julian and P. Rochford.

Minor Counties

GRIMSBY: Norfolk, 118 (W. S. Willis 5 for 20) and 18 for 1; Lincolnshire, 268 for 7 dec (M. Maslin 56, M. W. Hodson 51).

Rowing

A final chance for British eight to prove themselves

By Jim Railton

After their failures in Mannheim and Ratzeburg this month, the future of the British national eight designate may depend on their performance in the Guinness Trophy in the Nottinghamshire Regatta next Saturday afternoon. In a straight final a British eight, representing the Amateur Rowing Association, will line up against the Cairo Police, a Canadian schoolboy crew, Union Boat Club from the United States and an East German eight.

"The position over the eight for the rest of the regatta season is 50-50 at the moment", the national coach, Janousek, told me yesterday. "The performance in the Guinness race is what I will be looking at. Whether or not we will compete at Henley in the Grand or as an eight in Lucerne (July 12 and 13) and Munich (July 26 and 27) will rest on that performance. The eight will split into two fours at Nottingham next Sunday and, if the eight fails to meet the standard next Saturday, I will concentrate on two fours for the rest of the regatta season."

The British eight, who finished last on both days at Ratzeburg last weekend, failed also to achieve the standard time set by the selectors for this event, despite the presence of six of the world silver medal winners. In their three international races so far this season, the British eight designate have already lost to two Russian eights, three West German and a strong United States club crew.

A likely casualty in the eight line-up at Nottingham next Saturday is Keron, of London University, who is likely to be replaced by Lester, of Leander. Keron is reported to have already left the national training team, a rumour which Janousek refused to confirm or deny yesterday. This probably means that the national training team's coxless four, who were being groomed for the world championships, will be abandoned. Irving, of Leander, is likely to find himself redundant from this crew. If Lester is promoted to the eight and the two new fours, the Wallingford oarsmen, Cusack and Richardson, can concentrate on a coxless pair.

Janousek, too, will obviously expect an exceptional result in next Saturday's Guinness eights' race. The East German eight, with four of the crew who finished fourth in the 1974 world championships half a length behind Britain, is the weakest of the seven East German crews in Nottingham next weekend. The Union crew contains four from the United States world championship crew but three of this crew rowed in the bows. The eventual United States eight for this year's world championships in Nottingham (August 26 to 30) will be lengths faster.

If the Leander-Thames Tradesmen eight fails next Saturday, the Grand at Henley will be abandoned to the five North American eights challenging for this event. Also, only the double scullers, Baillieu and Hart, will be the sole representatives of the British national training team.

On the other hand, by concentrating his remaining strength into one four, Janousek may still be able to produce a medal-winning crew for the world championships in Nottingham, an important year for British rowing.

Henley has introduced this year a new system for crews and scullers to qualify for the Royal Regatta, which starts on Thursday, July 3. The new qualifying system will be on the basis of a head race with crews racing against the clock in single file, the fastest crews taking the appropriate number of places remaining in each of six events. This will have the advantage of one qualifying race only, eliminating a number of side-by-side races in some events.

Head races will take place in the Ladies', Thames Cup, Visitors', Britannia, Goblets and the Diamonds. Qualifying head races will take place on Friday, starting at 6 pm. In the Goblets and Diamonds crews and scullers will start at intervals of a minute and a half and at one minute intervals in the other four events.

Results in the Marlow Regatta on Saturday were:—

EIGHTS: Elite: London University beat Isis by 1½l in 5min 15sec. Elite B 1, Leander; 2, Emanuel School; 3, London University; by ¾l in 5min 21sec. Senior A: 1, St Paul's School, USA; 2, Witwatersrand University; 3, 1st and 3rd Trinity; by 1¼l in 5min 25sec. Senior B: 1, Cape Town University; 2, Lady Margaret; 3, St George's College; by ¾l in 5min 30sec. Senior C: 1, Cherwell; 2, Canford; 3, Sir William Borlase's; by ¾l in 5min 32sec.

FOURS: Elite Coxed: 1, University College and Commercial RC, Dublin; 2, Tideway Scullers School; 3, Hereford RC; by 1l in 5min 51sec. Senior A Coxed: Vesta beat Southampton University by 1l in 6min 22sec. Junior Coxed: Thames beat Sir William Borlase's by 4½l in 6min 25sec. Elite Coxless: Kingston beat St Catherine's, Cambridge, by 3½l in 5min 55sec. Senior A Coxless: Hampton GS beat St Edmund Hall by 3l in 6min 05sec. Senior B Coxless: Corpus Christi and Sidney Sussex beat Christchurch RC by 1¼l in 6min 17sec.

PAIRS: Elite Coxed: Molesey beat Auriol by 1½l in 6min 49sec. Elite Coxless: Eton Vikings beat Llandaff easily in 6min 28sec.

SCULLS: Quadruple: Kingston beat Radley by 1l in 5min 46sec. Double: Commercial RC, Dublin, beat Molesey and Weybridge by ¾l in 6min 04sec. Elite: A. Whitwell (York City) beat K. Gee (Molesey) easily in 6min 42sec. Senior A: A. A. Bayles (Imperial College, London) beat D. W. Miller (Nottingham and Union) by 3l in 6min 11sec. Senior B: D. Horler (University of Wales) beat R. Kenyon (Weybridge) by 4l in 7min.

Schools cricket

Bablake 107 (S. G. Rich 5-11), *King Edward's, Birmingham 108-4 (J. Claughton 51); Bryanston 88 (P. Cox 7-21), *Hardye's 89-3; Emanuel 96 (T. Drake 6-27), *Guildford RGS 60 (L. Payne 5-19); George Watson's 161 (K. Flanagan 50, C. J. Cope 5-55), *Fettes 163-7 (N. A. McAdam 5-69); High Wycombe RGS 105 (C. Elliott 5-3), *Watford GS (R. D. Andrews 8-35); Purley HS 104, *John Fisher 82; Sutton Manor 38 (S. Courage 8-16), *Raynes Park 49-2; *Tonbridge 206-8 dec (C. S. Cowdrey 58, R. Fawssett 5-48), Lancing 112; Ashville 104 (D. Lee 7-53), *Giggleswick 105-3; Dartmouth CS 108 (M. Haughton 7-29), *Plymouth College 109-2; Charterhouse 209 and 88 (M. K. Fosh 8-24), *Harrow 151 (N. G. Hopton 60) and 148-3 (M. K. Fosh 82); Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 115-7 dec, *Roan 85-8; *Marlborough 138, Wellington College, (Berkshire) 139-5; *Newcastle RGS 162-7 dec, Dame Allan's 76; *Radley 122, Bradfield 102; *Royal Russell 169, John Ruskin 83; Rugby 186 (N. J. Stafford 78, S. W. Jones 7-32), *Uppingham 144-6 (D. H. C. Woodfield 60); *Cranbrook 185-6 dec, St Edmund's, Canterbury 44; Culford 68 (G. N. Tee 6-8), *Bishop's Stortford 71-2; Glyn GS 92, *Battersea GS 96-0; *Kingswood 190-7 dec, King Edward's, Bath 123-8; Leeds GS 224-5 dec (S. K. Lax 105), *St Peter's, York 235-5; *Ravensbourne 80, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS 84-4; *St George's, Weybridge 142, Whitgift 107-9; *Bancroft's 163-8; St Albans 150-8; Bexley GS 90, *Dartford GS 91-8; *Canford 187-5 dec, Taunton 98-8; Colfe's 79, *Gravesend 80-4; Downside 139 (S. Henderson 66, J. Fish 7-45), *Sherborne 109-9; Reigate GS 166-9 dec, *Skinners 64; *Repton 240-4 dec (G. R. H. Ralphs 97), Shrewsbury 208-8 (C. R. Sturdy 51); Sevenoaks 193, *Trinity, Croydon 155-9; Whitehaven 142 (N. Harrison 101 no), *St Bees 108; Wilson's GS 118-9 dec, *Salesian, Battersea 116-8; Christ's Hospital 146, St John's, Leatherhead 67 (O. Brown 6-22); Felsted 194-8 dec (D. Pringle 74 not out), *Bedford 148-8 (R. Boyd-Moss 66); Highgate 135-8 dec, *Haileybury 138-3; *King's, Bruton 101-6 dec (P. Breakwell 54 not out); Wells Cathedral 48-6; *Millfield 284-6 dec (C. Burchell 60, P. Terry 67), Clifton 171; *Perse 205, The Leys 202-8; *Sedbergh 140, Lancaster RGS 86-5; *Sir Roger Manwood's 182 (J. B. Powney 67), Duke of York's RMS 52; Solihull 129-9 dec, *King's, Worcester 123-4; *Strathallan 89, Merchiston 60; *UCS 188-7 dec, KCS 125; Chatham House 207-5 dec (D. Kayum 108 not out), *Dover GS 128-3; *Ardingly 155-8 dec, Worth 141-8; *Winchester 216-4 dec and 110-6 dec, Eton 134 (R. M. U. Lambert 5-55) and 118 (Lambert 5-33); Royal Masonic 137-6 dec, *St George's, Harpenden 113-4.

Yachting

Third good result must put Noryema first

By John Nicholls

Ron Amey's new Noryema was a clear-cut winner of an offshore race for the Morgan Cup, which finished in the Solent yesterday. In so doing she greatly improved her chance for selection as one of the three boats in Britain's Admiral's Cup team in Cowes Week. The race, over a course of 230 miles in the English Channel, was the fourth in a series of six trials for places in the team.

Noryema has now had three good results (first, second and third) in the series. In the other race she was last, after being stranded on a sandbank for 20 minutes. In spite of a strong overseas entry, the leading places were filled by British Admiral's Cup contenders. Brother Cup (Ernest Juer) was second overall, followed by Yeoman XX (Robin Aisher) in third place after easily winning Class II.

I wrote recently that the task of the selectors for the team would be easier if one or two boats started to make the running. It looks now as if Noryema must be the favourite for selection, with Yeoman as runner-up. The third place is still open and next weekend's trials in the Solent will be a do-or-die attempt for the half dozen boats still in contention.

For the rest of the 14 contenders the campaign must surely be over. Among the disappointed owners is Arthur Slater, a previous team captain, whose new Prospect of Whitby has never appeared among the leaders. Ironically, one of his old boats, now called Brother Cup, is well placed for selection.

The weekend's race was frustrating for many of the 66 entries. It started at Cowes on Friday evening in the lightest of breezes and hours later many boats were still anchored or becalmed in the Solent. As darkness fell the fleet struggled down to the Owers and Royal Sovereign lights, where Atair, a Swiss entry, was leading. Noryema was second and Yeoman sixth, ahead of most of the Class I boats.

As the breeze freshened Noryema overtook Atair on the run across to the French coast and maintained her lead on the hard beat back to the finish.

CLASS I: Noryema (R. Amey), 41 30 28; 2, Brother Cup (E. Juer), 41 33 51; 3, Battlecry (J. Prentice), 43 07 24.
CLASS II: 1, Yeoman (R. Aisher), 41 57 48; 2, Marionette (C. Dunning), 42 07 27; 3, Deception (C. Ricci, Italy), 42 32 07.
CLASS III: Bootlicker (J. Rogers), 44 37 04.
CLASS V: Zeti (B. Saffery-Cooper), 39 44 46.
ADMIRAL'S CUP BOATS: 1, Noryema; 2, Brother Cup; 3, Yeoman; 4, Battlecry; 5, Marionette; 6, Morning Cloud (E. Heath).

Kiel, June 21.—Maurizio Bolens, of Italy, with a win in the 470 dinghy class, and John Dawson-Edwards, winner in the Finn dinghy, each led their respective categories after the second day of racing at the Kiel regatta week here today.

Joergen Sundelin, of Sweden, won the soling event to move into third place overall behind two West German yachtsmen. A win in the Tornado category gave Joerg Spengler, of West Germany, the lead ahead of yesterday's winner, Reginald White, of Britain.

SOLING: 1, J. Sundelin (Sweden). Overall: 1, W. Kuhweide (W. Germany), 1.6 pts.
FINN DINGHY: 1, J. Dawson-Edwards (Britain). Overall: 1, Dawson-Edwards.
TEMPEST: 1, U. Mares (W. Germany). Overall: 1, Mares, 0.
TORNADO: 1, J. Spengler (W. Germany). Overall: 1, Spengler, 1.6.
FLYING DUTCHMAN: 1, E. Seidel (Austria). Overall: 1, C. Noel (W. Germany), 8.2.
470 DINGHY (first race)—1, M. Bolens (Italy).—Reuter.

The longest day at Earls Court when the EEC vote was counted

> "It was for the counting officer to decide whether a paper should be rejected. That is all right for a count of 50,000, but not so good for a count of a million. But we pressed on..."

The Government outlined its original plans for the EEC referendum in a White Paper in February. I personally came into the picture on April 10, when the Lord President, on second reading of the Referendum Bill, said that, if the Bill passed, it was intended to appoint me as counting officer. I was in business straightaway. Within a day or two I went to Edinburgh to discuss a problem about fixing June 5 as The Day—namely, the fact that the new local authorities in Scotland were going to have their hands full with the reorganization which took effect on May 16. The difficulties were real, but seemed to be soluble. In the event, the Scottish authorities performed magnificently.

At this stage, the idea was to have one central count. I was sceptical to begin with, but ended by believing that it could have worked pretty well. That however is academic, since on April 23 Parliament decided to go for a local count based, not on constituencies, but on the 55 counties in England and Wales and the 12 new regional and island authorities in Scotland, and treating Northern Ireland as one unit. We still had to wait though for other decisions—for example on service and postal votes—and did not have clear marching orders until the Bill received Royal Assent on May 8 and the Referendum Order, applying and adapting the rules for Parliamentary elections, was made on May 14. By then, there was not all that much time left.

We soon discovered that there were one or two paragraphs in the order which fell short of perfection. For instance, it was for the counting officer, without power of delegation, to decide whether a voting paper should be rejected. That is all right for a count of 50,000, but not so good for a count of a million. But we pressed on.

The first task was to appoint 68 counting officers. (The Act had been obliged to promote the central figure to chief counting officer.) This done, we organized three fascinating seminars for them, which I think they enjoyed, and deluged them with circulars, which they probably did not enjoy.

All our advice was against the background that this was a national referendum in which every vote counted and where the size of the local majority was irrelevant. One risk was that, since the referendum was similar in many respects to an ordinary election, those with previous experience might be tempted to assume that all the usual procedures would apply, and we had to keep emphasizing the differences. We were much encouraged by the ready understanding that this was a nationwide exercise for which certain common criteria were necessary.

In the early stages of our planning, we thought that it should be possible, if all went well, to complete the operation sometime on the Saturday. But we gradually allowed ourselves to hope that we might be able to finish on Friday evening. When in the end we managed this, my staff was amused that there was so little comment on the fact that the full results had been announced much earlier than in a general election; but, then, our hope was that the operation would be so smooth that no one noticed the wheels going round.

There had been no previous experience of counting on the scale now required. In four areas, at least a million votes would have to be counted—and in London more than three million. One problem was to find big enough premises. The addresses finally chosen made a remarkably diverse catalogue, including a racecourse, a supermarket and a music-hall.

I decided that in England and Wales the verification (the matching of contents of ballot boxes with the presiding officers' returns) should be done at district level. This was probably right, but it is arguable. Splitting the total process between two separate places had disadvantages. There was some surprise at our insistence that, for verification, the papers were to be kept face down.

For counting, the emphasis was on accuracy, not speed. Every vote had to be counted at least twice, whatever the local procedure at general elections. Counting was not to start before 9 am on the Friday. We did not want counting to be done during the night by tired people; or the results to come straggling in over too long a period, with the risks of inaccurate speculation about the outcome.

The votes of Servicemen and their spouses overseas were to be mixed with the London votes, and those of Servicemen in this country who voted under the Services scheme were to be mixed with those for the area in which they were serving. The number of Service votes was recorded, but no one could know how these votes were divided.

I am not sure that the arrangements for Servicemen were generally understood. It seems to have taken some time before there was comment in Northern Ireland that the results would not show clearly how the residents there had voted; and in Hampshire, just to pick out one example, I wonder how many local people took it in that the overall picture for the county was blurred by the inclusion of upwards of 20,000 Service votes. If the voting had been closer, this might have become a livelier issue. As it was, even *The Times*, uncharacteristically, made the double error of explaining that the wives of Servicemen in this country voted under the Services scheme, and that Servicemen here who voted had no option but to vote under that scheme.

I believe also that the press used wrong figures in calculating, to one place of decimals, the percentage turn-out. It looks as though they took the total number on the electoral lists, and then made a deduction for those who had not reached 18 on polling day, but made no allowance for those who had died, or emigrated, or for those in the Services or with two homes who were on more than one list.

We ourselves thought that the totals in the electoral lists should be reduced by 2 per cent, and calculated the percentage turn-out on these adjusted totals. Which figures the bookmakers paid out on, I do not know.

There were no candidates, and no parties involved, so arrangements had to be devised for observers, at both the verification and the count. The umbrella organizations readily agreed to fill the bill, on the scale of one observer from each side to every four counters. Since some of the observers would have had no experience of elections, we prepared notes for guidance—and breathed a sigh of relief when the quotas were pretty well filled.

An issue which caught the public eye was the circumstance in which there might be a national recount. Advice from the Royal Statistical Society was to the effect that, if in an ordinary constituency a recount was appropriate if the difference was about 1 per cent, then the figure for a turn-out of 25,000,000 was 15,000. But, since it would be essential to put this important issue beyond doubt, I decided on a figure, as a guideline, of 10 times this amount. I talked to few people who thought that 150,000 was right. But, happily, those who thought it too large were just about equalled by those who thought it too small.

We decided to publish figures for rejected votes. A total of 54,540 is quite formidable. It may not be that much greater than at a general election, and it included some where the voter deliberately expressed disapproval of proceeding by referendum and others where the voter was confused by the lay-out of the ballot paper. But, as at general elections, a significant number were spoiled by the presiding officer failing to put on the official mark, and this perhaps calls for further thought.

There were other problems. They included security precautions; fees; arrangements for declarations; facilities for the media; and seeking reasonable consistency on grounds for rejecting papers. There was work here to keep my unit pretty busy for the weeks of the planning period.

There is not space to give details of our long day at Earls Court on the Friday. Suffice it to say that, as we received the last report of all from the Highland region just before 11 pm and closed the books, we were all conscious that we had been apprehensive that it might not be all right on the night. But, with a bit of luck, and with the marvellous cooperation of 68 counting officers and their staffs, I think it was.

Philip Allen

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Is the art market really such a good prospect for the investor?

The idea of reducing anything to do with art to figures is generally repugnant to the art loving public—as I know to my cost having helped to launch *The Times-Sotheby* index of art prices in 1967. But since that index was discontinued in 1971, no general information has been available about the movement in picture prices, while the idea of art as an investment appear to have been taken more and more seriously.

Indeed, this has become one of the linchpins of the argument about wealth tax on art. Mr Hugh Jenkins, Minister for the Arts, argues that the exemption of art from the tax would leave a major loophole for speculators; that art must be taxed because art is an investment medium.

I set about compiling the accompanying table in order to provide a better basis for arguing about this point. It is an attempt to measure how picture prices have moved since 1970 in six different fields. But first let me urge you not to take the figures too seriously; auction prices are so unpredictable that the difference between prices for a picture bought cheaply and a picture bought expensively in the same sale may be greater than the whole average five-year trend.

It is important to explain how the figures were arrived at. For each of the six fields, I compiled a file of pictures sold at auction between 1970 and 1974, containing some 30 paintings for each year (slightly more for the Old Masters since there were so many separate schools to consider, and slightly less for minor Impressionists and early English paintings). I then enlisted the help of a group of specialist dealers and auctioneers, who went through my files and hazarded a guess as to what each picture would be likely to fetch if sold in 1975 (assuming that it was coming to auction for the first time, not returning). The indices are based on the difference between actual auction prices and 1975 guesstimates.

The problems presented by this apparently straight forward game may perhaps throw some significant light on the hazards of investing in art. So I will make no apology for explaining in some detail.

The job of compiling the basic files of paintings was kindly taken on by two London Business School students researching the art market, *John Barnes and David Cunnear*—after we had agreed the general type of paintings we were looking for. Now, they had no first hand knowledge of the pictures or sales in question, so we got a cross section of paintings pretty typical of auctions in general. I mean, they did not pick out the best but a mixture of good pictures, indifferent pictures, poor pictures, pictures of doubtful attribution, pictures that had been on the market too often, pictures in good condition and pictures in dreadful condition. All of these went into calculating our averages, with the exception of a small group of fakes or pictures so dubious as to be impossible to value.

I started with the Impressionists and, watching my experts make their 1975 valuations, I began to give up hope that any pattern was going to emerge at all. They appeared to be marking 1970 prices down and 1974 prices up in a manner that implied no chronological movement in price—only an immense and random variation in auction prices. When we first ran the figures through a computer I was amazed to find that a pattern emerged closely in line with my expectations. The index ran from 100 in 1970, up to 160 in 1973, and back to 138 in 1974.

In order to assure you of the fallibility of the accompanying figures, I may add that we ran the Impressionist index three times using on each occasion a slightly wider range of pictures; the second time the high point was only 136 in 1973, dropping back to 124 in 1974 and the third time (as in the table), the high point was 140 dropping back to 133. Boudin is something of a nigger in the woodpile, having apparently changed very little in value over five years while in 1970 (our base year) an American collector who had just discovered "Daygas" paid wildly too much for one of his paintings and totally upset our Degas index—bother him!

The Old Master index was another interesting example. In the first place I had a little difficulty in finding an expert to do my valuations; I had two refusals before I found a taker. As well as being more suspicious than most of mixing art and figures, the first two genuinely felt it was too difficult. The value of Old Masters is perhaps more subjectively determined than in any other field; there are fewer direct comparisons to make while condition is all important (and difficult to remember with precision) and provenance (who is selling the picture, and its previous history) can substantially alter prices.

However, I found a highly qualified expert who agreed most kindly to do the laborious job for me. He settled down to it, but then started looking up nervously and saying: "I don't think this is going to come out at the answer you want." He believed that I was looking for a sharp fall in prices in 1974 and, in fact, for school after school it did not come out that way. He was suprised, too.

I am convinced that in broad terms our table reflects what has happened in the past five years. It coincides with the general pattern I would have expected from watching the auctions—but from watching the auctions alone, I had little idea of the scale of the movements.

I would have expected Victorian paintings to show the sharpest rise in prices—and the sharpest setback last year. The setback was most marked for landscape paintings; our Pre-Raphaelite index and further group of major names showed only modest falls. Then there is no doubt that the Old Master market has been very strong in the 1970s—with a lot of new buyers in Europe, particularly Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

Further, it was clear from sales of Impressionist and Modern paintings that twentieth century art has been moving upwards in price more rapidly than the Impressionists—even with the brief flurry of Japanese Impressionist buying in 1972-73. It was also clear that prices came a bit unstuck last year; auctions actually made this look worse than it was, for the very high reserves set by owners hoping to do some profit-taking led to an unrealistically large number of unsold lots.

The movement in price show for lesser Impressionist is fairly random and essentially reflects little change in price over the five-year period; this is reasonable, for their value depends on the fashionability of Impressionism *per se*, which had probably already reached its all-time high by the end of the 1960s.

Earlier English pictures seem to show a definite, though modest, increase in price followed by a modest setback in 1974. This index combines eighteenth century portrait sporting pictures and marine paintings; most of the movement we measure seems to reflect the revived interest in portrait school—which was certainly a feature of auctions in the seventies.

If one looks at the range of increases between 1970 and 1974, running between 14 and 73 per cent (the 1975 figures are a bit dubious as they seem to reflect the experts' guesstimates), it can clearly be seen that the art market has been far less affected than the stock market by economic recession. However, if you take into account the fact that you are receiving no income on capital invested, that as a private individual you are likely to be able to buy expensively and sell cheaply, and that picture profits are not easily realizable assets, in any case, it really does not look as if art is that good an investment. The 20-year picture would, of course, be better, but then it does depend on when in the 20 years one is talking about.

Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Movement in the price of oil paintings at auction 1970-1975
Index 1970=100

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Old Masters	100	108	111	148	153	(183)
Impressionists	100	95	131	140	133	(123)
Twentieth century paintings	100	106	142	166	161	(157)
Lesser Impressionists	100	121	108	113	114	(103)
Victorian paintings	100	135	153	193	173	(188)
Early English paintings	100	94	115	123	118	(114)

Note: These figures have been calculated on the basis of some 1,200 paintings actually sold at auction between 1970 and 1974, and their revaluation at April 1975 prices by a group of dealers and auctioneers specializing in each field. From 1970 to 1974 the index number is tied to actual paintings sold, while the 1975 figure given in brackets is simply the expert's average estimate of the increase in price on paintings sold in 1970; this is a more subjective figure since it reflects what he believes or hopes is happening to the market. The Old Master figure looks something of a freak—no one would claim that there had been a 30 per cent jump in prices this year, though the market has been strong. It implies that our Old Master expert was probably on the high side with his revaluation throughout, while our experts on Impressionist and modern paintings probably revalued on the low side. Our Victorian expert was convinced that a rally in prices was gathering momentum and, again, probably revalued on the high side.

The Old Master index covers: Northern primitives, Italian primitives, seventeenth-century Italian, eighteenth-century Italian, eighteenth-century French, Dutch flower pictures, Dutch landscapes, historical portraits. The Impressionist index covers: Boudin, Cezanne, Degas, Fantin-Latour, Gaugin, Van Gogh, Monet, Pissarro, Renoir, Signac, Sisley, Toulouse-Lautrec. The twentieth-century index includes: Bonnard, Braque, Chagall, Dali, Ernst, Kandinsky, Klee, Leger, Magritte, Matisse, Miro, Nolde, Picasso, Rouault, Utrillo, Vlaminck. The Lesser Impressionist index includes: Guillaumin, Lebourg, Le Sidaner, Luce, Morisot, Ysselberghe. Victorian paintings cover: Landscapes (Watts, Leader, Niemann, etc), Pre-Raphaelites (Millais, Rossetti, Burne Jones, etc), and major names (Frith, Landseer, Alma Tadema, Ladell, etc). Early English paintings cover: Portraits (Gainsborough, Reynolds, etc), sporting paintings (Marshall, Ferneley, Herring, etc), marine paintings (Monamy, Serres, Luny, etc).

The sinister way that inflation corrupts morals as well as morale

There are those, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who have confidently envisaged Britain's budget deficit this year increasing by £2,500m to a total of more than £7,500m. Much higher figures have been mentioned: and I mention them myself not to discuss them but to draw attention to what Dr Rathenau, the Weimar Republic's Minister of Reconstruction, wrote in February, 1921, under the heading "The Delirium of Milliards":

The majority of statesmen and financiers think in terms of paper. They sit in their offices and look at papers which are lying in front of them, and on those papers are written figures which again represent papers . . . . They write down noughts, and nine noughts mean a milliard. A milliard comes easily and trippingly off the tongue but no one can imagine a milliard. What is a milliard? Does a week contain a milliard hours? Are there a milliard blades of grass in a meadow? Who knows? If the Taunusstein were to be cleared and wheat were sown on its surface, how many stalks would grow? Two milliards!

Two and a half years later, and a year after Rathenau had been assassinated, his successors were obliged to coin the word "billiard". The budgetary reports for 1923 were to include on every page the preposterous reminder, in brackets, that all figures were in quintillions. The milliards of 1921 represented sanity.

The motive of the groups who declared that the maintenance of full employment was the first priority of government were often sectional, and their protestations more or less ingenuous. The politicians' great fear was for the additional social stress that widespread unemployment would bring: for much of the time the danger of communist risings was very real. The Chancellor, Dr Wirth, was heard reminding an inflation-shocked-Reichstag early in 1922 that in Britain and America "this fictitious prosperity for which we are often reproached by our adversaries takes the form of unemployment". Government and industry clung happily to their belief that only with a continually falling mark could Germany compete in foreign markets—and success, while it lasted, provided them with the proof.

Hugo Stinnes, that eponym of ruthless, inflation-based empire-building, who at one time owned one-sixth of German industry, paraded his social conscience shamelessly. Not entirely without sincerity, he openly justified inflation as the means of guaranteeing full employment, advocating it not as something desirable in itself, but simply as the only course open to a benevolent government. Inflation, he said, was the only way whereby the life of the people could be sustained. It was, indeed, the cry on both sides of industry, while those classes with no political or economic leverage with which to maintain their position in society slid further and faster into the pit of want and hopelessness.

As the German inflation took off, as the fear of nationwide unemployment grew greater than the fear of rising prices, as government showed itself increasingly baffled about how to handle the situation, as money became the principal preoccupation of the entire population, the character of life and the balance of social power began to change.

The comparative powerlessness of the middle classes to protect themselves—and their proclivity to form or support reactionary political groupings—is a common feature of severe inflation. A concomitant phenomenon in Germany was the practice of widespread tax evasion and currency speculation. It became more pronounced as, in its attempts to mop up the marks that gushed forth from the Reichsbank, the government imposed harsher and harsher taxation on the people—little of which seriously affected those who should have borne the heaviest tax burdens.

The extent to which inflation was a corruptive influence, especially among the official classes, only became clear at the beginning of 1925, a year after stabilization. The financial scandals which then broke (notably the Barmat and Kutisker affairs) embraced not only the leaders of the governing parties, two ministers, the Reichspräsident's family (all to the delight at first of the right-wing press), but the chairman and directors of that pillar of *Junker righteousness*, the Prussian State Bank. These were the elite of the old regime: and not even inflation had undermined the bank's solidity. Now bankers and police presidents, Social Democrat deputies and millionaire industrialists, were alike besmirched with charges of bribery, corruption, graft, usury, forgery and all manner of dishonourable activity undertaken for personal gain.

Immense sums were involved and the accusations related not just to the later stages of inflation but to the stringently deflationary conditions of 1924 when money was in desperately short supply except at usurious rates, and bankruptcies were multiplying week by week. With their sensational allegations, disclosures and suicides, those scandals were no more than the culmination of years of national desperation in which millions had been engaged in wheeling and dealing in order to keep their heads above water.

The power and determination of the trade unions to keep wage levels in tune with price increases was both a feature of the early years of inflation and, in the public sector particularly, an energetic contributory factor to the inflationary process. It also substantially increased the demoralization of salary earners and pensioners.

"Heightened class-consciousness is daily being instilled into the manual workers by the socialist government", a housewife recorded in her diary, "and, in heads bewildered by catchwords, leads to an enormously exaggerated estimate of the value of manual labour. Only in this way could it come about that the wages of manual workers are now far higher than the salaries of intellectual workers. Even our otherwise honest old house-porter is demanding such extravagant sums for performing little jobs that I prefer to do the heavier household work myself".

Yet not even the monopoly of labour could withstand the disintegrating power of the Reichsbank's presses. As money—and by extension food, clothing and heat—become the universal obsession, and the survival of his family became the main concern of the married workman, political semantics declined in importance. Moreover, union leaders of every complexion found that their influence was evaporating and their constant appeals to members to obey them were progressively ignored as the influence of agitators grew. Inflation melted away union resources to practically nothing—for not only government and other fixed-interest securities declined to risible fractions of their original worth, but industrial shares also fell to a tithe or less of their prewar value and yielded almost nothing.

The rigours of the times made it impossible to put up union subscriptions, and therefore the official strike weapon was to a great extent blunted—a factor that did not prevent a vast number of unofficial stoppages. The speed with which the mark lost its value often meant that new wage agreements were outdated as soon as (or as hyper-inflation approached, before) they came into force. It eventually became impossible to devise an index system to adjust wages quickly enough, and equally impossible to distribute new issues of paper from the Reichsbank quickly enough to meet the weekly rises.

As the union leaders' ability to deliver the goods declined, so bit by bit they lost control of their followers. By 1924, labour was a buyer's market, and in places even the eight-hour day was lost.

There were many other telling symptoms of deadly financial malaise during hyperinflation's preparatory years. The buoyancy of Germany's home market, including luxury goods, was extraordinary—but it was strongly supported by the population's determination to spend the money they were learning not to trust. In every urban community general disillusion with the government reigned because of its failure or refusal to control the powerful interests who were not only surviving the inflation but prospering in it. So far as the self-employed, professional, official or rentier classes could see, those interests included the wage earners and big business, between whom they were being ground.

As inflation progressed, it was observed how previously law-abiding people of all classes bit by bit became willing to break the rules. That change was the product not merely of necessity but of a deep sense of unfairness (inflation imposes its hardships selectively) and uncertainty that injustice would be corrected. The universal knowledge that prices would go up, that taxes would be raised, that no one would say "No", and that more money would be printed, persuaded the whole nation that saving was foolish, and that speculation, or tax-evasion, or striking were the surest ways of keeping pace. Morals declined with morale. Crime increased. As things got worse, as savings vanished, more and more people began to look around for someone to blame: the Republican government, of course, and the Jews; or, if you were a Bavarian, the "Jew government" in Berlin. Reactionary societies grew and flourished all the way from Königsberg to Munich.

The drive towards regional separatism; the frantic speculation in foreign currencies and the search for "real values"; the wild fluctuations on the stock exchanges; the sponge-like tendency of federal, state, or municipal enterprises to overspend and to absorb surplus labour, particularly in the railway and postal services; the obvious helplessness of the government—what is significant about all these features of the early years of Weimar is that, *mutatis mutandis*, they were less evident contemporaneously in Austria and Hungary as inflation increased its grip.

To all three countries stability and then recovery came. All had to be bailed out by others. All were obliged to accept a greater degree of economic disruption and unemployment than need have been feared at the time when the excessive printing of banknotes might still have been stopped. All suffered extreme consequences of having governments too weak, too timorous, or too fearful to put their finances in order. In all cases, after inflation reached a certain advanced stage, social and economic disaster seems to have been a prerequisite of recovery.

There was another corrupting factor of some relevance in Britain today. As inflation progressed and as financial disaster loomed, at first distantly and then closely, the noise of recrimination over whose fault it was and what was causing it swelled to an uproar. There was what called then the famous proclamation of Mirabeau's speech on the French financial situation a year before the Revolution: notorious *Assignats* were introduced. It says it all:

"La Banqueroute, la banqueroute, est là. Elle menace de consumer vos propriétés, votre honneur, vous délibérez!"

(Concluded)

Adam Fergu

The Times Diary

Has Number 10 started a trend?

Now that the Prime Minister's office has abolished the twice-daily briefings for lobby correspondents, there are people in the Foreign Office who believe the time is ripe for an end to similar briefings given to diplomatic correspondents. One of those known to dislike the present intensive briefing system is Tom McCaffrey, head of the Foreign Office News Department.

The Foreign Office has the most elaborate briefing system of any government department. There is a daily press conference at lunch time when British and overseas reporters can get the Government line on any overseas issue, on the record. Then in the afternoon, correspondents of British newspapers go along in a number of small groups for briefing on a background, unattributable basis. Evening and Sunday papers form similar groups.

McCaffrey believes that this multiplicity of briefing sessions—at all of which virtually the same information is given—wastes the time of his staff and sometimes of the reporters. If there is no pressing overseas issue (unlike the present, when the Uganda situation is of proper concern) the sessions are still held. The correspondents press the diplomats in the News Department on issues of some intricacy but little moment.

Sometimes bitterness creeps in when correspondents feel they are not being answered properly. Twice recently one group walked out on a young diplomat—a fairly new member of News Department—because they thought he was not giving them enough help.

This angered McCaffrey greatly, and so does the fact that personal disputes sometimes impinge. The representative of one mass circulation paper was barred from his group because of a disagreement with the others about payment for a lunch, and now when he wants a briefing he has to have it on his own.

Unlike his subordinates in News Department, McCaffrey is not a professional diplomat. He was appointed to his post when James Callaghan became Foreign Secretary, having worked with Callaghan before as his chief spokesman in the Home Office.

Soon after he arrived at the Foreign Office, McCaffrey sent a memo to his News Department staff, asking for their views on the briefing system. Most of them replied that, while it had clear drawbacks, on balance they thought it better retained.

Although McCaffrey was not convinced, he decided to let things continue for a time. The move by Joe Haines, his Downing Street counterpart, could give him the needed impetus to reform practices in his own department.

Shocking

P. H. Simpligesswerk, my political correspondent, writes:

The surprise move by Joe Haines, the Prime Minister's Press Secretary, to abolish regular briefings for lobby correspondents came as a shock to those who had not expected it, and even surprised those, like me, who saw it coming.

The briefings had long been barren of any information, as had become clear from the writings of myself and others based upon them. Yet now Haines, who receives a salary almost as high as some lobby correspondents, has pulled down the shutters, battened down the hatches and made for the lifeboats, women and children last.

It was an open secret that every day Haines would meet the press and, over port and cigars, exchange views on current topics, under the strict lobby rules. These were that the source of the story should not be identified, that members if asked should deny that the meeting had taken place, and that those who fell asleep should not be wakened, but should be fully briefed by their colleagues later.

Haines would tell the usual half-truths on which all governments depend, and the correspondents would ignore them. They would simply go away and make up their stories, based heavily on their personal political prejudices.

Under the new arrangement Haines will tell the same half-truths but over the telephone, and they will be on the record. Then the correspondents will go away and make up their stories as before. Sources say this is a step towards open government.

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This attempt to pep up the property market was photographed in London's medical district by John Forrest, who works there.

Words

The National Scrabble Championships, fought out in Quagline's stuffy basement ballroom yesterday between 112 finalists, were virtually decided by Robert Burchfield, the editor-in-chief of the Oxford English Dictionaries. He was kept busily heating through the £16 volume from his firm's range to adjudicate on challenged words at the rate of five a minute.

Quite often he overrode the opinions of his assistant adjudicators. Lire, disallowed as Italian currency, crept through as a Scottish word. So did ky (plural of cow), ne (Scottish for not) and cleg (dialect for gadfly).

Ingenious competitors also succeeded with fike (an itch), neem (an East Indian tree), sax (a chopping tool), kail (alternative for kale), querl (to twist), feu (feudal tenure), zebu (a humped ox), gid (brain disease of sheep), olid (having a strong disagreeable smell), and zerda (which is a fennec, a fox-like animal).

Unluckier were the people who tried reaning ("Re- words are the devil", muttered Burchfield) and likely sounding words such as squit, squeer, quex, smok and zos.

The last game to finish was protracted by frequent objections and queries, but yielded both the highest score (587) and the winner, Olive Behan, a peripatetic remedial teacher from Widnes in Cheshire. She also won in 1972.

"I had a fantastic run of luck", she said. "I played four seven letter words and got six in a corner and scored about 40 for that." She finished the game with io. "I don't know what it is exactly", she said cheerfully, "but it's a noun so you can have ios too if you want."

Obfuscation from the Audio Club of Britain, in a duplicated letter informing customers that "we are experiencing a temporary out-of-stock position in respect of part of your order".

Greenery

This column has shown a distinct horticultural bias these last few months and this is reflected in the number of letters I receive on gardening topics. All are interesting and welcome, and there are two in particular worth sharing with you.

One is about my item last month on Mereworth Castle, reporting that its gardens and greenhouses have been neglected since it was purchased by the London ambassador of the United Arab Emirates. I received a number of outraged letters about this, as well as one, from Jo Cooper of Waltham Cross, which was not typical.

She says the reversion of the lovingly tended garden to weeds is not entirely bad news. "The return of the natural indigenous flora of the Kent countryside has probably encouraged a simultaneous increase in the populations of various small mammals, insects and butterflies. Your assumption that uncultivated equals dead is totally indefensible.

"As an ostentatious proof of one's familiarity with an esoteric subject, horticultural curiosities are probably good to own but they contribute very little, if anything, to the environment. . . . The destruction of all life which exhibits no economic potential has reached orgiastic proportions in this country and probably throughout the technologically advanced countries of the world." We should therefore be grateful to the ambassador.

The other letter was agricultural rather than horticultural. It was from L. G. Scales, a farm worker from Epping, commenting on the item by my styled Meteorological pondent, the appalling Simpligessverk. He had lated that the warm spell herald a change in our patterns and a lengthe the growing season, a agricultural labourers press for higher wages account.

Scales says that the t he and his colleagues have pressed for more in the wet spring, wh succeeded against the getting the crops sow though it is possible fo use much newspaper giving the world a daily split commentary on th taking place in your allotment; a miracle h accomplished by the tural labourers in th fields of Britain's food tion, and it has pa unnoticed." No longer.

In spite of that admo cannot resist telling y historic event which on the allotment at t end. I reaped the fi of my labours—som crisp lettuce thinnings small picking of sugar peas. Mmmm.

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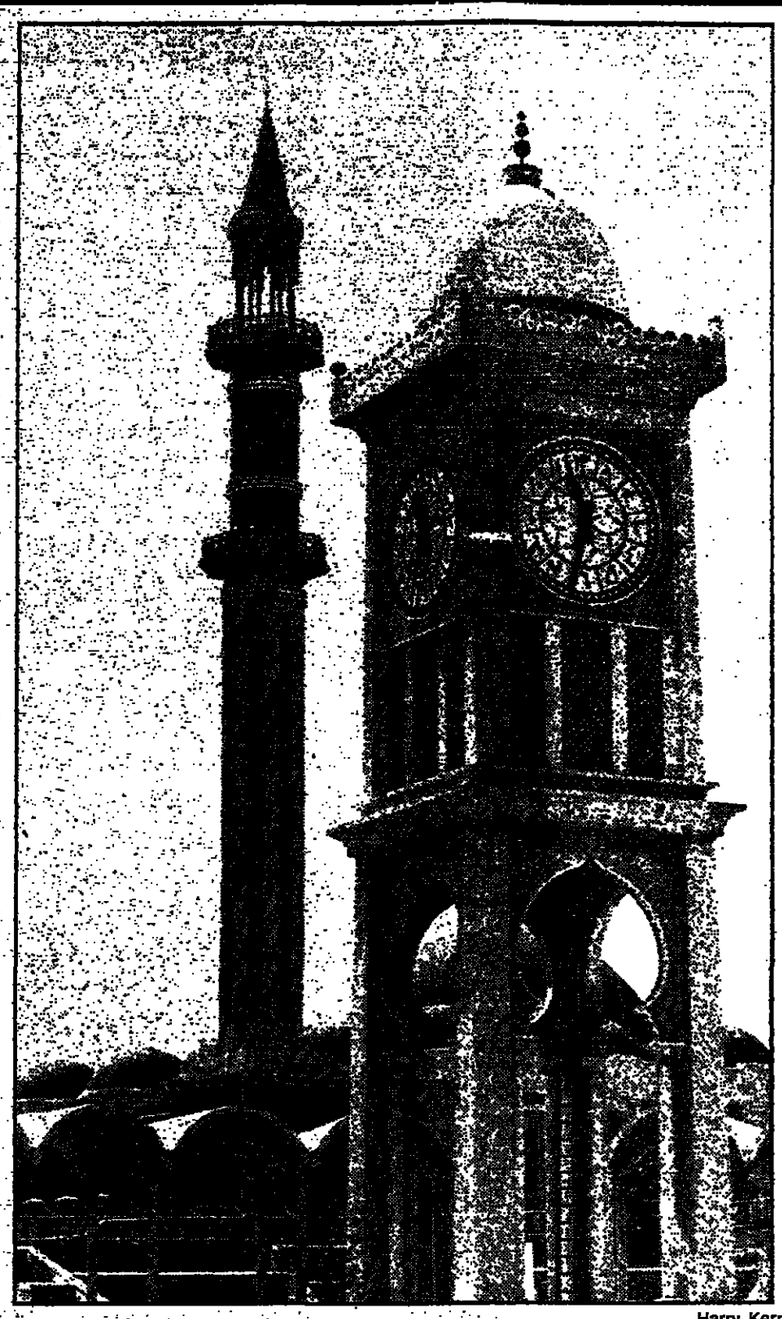

Harry Kerr

Above: clock tower at Doha. Left: shrimps are canned in a new Doha factory. Right: maintenance work on the Qatar Petroleum Company's natural gas liquid plant at Umm Said.

itious but determined ned development

Izzard

sists of a peninsula long and 55 miles h juts like a thumb west shore of the its base it has con- ntiers with both bia and Abu Dhabi. r neighbour to the the island of Qatar has some nds of its own of alul is the busy d operations centre toyal Dutch Shell

ninsula is by no atureless. To the landscape is often y vivid splashes of here cultivation ntwards from cen- . There is a low ills to the west and e sand dune country outh.

opulation is said to be about 160,000 including a substantial number of immigrant workmen and expatriates engaged for technical, advisory and management posts. Over half of the population lives in Doha, the capital, and the remainder in six other towns, some 80 villages and 120 small settlement areas. Doha lies on the east coast about halfway down the peninsula. The heavy industrial area of Umm Said is about 24 miles farther south.

Even before he assumed power, the Emir, Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, strove hard to ensure that Qatar should hold its place among the leaders of progress in the Gulf.

His policy is one of cautious but determined planned development, avoiding the mistakes of other states whose growth threatens to get out of hand. He has engaged the British firm of Llewelyn-Davies, Weeks, Forestier, Walker and Bor to undertake a comprehensive plan for the development requirements of the entire peninsula. This plan will take 20 years to complete and besides a redesign of Doha's housing, transport, welfare, shopping and social needs, is also concerned with the development of rural townships and settlements where the inhabitants can more easily be supplied with public utilities.

Doha already has a magnificent corniche fronting its calm bay, many fine government and public buildings and four-lane ring roads linking residential and business areas, blending western functionalism with traditional architecture.

There are wide and well-lit streets, modern, air-conditioned shops, shady parks and elegant mosques. Many of the cluttered one-storey houses and *suk* areas of the somnolent fishing village of 20 years ago remain to be cleared away, but in the course of time these will be replaced by new housing and market schemes.

A low-cost housing scheme is already well under way and shortly after his accession Shaikh Khalifa waived all outstanding loans on 1,872 government housing units, offered 650 more units free to citizens in and beyond Doha and approved the construction of 640 more. Two more residential areas are in course of reclamation from the sea.

The first, known as Doha West Bay, is reserved for a 350-room hotel with an attached international conference centre, an exhibition area with a marina, an enclave for housing diplomatic missions and senior government officials, a social and sporting club and possibly a tower-restaurant. The second area lies along the shore adjacent to Umm Said.

A contract worth 100m rials has been awarded to the Japanese company Penta Ocean for reclamation and dredging work which will also include preliminary preparation for an industrial harbour. Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners are consultants.

Five thousand houses for senior and medium-class technicians and administrators and with a separate area for workmen's barracks, are to be built. The colony will have schools, a hospital and small clinics, and mosques. A large seaside recreation centre is planned with a hotel for company guests including snack bars, and swimming pools.

Improvement and expansion of the state's electricity and water supply services is a continual process as development progresses. Qatar's natural water resources are meagre and are becoming increasingly saline as the water table sinks and seawater encroaches. Adequate supplies depend and will increasingly depend, on desalinated sea water.

Doha's present power and desalinization plant at Ras Abu Aboud, in the suburbs, has a generating capacity of 145 MW and a general distillation of three million gallons a day. To supplement these supplies, a larger power and desalination plant is now being built at Wakra, 10 miles south of Doha, which will ultimately add a capacity of 300 MW, and four million gallons of water a day. It is due for completion in 1976.

Plans for a far larger power/desalination plant to be built at Umm Said are now complete and Kennedy and Donkin have been appointed consultants. The first stage is to be completed by the end of 1978 and will provide 400 MW and 12 million gallons a day. Ultimately, the plant will provide 600MW and 32 million gallons a day which is considered sufficient to cover the needs of heavy industry as presently planned.

Doha is one of the few Gulf capitals with a modern sewerage system already in operation. Qatar now has about 600 miles of roads of which 200 are fast tarmac. A double-lane road between Doha and Umm Said to carry heavy traffic is a planning priority.

Qatar already has an airport of international standard with a 15,000ft main runway and a full range of terminal buildings. This is now to be relocated at a cost of 400m rials with completion expected in four to five years. A contract worth 150m rials has just been awarded to Darwish and Shah Constructions (India) for a new terminal building which will operate on two levels, dividing departing and arriving passengers, and have 20 air bridges to provide direct access to waiting aircraft.

For telecommunications, a Japanese firm has been engaged to build an earth satellite station for beaming on an internationally operated satellite poised over the Indian Ocean. The station will initially carry 30 telephone channels as well as radio and television broadcasting circuits.

Education in Qatar is free from primary school up to higher education abroad. Today, about 24,000 children, including 10,500 girls attend school. When a modern education programme was initiated in 1956 1,388 boys enrolled in 17 primary schools, which emphasizes progress made over the past 19 years.

Specialist secondary establishments include teacher-training institutes which are to form the nucleus of a University of the Lower Gulf. Campus buildings are programmed for completion in 1976. Male and female students will be taught separately but will share main services. Craft, artisan and clerical training is also provided by a regional training centre under the United Nations Development Programme.

For more than a generation Qatar has been proud that its medical, surgical and hospital services have been free for all comers irrespective of nationality. All costs, of care, medicines, dressings, artificial eyes and limbs and the treatment of tertiary cases abroad, are entirely at state expense.

A new 650-bed hospital (contractors Bernard Sunley) is being built in Doha. This will supplement the present 750-bed general hospital which will ultimately be reserved for women.

A new sports complex is being built for Qatar's younger generation and will provide facilities for football, basketball and other games and include a stadium with seating capacity for 25,000, a swimming pool of Olympic standard and a yacht marina.

A recent decision is that Qatar is to have a zoo. An Italian firm has been engaged to assist the Department of Tourism in boosting tourist traffic but plans must necessarily await an increase in hotel accommodation.

Doha has three good hotels of which one, the Gulf Hotel, is regarded by many experienced travellers as the most comfortable and best managed in the region. The Gulf has 140 rooms, with an extension of 180 rooms now being added. Tourism plans include chalet colonies at some of the coastline's sandy bays which offer delightful bathing, and desert excursions on pony or camel with organized camping under the starry skies.

The Emir of Qatar opens the new National Museum in Doha today. Pictures, and a report by Peter Hopkirk, on page VI.

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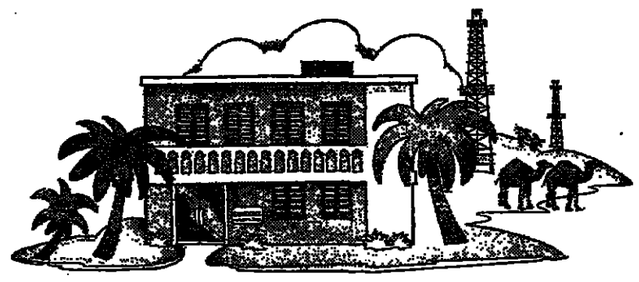

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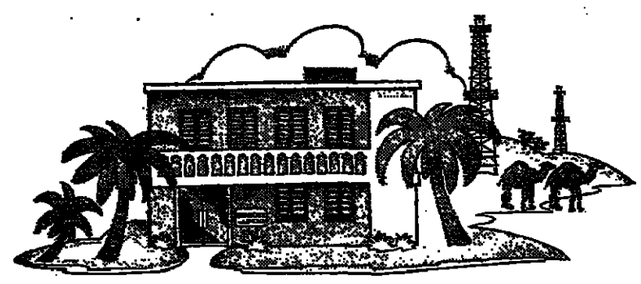

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Every inhabitant worth £4,500 a year

by Ralph Izzard

Qatar's oil income for 1974 is $140m at a conservative estimate. The total could be considerably more, for a rough estimate of an average of 500,000 barrels a day at a round figure of $10 a barrel gives a comfortable figure of $5m daily.

It is reported that after an Opec decision taken in Vienna last September, by which the Qatar Government now extracts higher royalties and taxes from its two major oil companies, the income for every man, woman and child in the peninsula will average about £4,500 a year, one of the world's highest per capita figures.

Massive wealth reflected

A picture of massive wealth is certainly reflected in the budget for the present financial year which is the largest ever and totals 1,800,000 rials, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year.

In a preamble to the figures it is stated that the aims of the budget are: to ensure maximum use of available human and physical resources; to raise the gap and the level of social services; to increase the national income and to reduce dependence on oil. There are four main categories, which, with their allocations are: heavy industry, 305m rials; housing, water, electricity supply, agriculture, 602m rials; transport, communications, 477m rials; education, health, information, 275m rials; justice, security, 144m rials.

Much of the budget is tied in to Qatar's new five-year plan which began in 1974 and finishes in 1979. Thus heavy industry's 305m rials merely represents the second year's allocation.

But as a Ministry of Economy official says: "Rich countries have their problems as well as poor ones." Qatar depends on imports for almost every necessity of life and this effectively means importing world inflation. For this reason Qatar followed the example of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in unpegging the rial and pegging it to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) special drawing rights where deflation risks are spread over 16 currencies. The objectives are to stabilize the economy, make imports cheaper for consumers and to encourage contractors who need no longer fear currency fluctuations.

The effect has been the appreciation in the value of the rial by about 5 per cent—well below the figure necessary to meet inflationary price rises which in many classes of consumer goods equal those of, say, Bahrain, now running at 31 per cent more than in November, 1973.

The Government is well aware of the impact on the population and on February 22, to mark the third anniversary of the assumption of power by the Emir, salaries of all Qatar government employees, including the armed forces and police, were raised by between 10 per cent and 30 per cent. This followed within two weeks of another decree limiting rent increases at the end of a tenancy to a maximum of 15 per cent. Other measures taken by Government to assist the community at large include price controls for rice, sugar, edible fats, flour and bread, and live animals imported for meat.

Fresh fish prices are also controlled, but in a free economy this has led to a shortage. Qatar fishermen are now landing the bulk of their catches at Bahrain where prices are higher.

Qatar now has 12 banks: three British, three Arab, one American, one French, one Iranian, one Pakistan, and two Qatar. The Qatar banks are the Commercial Bank of Qatar and the Qatar National Bank which was established in 1964 with a wholly Qatar capital of 14m rials. The Qatar National Bank handles most of the state business. An average 45 per cent profits tax is imposed on all banks, with the exception of Qatar National Bank, and maximum interest is fixed at 9.5 per cent.

The Qatar Insurance Company was founded in March, 1964, with the Government taking up 20 per cent of the capital. All classes of insurance are taken up except life. The company is well known to all principal international reinsurance markets and its facilities enable it to accept the largest risk contemplated. Foreign insurance companies are prohibited from operating in Qatar.

With budgets over the past 10 years rarely exceeding 40 per cent of income, Qatar reserves are unofficially estimated to exceed $2,000m. Investment priorities, as stated by a Ministry of Finance official are, within Qatar, within the Arab world, and outside the Arab world.

In February 1972 an Investment Board of State Reserves was established under the chairmanship of the Emir, to handle external investment. The four members appointed were: the Government Adviser, the Director of the Office of the Emir, the Director of the Department of Financial Affairs and a British investment adviser who, initially, was Lord James Crichton-Stuart.

External investment is understood to be largely spread over a number of currencies mostly in short-term arrangements of three to six months to preserve liquidity.

Doha's port—it now has four berths but six more are soon to be added—is regarded as one of the most efficient in the Gulf with unloading delays of rarely more than four or five days. In comparison, delays at Damman can be up to 52 days. In consequence, between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of supplies for Aramco, in Saudi Arabia, are landed at Doha each month and trucked on by road.

Terminal on highway

Qatar is doubly fortunate in that it is now also the terminal of the Trans-Arabian highway which reaches Qatar by two routes—across Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Lebanon and Syria for Mediterranean goods and through Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Kuwait for European traffic. It is estimated that about 30 per cent of Qatar's total imports now come by road.

Imports in 1974 reached a record level of 1,100m rials against 778m rials in 1973. An official at the Directorate of the Customs Department attributes much of the increase to nervous stock-piling after the energy crisis of autumn 1973, and the rise in world inflation. Another factor was speculation in commodities, which in some cases was ill-advised, for steel and timber prices are now declining locally. One large importer of wholesale foodstuffs, however, reports that his business tripled last year.

A duty of 2½ per cent ad valorem is charged on general goods except those prohibited by law. Ten per cent is charged on tobacco, cigarettes and cigars; 15 per cent on gramophones and records (western music is still considered ungodly) and 50 per cent is charged on all alcoholic liquors and beverages which can be imported only under special licence.

Fruits, vegetables, livestock, rice, sugar, animal feed, printed material, magazines, newspapers, gold and silver bullion, coins, undrilled pearls produced in the Gulf and personal effects can all be imported free. No duty is levied on export goods or goods in transit.

A sad fact for Britain is that last year, for the first time, the British were ousted from the top of the importers' table, by Japan. Japanese imports were worth 191m rials capturing nearly 18 per cent of the market. British imports were worth 150m rials (14.01 per cent). In 1973, British imports were worth 215m rials, while those of Japan only 86m rials.

Much of the Japanese gain in 1974 was due to a big boost in its supply of steel reinforcing bars, steel sheeting and tubing. Next largest importers in 1974 after Britain were United States (10.25 per cent), Lebanon (6.28 per cent) and West Germany (6.16 per cent). An indication of Qatar's growing importance as a market is that tables list no fewer than 62 countries as importers.

Offshore oil offers best hope of expansion

Talks began in April between the Qatar Government and the two operating oil companies, Qatar Petroleum Company and Royal Dutch Shell, on a 100 per cent take-over of its oil industry.

The first meeting was a preliminary discussion and full negotiations may last well into the summer. The outcome is not in doubt for Government will certainly attain its objective. There are, however, complicated matters to be ironed out such as compensation and buy-back arrangements.

During the past years, relations between Government and the two companies have been generally good and an agreement is expected to be reached whereby the companies' technical knowledge and management experience will be retained for some years yet against a fee to be agreed.

As a forerunner to the present talks, a Qatar National Petroleum Corporation was established by decree last July to handle all the state's internal and external oil interests, including exploration and natural gas exploitation. This followed the signing earlier in that year of new participation and buy-back agreements with the two producers.

Under the agreement the state acquired a 60 per cent share in both operations, instead of 25 per cent, and the companies a commitment to buy back a minimum of 60 per cent of Qatar oil in accordance with an agreed price formula. The state was also given the option either to dispose of the remaining 40 per cent of its oil on world markets or sell it back.

Qatar Petroleum Company (a consortium in which Shell, BP, Compagnie française des Petroles each have a 23.75 per cent share, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Mobil each 11.875 per cent and Partex 5 per cent) operates onshore with its activities centred round the Dukhan field on the west side of the peninsula. Crude is pumped through a 50-mile pipeline to an east coast loading terminal at Umm Said.

Shell operate three offshore fields each piping crude to the island of Halul for storage and loading. The island is approximately 64 miles from the mainland.

Qatar is a full member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and is sixth largest producer of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries states after Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iraq, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi. In 1973, total production ran to 27 million long tons, an increase over the previous year of 18.1 per cent. This increase is attributed to the tying in, in January 1973, of Shell's third field, Bul Hanine, to Halul island. It was achieved despite the application of the 25 per cent OPEC cut from October.

Precise figures for 1974 are not yet available, but production is limited to a maximum of 520,000 barrels daily. Of this amount QPC is thought to have been averaging about 220,000 barrels a day and Shell 294,000 barrels.

A worrying situation occurred earlier this year when daily production fell to 480,000 barrels a day and possibly well below this figure, as a result of the world oil surplus.

As a senior official in the Petroleum Affairs Department says: "We have a moral obligation to accept the OAPEC cut-back and at the present time we would not press Shell to step up production. But QPC is another matter, as the company is the sole supplier of associated gas to the industrial complex at Umm Said. Our newly commissioned LNG (liquefied natural gas) plant was being starved of gas and was reduced to a ticking over operation and in danger of closing down altogether. We therefore had to inform QPC that we could not accept any reduction of crude output from their operations."

While it is believed that all companies involved have from time to time fallen short of their quotas, it is understood that the chief culprit in this instance was CFP who could not handle all their agreed takeoff.

It is conservatively estimated that Qatar's proved oil reserves could last for 40 years. The state has greatly benefited by the 1969 maritime boundary demarcation with neighbouring Abu Dhabi. This placed Shell's Bul Hanine field safely within Qatar waters. It also made Qatar the co-owner with Abu Dhabi of another field, known as Al-Bunduq, which straddles the sea boundary. The two states have agreed on joint exploration of this field and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Co has been designated as the operator.

A new company called Al-Bunduq Co has been formed, owned equally by BP, CFP, and Qatar Oil (Japan). The potential of the Al-Bunduq field is estimated as twice that of Shell's Maydan Mahzam field whose combined production and degassing station has a capacity of 120,000 barrels a day.

According to information available in Doha, the Al-Bunduq field is being tied in and should be producing in two or three months.

Both QPC and Shell have been able to accept tankers of the very large crude carrier category at their respective loading terminals. QPC's main markets, in descending order, have been Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and the Americas, while those of Shell have been Europe, South America, Africa and Australia.

As elsewhere in the Gulf, Japan has not been successful in attempts to extract oil from Qatar waters. In March, 1969, the Emir signed an agreement with four Japanese companies — Fuji Oil, Kansai Oil, Tokyo Electric Power and Kansai Electric Power—to form a company to recover crude from a 2,860 sq. mile concession in Qatar's south-eastern continental shelf beyond territorial waters. The company is known as Qatar Oil Co (Japan). Thirty-one share holders held 20,200,000 shares with a capital of 10,100m yen.

By January, 1970 the company had completed a seismic survey of the entire concession and by June 1972 six wildcat wells had been drilled. Of these only one had proved oil bearing, but produced so little that the Japanese did not consider it worth commercial exploitation.

In January 1974, after a long period of inactivity, allegedly due to financial difficulties, the Japanese were requested by Government to relinquish the concession.

The Government still has hopes for further discoveries both onshore and offshore although oil experts feel that onshore QPC teams have exhausted possibilities and no new substantial finds are likely to be made, even with more modern techniques.

Offshore prospects are more promising. The German company, Wintershall, which has been operating for some years off Oman, now has concessions off Qatar's north and west coasts. Seismic work has been completed, with encouraging results, and exploratory drilling is expected to begin in four months' time.

Natural gas fields, onshore and offshore, have yet to be exploited. QPC are expected to begin drilling soon to tap natural gas from the Khuff Zone which already supplies Bahrain, to the north, with its power requirements and is believed to spread under the Gulf as far as Iran.

Natural gas fields offshore have yet to be exploited, but it is expected that the new LNG plant at Umm Said, which is being built in conjunction with Shell, will require offshore natural gas as well as Shell's associated gas from crude production.

Indeed, if all the Government's ambitious plans for Umm Said heavy industrial area are to be realized, substantial natural gas supplementing associated gas, will be essential.

The history of oil recovery in Qatar is a long one and goes back to 1935 when a concession was granted to Anglo-Persian which transferred the development contract to Petroleum Concessions, an affiliate of IP Petroleum, which in turn formed an operating company known as Petrolex Developments (Qatar), which changed its name in 1963 to Qatar Petroleum Co.

The company began exploration in 1937 and in October, 1938, spudded its first well at Dukhan. It became Qatar's discovery well in January 1940 at a depth of 5,765ft. Two further wells were drilled but in 1942 wartime difficulties became insurmountable and all three were plugged.

Field activities were resumed in 1947 and the first shipment of Qatar crude was made by the motor vessel President Meny to Europe in December 1949. At 10 cents a barrel, QPC's crude is one of the cheapest to extract.

Shell's concession was granted in 1952 after rapid development of offshore exploration and drilling techniques immediately after the Second World War. Shell took up a concession originally granted in 1949 to American companies, who failed to find a structure formation to justify test drilling. Oil was first discovered in 1960 at what is now known as the Idd al-Shargi field, about 60 miles off the mainland. The field was brought into production in 1964 and the first crude exported in February of the following year.

Planners make light of difficulties and choose heavy industry

While other Gulf states ponder how best to spend abounding revenues to reduce their dependence on oil as their primary source of wealth, Qatar has opted boldly for heavy industry. The planners of the Technical Centre for Industrial Development feel that the obvious drawbacks—a disadvantageous geographical position, dependence on foreign technical expertise and labour, absence of raw materials and no guaranteed foreign markets—are offset by the negligible cost of natural and associated gas as a source of power and as a raw material in its own right.

When details of the envisaged projects were revealed in the budget for this year, diplomatic circles in Doha were surprised at the upward revision of both their scope and costs. The following is a breakdown of the programme.

An iron and steel project is planned, at an estimated cost of 800m riyals (about £80m), in conjunction with two Japanese firms, Kobe Steel Company and Tokyo Bokei. The Qatar Government's share of the equity is 70 per cent. The plant is expected to produce 300,000 tons of steel reinforcing bars for building in its first year. Negotiations for the supply of iron pellets are taking place with India and Brazil and commissioning is expected at the end of 1977.

The Japanese partners will provide the technical knowledge and carry on the management, for which a contract has been signed. A second contract has been signed for the marketing arrangements to be undertaken by the Japanese for an agreed fee. Qatar has booked 75,000 tons annually for its own needs with the rest available for export.

In the second year, production is expected to rise to between 400,000 and 450,000 tons. A further agreement has been signed for the annual production of 350,000 tons of sponge-iron ingots after the second year. The plant will be gas-powered and will have a budget allocation of 50m riyals for 1975.

An agreement for a petrochemical project was signed at the beginning of April between the Government and two French firms, CDF Chémie and Gazocean. The Government's share is 80 per cent and the plant will produce 300,000 tons of ethylene and up to 200,000 tons of polyethylene annually. About 15,000 tons of polyethylene is reserved for local use. A by-product will be 60,000 tons of refined sulphur.

Production is expected to start in 1979, and the budget allocation for this year is 10m riyals. A similar petrochemical complex is to be built at Dunkirk. France will have a 60 per cent interest and Qatar 40 per cent, and the plant will produce 450,000 tons of ethylene and 150,000 tons of polyethylene annually.

A natural gas project is planned at an estimated cost of 1,200m riyals. The Qatar Gas Company, formed to develop natural gas extraction, recently commissioned a 250m riyal natural gas liquefaction plant and the first shipment was made to Japan in January. The plant uses associated gases from the Qatar Petroleum Company's onshore field at Dukhan, on the west side of the peninsula.

The present plant, situated in the Umm Said industrial area on the east coast, was designed by QPC and has an annual capacity of 800,000 tons of methane, propane, butane and allied products. Output, surplus to the state's needs, is exported. The Qatar Gas Company is involved in a larger plant in association with Royal Dutch Shell, which works the east coast offshore oil fields. Tenders are being prepared for the project.

The plant will at first use associated gas, but it is planned at a later stage to tap natural gas. It is not expected to be completed before 1978, but 60m riyals has been set aside for the project for this year.

The Qatar National Cement Company is planning a second plant, at an estimated cost of 250m riyals. The original plant, which cost 82m riyals, was opened in 1969 and is producing 750 tons a day using Qatar's almost inexhaustible rich limestone soil. An agreement has been signed with a German firm for a further 350 tons a day extension to be completed in 15 months. At present, Qatar uses its entire production.

The Government has engaged Husband and Company, of England, as consultants for a further major extension, amounting to a second factory, which will produce 1,800 tons a day from two kilns, each of 900 tons' capacity. Tenders have been offered to three selected contracting firms. The total cost of the second plant is estimated at 250m riyals, which should ensure production of 3,000 tons daily within two and a half years. Government participation in QNCC is 60 per cent with private Qatar shareholders owning the rest. From the inception of the first factory to completion of the second, investment will be 500,000 riyals. The allocation for 1975 is 60m riyals.

The Qatar Fertilizer Company's plant, at Umm Said, is the state's biggest industrial venture so far completed. The daily output is 900 tons of ammonia and 1,000 tons of urea. The first export cargo was shipped to Europe in March, 1974. Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners were consultants for the project which has proved so successful that costs, which were initially expected to be recouped out of profits in 10 years, are likely to be met in six or seven.

Associated gas, the plant's raw material, is also piped to the plant from QPC's Dukhan fields. The cost of the plant so far has been 250m riyals with an extra 60m riyals provided by the Government for the pipeline and private jetty.

The plant is managed by Norsk Hydro Elektrisk which has also agreed to market the products. Originally, the Qatar Government had a 63 per cent shareholding with 37 per cent held by partners of which Norsk Hydro is the biggest. That has now been changed to a 70 per cent 30 per cent ratio. It is intended to double production of the plant. While no specific amount has been set aside for 1975, it is understood that work in the present year will consist largely of exploratory investigations by Norsk Hydro.

The Government is holding preliminary talks with three firms regarding an aluminium smelter project to produce 140,000 tons of ingots annually. A consultancy agreement is expected to be signed by the end of the year, but the project has been given a low priority in order not to overstrain power and labour resources. An allocation is expected in the 1976 budget. Talks are proceeding with Australia to ensure an alumina supply.

Qatar has a 575m American-built oil refinery which came on stream last year and has an output of 6,000 barrels a day to meet domestic requirements. A small extension is being built to raise daily production to between 10,000 and 14,000 barrels.

Plans are progressing, however, for a far larger refinery with a throughput of between 150,000 and 200,000 barrels a day. Quotations from several firms have been received for a consultancy contract. The project was originally intended to be a joint venture, but it has been decided that it should be completely Qatari-owned. The estimated cost is 1,050m riyals and production is expected to start in 1979. Only 10m riyals has been allocated in the 1975 budget to complete the project feasibility study.

Because of the uncertain world market for refined products, apart from labour and power problems the project has been given low priority.

The Qatar Flour Mill Company, which has been in operation since 1972 and has a capacity of 100 tons a day, is planning to build a bagging factory to produce sacks for the flour mills and the cement plant. The mills are adjacent to the Qatar Fertilizer Company's plant at Umm Said and share the same jetty and conveyor belt system.

R.

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Shaikh who works for social reform

HH Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani assumed the emirship on February 22, 1972, in a peaceful transfer of power based on a decision of the ruling al-Thani family.

Before his succession, Shaikh Khalifa, a man of great physical and mental energy, had served restlessly for 15 years under his cousin, Shaikh Ahmed, as deputy ruler and Premier. While Shaikh Ahmed looked on in bewildered apathy, Shaikh Khalifa laid the foundations for free education and health services, a low-cost housing scheme and state pensions for the poor and needy.

He also worked methodically towards diversification of industry as insurance against the time when Qatar's oil wells run dry. He raised local shrimp fishing to an international commercial enterprise, with sales in America, Japan and Europe and started the Qatar National Cement Company. Construction was begun on a Qatar Flour Mills Company and on the present large fertilizer producing plant.

A first experimental farm, established in 1963, proved so successful that as early as 1968 Qatar became almost self-sufficient in vegetables and fruit for most months of the year.

But the pace of progress was not rapid enough to satisfy Shaikh Khalifa. Immediately after deposing Shaikh Ahmed, who was on a hunting trip in Iran at the time, he announced the step had been necessary "to correct conditions in the country" and to "remove elements that had tried to hinder its progress and modernization".

He is a man who sincerely believes that what belongs to the state, belongs to the people. A first and courageous act was to abolish the system whereby all male members of the al-Thani family received gratuities from Qatar's oil income. In the case of Shaikh Ahmed, these had amounted to a quarter of the annual total. Shaikh Khalifa set the example by turning over his own annual allowance for Government budgetary purposes.

The al-Thani family is a large one—just under 200 shaikhs are registered in Doha's telephone book alone—and it is a measure of Shaikh Khalifa's strength of character that its members accepted this loss of privileged income without demur.

Shaikh Khalifa, a man of medium height, thick-set and now in middle age, spends little on himself. He is a devoted family man,

The Emir has planned ahead for the time when Qatar's oil runs dry.

whose private life is entirely beyond reproach.

He rarely travels abroad, but has visited Britain, where he was received in audience by the Queen, and Western Europe. Within the Arab world he attends the summit conferences of heads of Arab states.

At home he is a tireless worker, accustomed to a daily routine of 12 hours at a stretch, if not more. Advisers, sometimes summoned to his palace in the middle of the night, report bedside tables and even the floor littered with files.

A criticism sometimes heard is that he is not a man who delegates authority easily. It is said that he insists on personally signing all Government cheques of more than £5,000. This, allegedly, causes irksome delays for contractors and places a strain on Doha's bank lending capabilities.

Equivalent of cabinet

This is vigorously denied by Qatar's Ministry of Finance which claims that many bills are badly presented, while others require meticulous scrutiny.

According to the constitution, Qatar now has a Council of Ministers, the equivalent of a cabinet, consisting of 14 ministers headed by Shaikh Khalifa, who retains his former role of Prime Minister. Ten of the ministers are members of the al-Thani family. Shaikh Khalifa's son, Shaikh Abdul-Aziz bin Khalifa al-Thani, is Minister of Finance and Petroleum, while three brothers, Shaikh Qasim, Shaikh Suhaim and Shaikh Khalid, are respectively Ministers of Education, Culture and Youth Care, Foreign Affairs and of the Interior. Five of the ministers are commoners.

The Council of Ministers is supported by an advisory council of 20 members, all of whom are commoners. As defined by the constitution their duties are to "assist the Council of Ministers in the discharge of their respective duties by expressing opinions in the form of recommendations".

There is also a provision for ministers to attend meetings whenever the agenda includes "any subject related to the matters falling within the competence of their respective ministries"; and for the head of state to open each annual session with a speech that shall "include a statement regarding the state of affairs of the country, the major achievements, and the projects and reforms which the state intends to implement during the coming year". It should be borne in mind that this weighty governmental administrative apparatus applies to a state whose total indigenous population is probably rather less than that of, say, Ipswich.

Another of the Emir's sons, Major-General Shaikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, is Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces with Shaikh Khalifa himself constitutionally occupying the roles of Minister of Defence and Supreme Commander.

Shaikh Khalifa is remembered with respect in the Lower Gulf for his untiring efforts to bring about a federation of the seven Trucial States with the addition of Qatar and Bahrain. These negotiations occupied much of the years 1968 and 1969. In February 1968, at Dubai, the nine Rulers constituted themselves as the Supreme Council of the proposed federation. At a meeting in July the same year the Rulers agreed to form a federal council to act as their executive body and Shaikh Khalifa was appointed chairman.

The status of the federal council was changed to that of a 13-man cabinet when the Rulers met again, in Doha, in May 1969. Shaikh Khalifa became the Prime Minister designate. He threw himself wholeheartedly into this role and when the Rulers met for their last, abortive, session in Abu Dhabi in October 1969, each of the 13 ministries had had prepared for it a working brief which would have enabled its minister to take up his duties immediately the federation was formed.

Differences of opinion within the Supreme Council having proved irreconcilable, Shaikh Khalifa, on September 1, 1971, followed Bahrain's example and declared Qatar's full independence.

Importance of some union

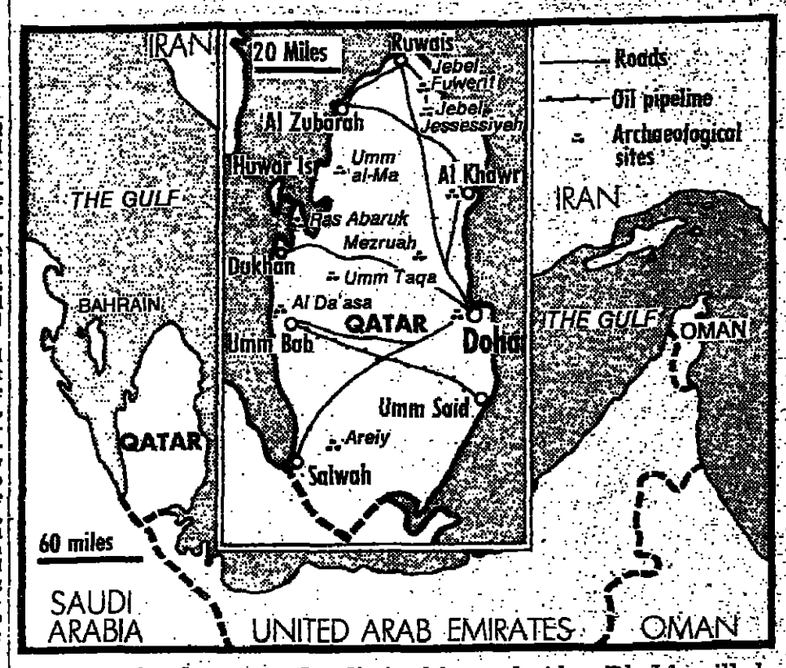
He acted in his capacities of Deputy Emir, Heir Apparent and Prime Minister of Qatar. His cousin, Shaikh Ahmed, then Ruler, was holidaying in Switzerland at the time.

Shaikh Khalifa has made no secret of his bitter disappointment at the failure of efforts to bring about a nine-state federation. He remains convinced that some form of union is essential for the well-being of the Lower Gulf.

In an interview granted on the occasion of the first anniversary of his accession, he said: "The idea of the nine-state federation will never die. It might have been postponed for one reason or the other, but it will certainly reemerge in a different form at some future time.

"Any official in the Gulf, on reviewing facts and figures, must realize how vital it is that our Gulf countries enter into some form of unity or federation, or joint planning and coordination. All our efforts, skills and expertise must be combined and coordinated to develop and protect our astronomical resources and turn them into constructive potential."

R.I.



The frontier between Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi will be subject to revision in the light of the August 1974 agreement between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. This revision may also affect Qatar's southern frontier. The ownership of the Huwar islands is in dispute with Bahrain.

Firm friend and a foe to fear

In the past Qatar has suffered some lack of recognition as the state lies rather aside from the mainstream of Persian Gulf traffic. This situation is being vigorously corrected by Shaikh Khalifa, the present Emir, as he spends freely from the state's wealth on a spectacular development programme. Today 22 resident and eight non-resident ambassadors are accredited to Doha.

Qatar is a member of the United Nations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Other international affiliations are membership of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, and the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization and the Arab League.

In a recent address to the Advisory Council the Emir defined foreign relations policy as the necessity to work with all energy to strengthen brotherly relations and cooperation with Arab countries in the immediate area in particular and with Arab and Islamic countries in general.

Also, to devote great attention to the strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation with peace-loving countries which have "faith in the values of right and justice". He added: "We do our best to share, within our means, in providing international security and elements of prosperity world-wide.

Restrictions relaxing

"We have a deep belief that our success in achieving these goals is essential for our ultimate purpose, which is true inner happiness and the attainment of the honoured place we deserve among the community of nations."

Qatar stands in a relationship of close friendship with neighbouring Saudi Arabia as both populations are Sunni Muslims of the Wahabi sect, the most orthodox and puritanical of the two main Islamic streams. Foreign residents in Doha find more austerity than in other Persian Gulf capitals, but restrictions on their way of life are gradually relaxing, but not at a pace as might offend Qatar's friends in Riyadh.

Unlike other Persian Gulf states, Qatar shared Saudi Arabia's full period of mourning after the death of King Faisal, with all flags, including those of diplomatic missions, remaining at half-mast for 40 days.

Relations between Qatar and Bahrain, its island neighbour to the north, remain clouded. A dispute, dating back many decades, centres on possession of the Huwar islands in the strait between the two states. Ownership is claimed by both ruling families and repeated negotiations in the past remain deadlocked.

In other matters relations have much improved and in 1972 a joint Bahrain/Qatar Economic Committee was formed to develop and coordinate economic relations between the two countries. This was followed in March, 1973, by an agreement for joint project activity in vegetable oil, aluminium extrusion and cement production.

A Qatar proposal to build, at its own expense, a causeway-bridge to connect the two countries has been cooly received in Bahrain, although it would be the main beneficiary. The Bahrain attitude seems to be: "Let us first settle the Huwar islands question."

To the south Qatar is on good terms with adjacent Abu Dhabi, especially since a maritime boundary definition between the two reached in 1969, was greatly in Qatar's favour, giving it a valuable offshore oilfield and a half share in another. A desert highway linking Doha with Abu Dhabi city is due for completion shortly.

Relations with Dubai have remained strained since the Emir deposed his cousin, Shaikh Ahmed, in February, 1972. Shaikh Ahmed is married to the daughter of Dubai's ruler, Shaikh Rashid, and he now lives in exile in Dubai.

Qatar stands firmly for the solidarity of the Arab world and is second to none in its opposition to Israel expansion. Although its defence forces are too small to enable it to play a significant role in any confrontation, its anti-Israeli radio and television propaganda is as virulent as any. It strongly supports the Arab anti-Israel boycott and has been host to a full meeting of the Boycott Committee.

In loans and grants Qatar has not been as flamboyant as, say, Abu Dhabi, but assistance has been considerable. In February an agreement was signed in Cairo for a Qatar loan of $10m to finance development of the Suez Canal. This was part of a $102.5m Qatar agreement, last November, to contribute towards Egyptian development.

It was also reported in January that agreement had been reached on the establishment of a joint Qatari/Egyptian investment company with each state having a 50 per cent share of the initial capital of $25m. Qatar, it was understood, is also to provide credit facilities of $75m for the company to finance industrial projects in Egypt.

Other recent loans have been $10m to Tunisia to assist the 1973-76 development, $10m to Jordan to assist in development projects and $1.5m in subscription to Jordan Treasury bonds, $10m to Pakistan and $1m to Chad—a first loan to an African country.

A loan of $110m to France, for unspecified purposes, has also been made at the time the two countries agreed on joint petrochemical ventures.

Qatar has subscribed $20m to the Islamic Bank and has a holding in the Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises. It has participated in the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and is understood to be participating in other similar funds now under discussion or establishment.

In the wider world Qat is suspicious of the Unite States, both as a suppor of Israel and for rece threats against Arab oil-p ducing states. The Emir w reported as particularly censed by Dr Kissinge *Business Week* interview last December in which did not rule out the use American military force extreme circumstances.

"America is not a big pa cipant in Qatar develop projects, although it built turnkey $10m 6,000 bar a day refinery which recer came on stream to prov Qatar's domestic fuel ne and would presumably considered as contractor the far larger 200,000 bar a day export refinery wh is now in the planning st

Good relations traditional

The United States st third in the list of Q imports by countries, stands second after J as an importer of Qata heads the list of trade ports. Relations with U and Japan have been thening rapidly and countries have benefited the award of large dustry contracts. Good tions between Britain Qatar are traditional and dependence, achieved September, 1971, was mediately followed by Treaty of Friendship Cooperation.

"This, while formally ging the former treaty arrangements, ex sed mutual desires that the traditional rela of close friendship sh continue. It provided the encouragement of cational, scientific and tural cooperation and for the maintenance "close relations als existing in trade and merce".

The British community Qatar is steadily increa and now numbers 1 Although no longer in place as an importer, Br still has a strong place the market which asses us with fair dealing, value for money and quality. On the other h Britain is also grad acquiring an unenviable putation for letting Q customers down, particula in meeting delivery dates.

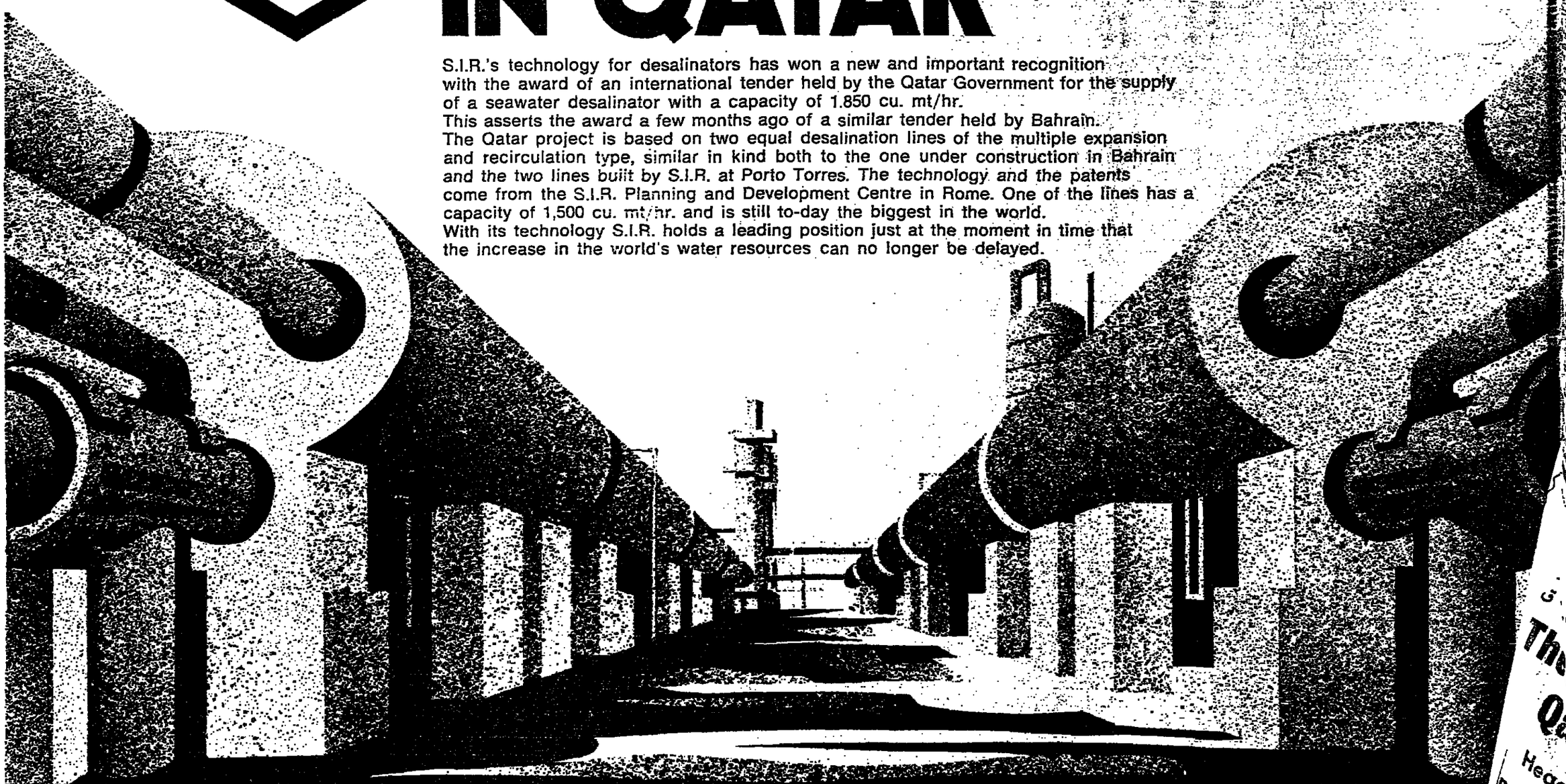
As one commercial exe resident in Doha puts "Qataris like doing busin with Britain and most m chants still look to Brit before shopping around el where. But British' co panies should try harder t to let them down and s that their confidence is n misplaced."

R.

SIR

DESALINATOR IN QATAR

S.I.R.'s technology for desalinators has won a new and important recognition with the award of an international tender held by the Qatar Government for the supply of a seawater desalinator with a capacity of 1.850 cu. mt/hr.
This asserts the award a few months ago of a similar tender held by Bahrain.
The Qatar project is based on two equal desalination lines of the multiple expansion and recirculation type, similar in kind both to the one under construction in Bahrain and the two lines built by S.I.R. at Porto Torres. The technology and the patents come from the S.I.R. Planning and Development Centre in Rome. One of the lines has a capacity of 1,500 cu. mt/hr. and is still to-day the biggest in the world.
With its technology S.I.R. holds a leading position just at the moment in time that the increase in the world's water resources can no longer be delayed.



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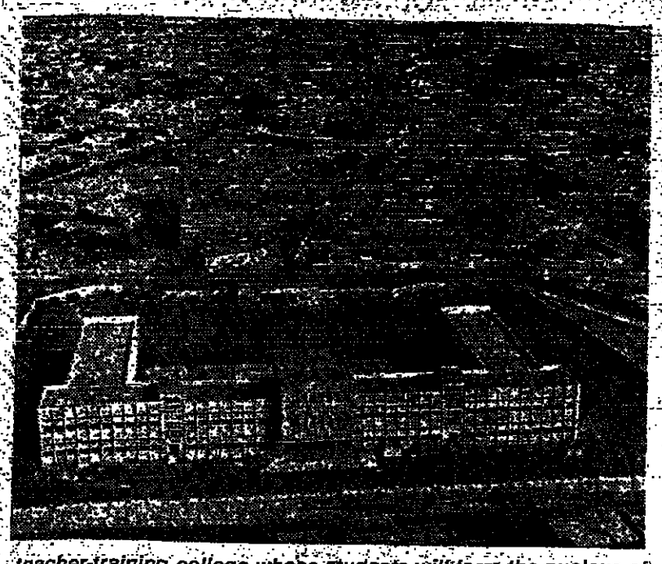
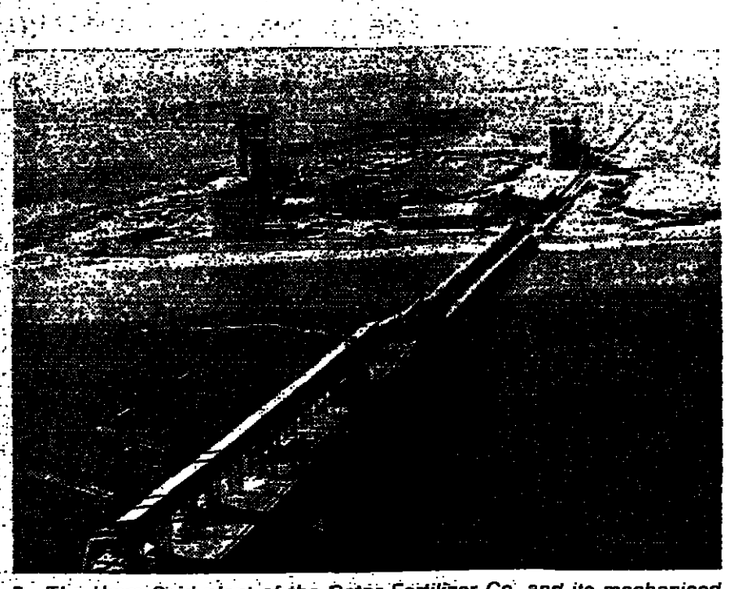
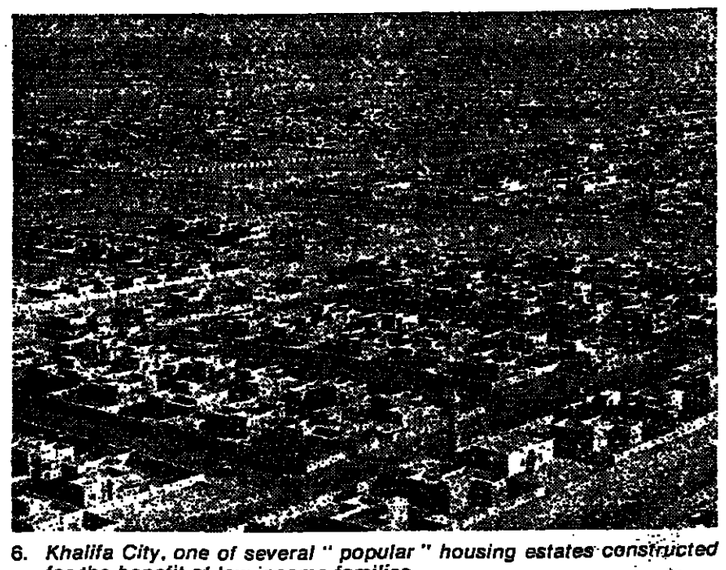


teacher-training college whose students will form the nucleus of new Doha University.



5. *The Umm Said plant of the Qatar Fertilizer Co. and its mechanised jetty, with (top right) a flour mill.*



6. *Khalifa City, one of several " popular " housing estates constructed for the benefit of low-income families.*

...tion scattered about the ... comprehensive programme of ...ding is therefore being rapidly ... Handsome premises for the ... of External Affairs, and Muni... the Qatar Monetary Agency ...tar Chamber of Commerce are ...ing on the waterfront. Sitework ... the TCID will soon commence. ... for the construction of head... the Ministry of Information ... will shortly be awarded. ... or buildings to house the ...ouncil and 10 other ministries ...bjects of international competi... basis of a scheme to group ...inistries in a single parkland ... common conference and other ...

...tion of a sports stadium, with ... 40,000 spectators, will be com... time to stage events in the Gulf ... to be held in Doha in February ... The stadium will eventually ... the core of a sports complex ...wn as Khalifa Sports City; facili... wide range of indoor and outdoor ...cluding athletics, basketball, ...is, squash and swimming—are ...rporated. ... also to have combined zoo... botanical gardens for the dual ...of presenting wild animals in ...gs simulating their natural ...nd providing opportunities for ...atory study and research. ... will include a lagoon in which ...erfowl will feed from a waterfall, ...grotto, a crocodile pool, a noc... ert area, a luxuriously planted ...ving as a refuge for flamingoes, ...nt bird aviary, pleasure gardens, ...deck.

...ipal Affairs

...unicipal councils (Doha, Wakrah, ...akhira, Rayyan and Umm Salal) ... functioning in the peninsula. ...erate their own planning and ...ent programmes while remaining ...answerable to the Ministry of ... Affairs for the time being. Doha ... in various stages of fructification ...level include an abattoir with ...d cold storage and wholesale ...acilities and 80-bed rest house ...distance truck drivers.

...Utilities

...Government is taking vigorous ...o ensure the long-term security ...lity of its water and electricity ...ervices. Two major projects, one ...al, are now in hand—construc... a gas-fuelled QR 900m power/ ...n complex at Ras Abu Fontas, ...uth of Doha, with ultimate gener... and distillation capacities of ... and 30m gpd; and preparation, ...n consultants, of a master plan ...r supply and distribution calcula... survive any consumption situation ...arise within the next 15 years. ...cing plant at Ras Abu Fontas will ...a six 50mW gas turbines and six ... gpd distillers. Work already ...is intended to make 100mW of ...nd 8m gpd of distillate available ...nd of next year. ...water plan will incorporate design ...ile pipe systems and storage reser... ...nd proposals for the development ...ntral control station near the west ... The Water Department is allocated ...im by the current budget.

...structure

...d construction is a continual pro... throughout the peninsula and the ...t budget allocates QR 76m for the ...e. Current emphasis is on conver... ...f existing links with Umm Said and ...n into double carriageways and ...ig for a new lateral highway be... Doha and Umm Bab. Heavy traffic ...r using the highway running south... ...rom Doha for 105 km to the Saudi ...n border, near Salwah, to provide ...lar access to the Mediterranean, ...h Jordan, and to Europe via Kuwait ...nd Turkey. The peninsula's network ...st-class motor roads now exceeds ...n in length. ...vage treatment is another continual ...ss. The Government earlier this year ...ed a contract worth QR 17m for ...in Doha. It provides for the exten... ...of existing plant and the installation ...ditional gravity sewers, pump stations ...umping mains.

Agriculture

A five-year plan designed to ensure total Qatari self-sufficiency in basic food supply—based on the results of a hydro-agricultural resources survey—is now in the final stages of preparation. Methods of hydroponic (chemical-based) cultivation, pasture control and land reclamation are receiving special attention.

Meanwhile production of certain vegetables continues at a sufficiently high rate to justify the export of small surpluses, and yields of fruit and grain continue to increase.

The Government has set up a QR 5m poultry farm with an eventual capacity of 10m eggs and 1m hatchings; installations include 60 battery-type houses for broilers.

The privately owned Qatar Dairy Co. is producing 3,000 litres of milk daily, as well as by-products, from a herd of 300 Friesian cows imported from Australia.

Finance

The Financial Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance and Petroleum continues to act as the "custodian of the State's economic security" with a wide range of authority. Functions include formulation of financial policy, preparation of the general budget from ministerial drafts and of the final accounts of the State", drafting and issue of financial regulations, and collection of taxes and fees.

The department works closely with a State Audit Office, established in early 1973, for the main purposes of checking departmental accounts and scrutinising all contracts involving expenditure of over QR 100,000 before signature.

The State's budget for the Moslem year AH 1395 (which commenced on January 12 this year) provides for a total capital allocation of QR 1,800,000,000 an increase of about 60 per cent over AH 1394, and recurrent expenditure of about QR 2.2b. Main expenditure heads include heavy industry (QR 305m); housing, water supply and electricity supply (QR 602m); transport, communications and agriculture (QR 477m); education, health and information (QR 275m); and justice and security (QR 144m).

External investment is directed by the Investment Board for State Reserves under the chairmanship of HH the Emir in accordance with annual programmes and long-term policy. An investment Office will shortly be opened in London.

Qatar is an increasingly active participant in joint Arab investment projects. It is a shareholder in the Arab Investment Company, planned to function as a merchant bank with an equity of US$64.000m, and the Islamic Development Bank (capital $US900m) which is to concentrate on development projects in under-developed areas where the Moslem faith prevails.

The Qatar National Bank—established in 1964 with a wholly Qatari capital to "encourage economic development and to support the national economy"—continues to make steady progress. The annual report for the year ended December 31, 1973, stated that deposits and advances had increased by 35.5 per cent and 34.8 per cent respectively over the previous year, while total assets (excluding contra accounts) rose by QR76.6m (30.4 per cent). Net profit at QR10.690m showed an increase of QR2.164m after provision for all contingencies.

A second wholly-owned Qatari bank, the Commercial Bank of Qatar, opened early this year with a diversified equity of QR10m.

Non-Qatari banks now operating in Doha include the British Bank of the Middle East, the Chartered Bank, National and Grindlays Bank, the First National City Bank, and the Banque de Paris and et des Pays Bas.

Qatar has been a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) since September 1972. Its subscription to the latter institution amounts to 171 shares (or .07 per cent) and it votes total 421 (.15 per cent).

Commerce

Qatari imports totalled QR 1,068.945m in value last year—QR 290.505m more than in 1973 and QR 763.454m more than in 1970. Three industrialized countries shared 42.13 per cent of the total market) Japan (17.8 per cent, QR 190.941m), Britain (14.01 per cent, QR 149.676m) and the United States (10.25 per cent; QR 109.493m). Britain thus surrendered its status as leading overall supplier of visible exports for the first time in the recorded commercial history of the State; the value of its trade declined by QR 85.185m, in comparison with the previous year, while Japan's rose by QR 104.580m and that of the US by QR 29.453m. Two significant suppliers were Lebanon (6.28 per cent) and West Germany (5.16 per cent). Three countries (Holland, Australia, and India) contributed more than three per cent; six (Italy, Kuwait, France, Dubai, Saudi Arabia and Belgium) more than two per cent; 11 more than one per cent; and 37 less than one per cent.

Most high value import lines reflected important themes of Government policy—industrial diversification, infrastructural development, social advancement, and resistance to the impact of world inflation by bulk procurement of essential commodities. They included oilfield and gas recovery equipment and materials (QR 90.314m), steel bar (QR 80.879m) and pipe (QR 35.350m), automobiles (QR 30.480m), woven synthetic fabrics (QR 28.029m), sugar (QR 27.787m), non-electrical machinery (QR 24.433m), trucks (QR 24.381m), rice (QR 23.131m), livestock (QR 22.856m), electrical appliances (QR 22.407m), fresh fruit (QR 22.340m), timber (QR 22.028m), ready-made clothing (QR 21.175m), air-conditioning equipment (QR 19.557m), pharmaceuticals (QR 19.517m), wheat (QR 18.015m), capital equipment units (QR 15.635m), Portland cement (QR 15.340m), steel manufactures (QR 14.369m), fresh vegetables (QR 11.710m) and electrical machinery (QR 11.495m). There were also heavy intakes of spares of all kinds.

The Customs Department recorded the State's 1974 import trade in the form of 202 product categories under 89 divisional heads. Japan ended the year as leading supplier in 20 of these categories, including steel bar (with trade worth QR 50.936m), automobiles (QR 33.967m), steel pipe (QR 23.924m), woven synthetic fabrics (QR 16.145m), radio and television sets (QR 9.235m) and steel sheet (QR 3.711m). Britain—with a more diversified trade—was leading supplier in 35—notably mechanical spares (QR 15.950m); electrical appliances (QR 11.316m), non-electrical machinery (QR 9.456m); electrical machinery (QR 7.661m), lubricants (QR 4.842m), diesel engines (QR 4.734m), cigarettes (QR 4.731m), capital equipment (QR 4.344m); pharmaceuticals (QR 4.292m), electric cable and wire (QR 3.484m) and metal manufactures (QR 3.098m). The US led with oil and gas items (QR 19.993m), air conditioning equipment (QR 13.097m), trucks (QR 7.415m), automotive spares and accessories (QR 7.090m), tiles (QR 3.245m) and six other products.

However, the universality and pragmatism of Qatari commerce is perhaps more clearly discernible elsewhere in the statistics of the Customs Department. Brazil, for instance, was the State's main source of sugar supply with shipments valued at QR 19.272m. Thailand provided most rice (QR 10.182m) and Austria most timber (QR 10.022m). Australia and Canada together dominated the wheat market with sales totalling QR 15.737m. Taiwan (with trade worth QR 5.664m as leading supplier), Romania and the Philippines were among suppliers of Portland cement. West Germany and France, each with sales approaching QR 10m, significantly shared in the automobile market. Holland remained the specialist supplier of refined cooking butter. Hongkong sold most ready-made clothing, India most tea. Denmark most powdered milk, Italy most refrigerators, and Pakistan most wheat bran.

Supply from Gulf neighbours and other Arab sources, governed by re-export as well as geographical factors, totalled QR 199.311m in value. Lebanon's share (QR 67.038m) confirmed both its status as the State's main provider of unprocessed food (fresh fruit alone earned QR 10.988m) and the increasing efficiency of road and air freight services between the peninsula and the Mediterranean coast.

Exports and re-exports, exclusive of crude and petroleum products, totalled QR 145.747m in value compared with QR 67.159m in 1973. The main recipients among 28 recorded by the Customs Department were Saudi Arabia (QR 19.285m), the Philippines (QR 15.225m), Brazil (QR 13.994m), Iran (QR13.531m) and Sweden (QR 11.437m). Fertilizer shipments (QR 86.156m) were by far the most valuable; their destinations included Iran, India, the Philippines, Egypt, Brazil, and Sweden. Automobiles (QR 20.420m) and trucks (QR 6.487m) were prominent in the trade.

Broadcasting

HH the Emir will in September inaugurate a powerful addition to the State's sound broadcasting services—a 750 kilowatt medium frequency transmitter intended to improve local daytime coverage and provide after-dusk services to most parts of the Middle East by means of a six-mast directional system. Installation of the transmitter, complete with its own power station, is now nearing completion at a northern coastal site. Sound transmissions by existing 100kW high frequency, 50kW medium frequency and 10kW medium frequency equipments are now averaging 12 hours daily. English language programmes will shortly be extended.

Colour is accounting for over 50 per cent of the output of two television transmitters providing total power of 200kW. Some news bulletins are being repeated in English. Expansion plans centre on a high-power transmission complex to be built on the west coast by a Norwegian company; a second programme channel will be developed.

Aviation

The Government has decided to proceed with plans for the total replacement of the existing Doha International Airport. The results of site surveys are now under consideration, with particular emphasis on an area on the Salwah road about 15 km south-west of the capital. Contracts for steel supply and construction of the main terminal building have already been awarded. Three specifications—covering the main runway, with taxiways and aprons, technical buildings and air bridges—will soon be issued for tendering purposes. The terminal building will operate on separate arrival and departure levels and incorporate 20 air bridges providing direct access to waiting aircraft. The baggage handling system will be fully electronic.

The Civil Aviation Department recorded 12,398 aircraft movements last year. Incoming passengers totalled 117,737 and outgoing 115,557.

Qatar's national carrier is Gulf Air—owned equally with Bahrain, Abu Dhabi and Oman. The airline, which has been operating four VC10 aircraft to London with its own crews since April last year, expects the first pair of four extended range TriStars, with Rolls-Royce RB-211 engines, to enter service early next year. Options have been taken on four more; these may be fitted with the more powerful Dash 524 version of the RB-211 now under development. The airline—which also operates a network of Gulf and Asian services, mainly with BAC 1-11s—showed a total revenue increase of 174 per cent last year in comparison with 1973. Passenger traffic increased by about 20 per cent.

Shipping

The Government has also decided to increase the capacity of Doha's existing man-made port, completed in 1970 at an estimated overall cost of QR114m, by extending the deep water berthing quay by 1,000 metres to take another five ships simultaneously. Tenders for this work and associated dredging are now under consideration; the total cost is estimated at QR40m. British consultants have been appointed to provide the Government with a comprehensive feasibility study covering long-term port requirements.

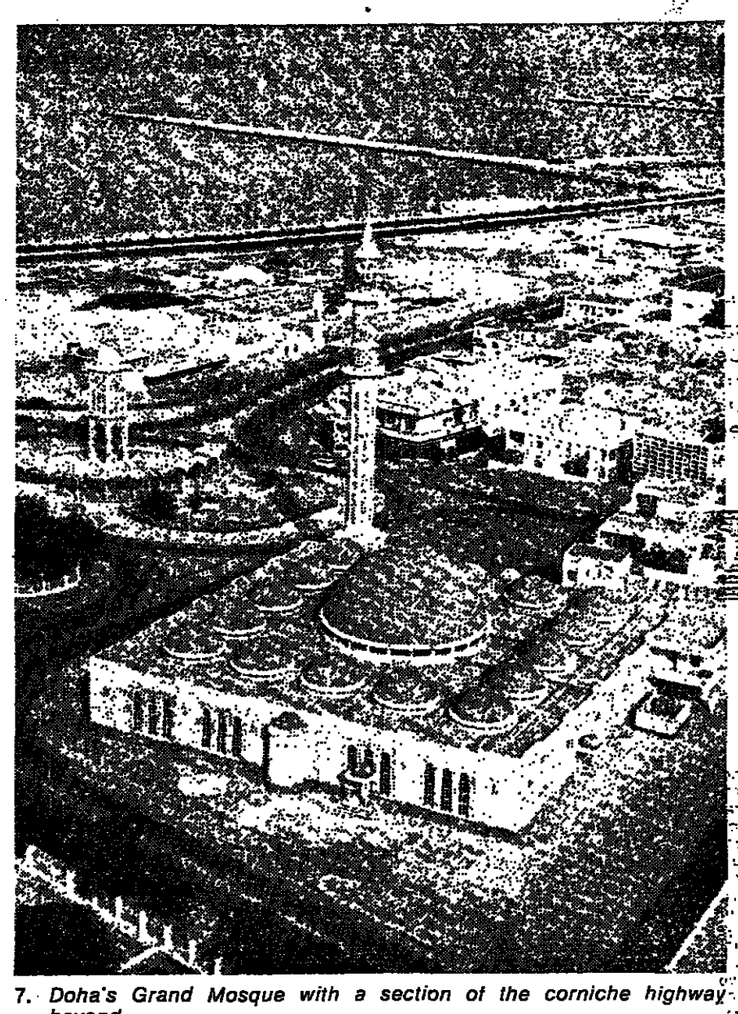
Ship arrivals totalled 380 last year—105 from Europe, 49 from North America, 37 from Australia, 112 from India and Pakistan (Gulf services), 13 from Africa and 81 from the Far East (including China and Japan). Cargoes totalled 573,326 freight tons—plus 100,330 head of livestock.

Telecommunications

Work on an earth station for beaming on the internationally-owned Indian Ocean satellite, by means of a dish antenna, is nearing completion. It will initially carry 30 international telephone circuits as well as TV and radio traffic. Construction is in the hands of a Japanese company under a QR15.5m contract awarded in May 1974.

Doha's fully automatic telephone exchange is being expanded by 5,000 lines to 17,000. The rate of telephone ownership—12.40 instruments per 100 of the population on January 1, 1974—is the highest in the Arab World.

Existing international telecommunications systems are channelled through Bahrain by a tropospheric scatter link capable of carrying up to 132 voice grade circuits.



7. *Doha's Grand Mosque with a section of the corniche highway beyond.*

8. *The Council of Ministers in session with HH the Emir (top) in the chair.*

BACKGROUND

Qatar is a fully independent and sovereign Arab state on the west shore of the Arabian Gulf.

Its national territory occupies a peninsula of approximately 1,000 square kilometres, projecting true north for about 160 km at a maximum width of 90 km, and some small offshore islands.

Doha, the capital, is situated on the east coast.

Frontiers at the neck of the peninsula lie with Saudi Arabia to the west and Abu Dhabi (Union of Arab Emirates) to the east. The state's nearest seaward neighbour is Bahrain, about 30 km to the north-west.

The terrain is flat except for low hills at the northern end of the west coast. The central area of the peninsula is covered by a cobble conglomerate. Sand dunes and salt flats predominate in the south. Natural vegetation is mainly confined to the north.

The seasons generally conform with those of Temperate Zone countries and the winter weather is relatively cold for the latitude. But great heat invariably persists between June and September. Humidity is frequently excessive in both winter and summer. Rainfall is normally light.

The population is estimated at 180,000, inclusive of immigrant communities. About 80 per cent of the total is concentrated in the Doha area.

The official, and dominant, religion is Islam, and the official language Arabic—although English is widely spoken and understood.

Qatar's national flag is "maroon with white serrated border on hoist".

Justice is administered by courts operating both codified law and the Sharia or Holy Law; non-Moslems are invariably tried by the former. The provisional Constitution stipulates that Qatar's judges shall be "independent in the exercise of their powers".

The provisional Constitution also states that foreign policy will aim at "strengthening the ties of friendship with all Islamic states and peoples in particular and with all peace-loving states and peoples in general".

Qatar has been a member of the United Nations and of the League of Arab States since September 1971.

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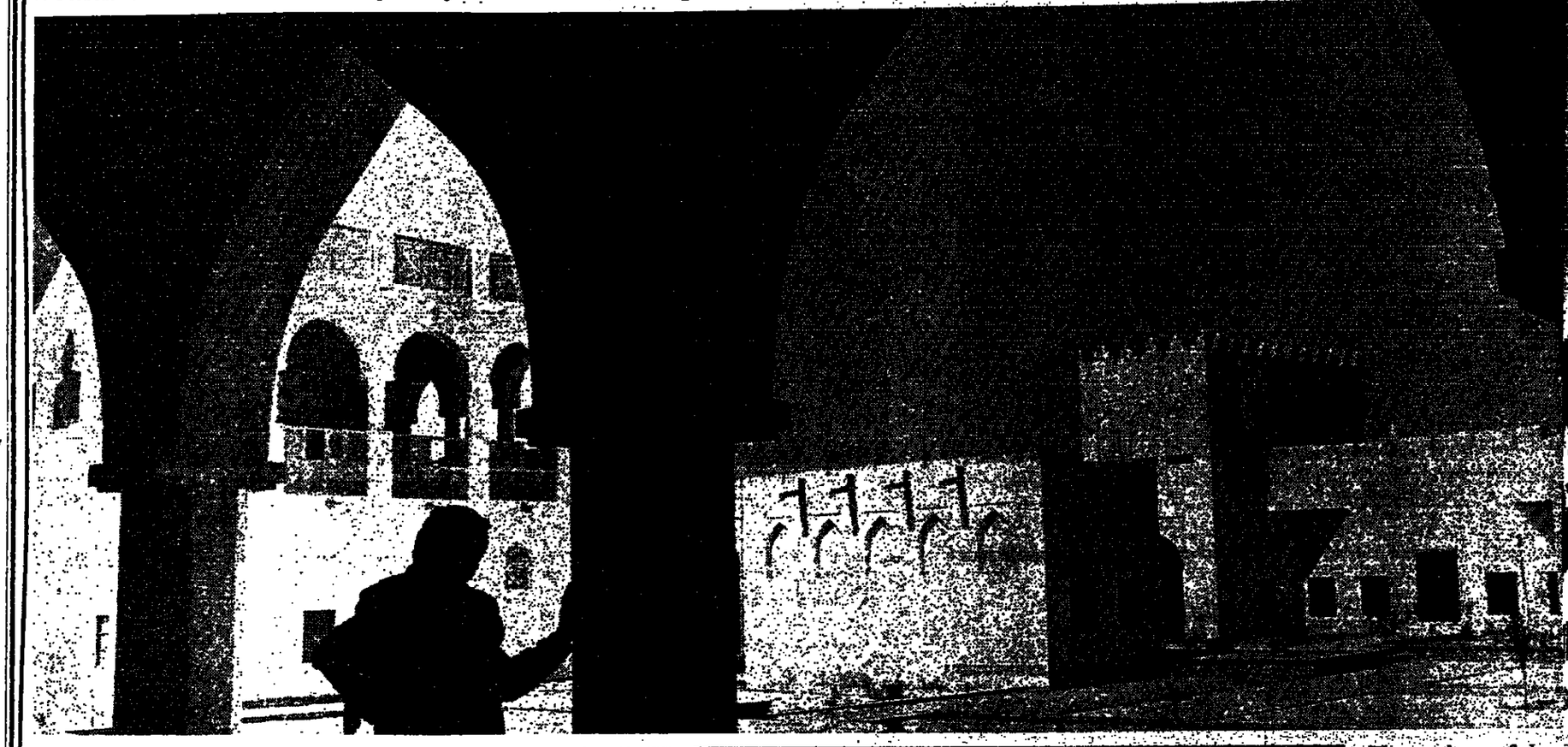
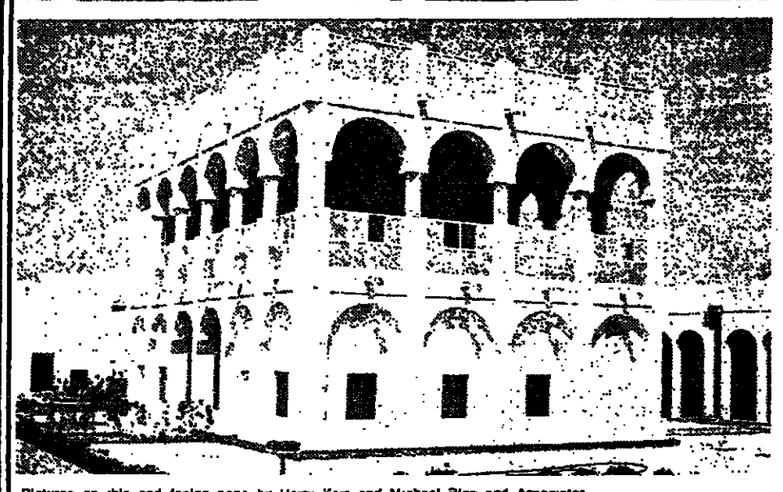
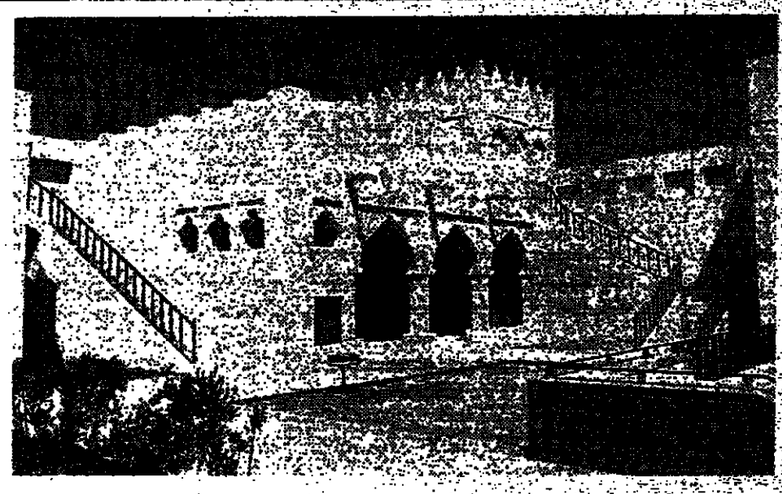
The Qatar National Museum, which the Emir declares open today, houses in its restored palace and new galleries a wealth of material on many subjects. The development of the museum is examined on this and the facing page







Three views of the restored palace which forms the new museum complex. On the opposite page (far right) is one of the palace's fine inner arcades. To the left are two specially commissioned exhibits : Bedu warriors, painted by Barry Evans, and a display showing the role of oil in the state's modern prosperity. Below : British Museum conservationists.

Pictures on this and facing page by Harry Kerr and Michael Rice and Associates

Collection will help to rescue disappearing life style

by Peter Hopkirk

An old Arab palace complex in Doha has been turned into a national museum which promises to set a new standard for such institutions in the Middle East. It is due to be opened today by the Emir of Qatar, Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani.

The Qatar National Museum, as it is officially named, is spread through 10 once-ruined houses which have been restored to their traditional Gulf style, as well as two large, newly-built galleries designed to harmonize with the other buildings.

Between them they house the largest collection of ethnographical, archaeological, ecological and historical material to be found anywhere on the Arabian peninsula. The museum complex also embraces a man-made lagoon in which six traditional Gulf sailing craft will be permanently moored. They have been specially built for the museum and must be among the last major orders which will ever be placed for such vessels.

There is also a marine museum, called the Museum of the Sea, and an aquarium. The former highlights the days when Qatar controlled a third of the Gulf's pearling fleet, while the aquarium contains specimens of marine life found off the emirate's coasts.

The whole complex, which covers nearly 50,000 square metres and took three years to complete, was planned, designed and coordinated by Michael Rice and Company, with Irving and Jones as the architects. It also houses a large and fine collection of Stone Age artifacts, some dating from the Lower Palaeolithic Age, about 200,000 years ago.

Qatar is exceptionally rich in Stone Age sites, although little evidence of occupation during historic times has been uncovered. This may have been because the peninsula was under the sea for long periods.

The museum's collection of Eastern Arabian ethnographical material is unique in its size and scope and, at a time when the traditional Bedu way of life is fast being eroded, represents an important rescue achievement. This section of the museum has displays showing the arts, crafts, costume, everyday utensils, as well as the songs, poetry, music and musical instruments, and an explanation of the values which underlie life in the desert.

Extensive research programmes, involving Arab and British scholars, have been carried out to provide information to accompany the collections and it is intended that these will continue under the museum's auspices.

The latest audio-visual techniques are used throughout the museum to explain to the visitor many aspects of Qatar's history and way of life. Some work on the push-button system, while others run all day on a continuous loop. One, specially made for the museum, shows how the world was made.

Reconstruction of the 10 Doha houses which form the heart of the museum was carried out after careful examination of old photographs, now in the museum archives. The older members of the al-Thani family were extremely helpful to the researchers with their memories of the houses.

This phase of the project was of particular interest and concern to the Emir, for as a child he had been brought up in one of the old houses, the residence of his father, Shaikh Hamad.

These buildings, which include a fine three-storey central *majlis*, a splendid sea *majlis* and an elegant gatehouse, are furnished in a style appropriate to the late nineteenth century.

One section of the museum deals with geology, including the exploration and recovery of oil.

The section dealing with the life of the Bedu is spread through five rooms, the central one of which contains a model of the black desert tent. The four subsidiary rooms leading off this are used to develop different aspects of Bedu life in detail.

These deal respectively with the structure of Bedu society, and particularly those tribes which have influenced the settlement of the Qatar peninsula; the arts and crafts, including jewelry making practised by the people; their weapons and the rules and conduct of war; and the precepts which underlie and govern their life. In the last, the traditional figure of the storyteller will be featured on film relating in Arabic the stories and legends of the desert.

Palace at meeting point of empires

by William Facey

The Old Emir Palace was initiated by Shaikh Abdullah bin Qasim al Thani in response to political developments in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The result was a collection of nine modest but attractive buildings within a roughly rectangular wall.

During and before the period of their construction Qatar stood at the meeting-point of two powerful but conflicting spheres of interest: the Ottoman Empire and British rule in India. The al Thani family was of considerable international importance, maintaining diplomatic links with both Britain and Turkey, and though Doha sustained a Turkish garrison the family did not allow that to limit its freedom of action to any great extent, either internationally or domestically.

Day-to-day affairs were very much under its control, and this independence was contrived through skilful negotiation of a balance of Turkish and British power.

Shaikh Abdullah was the son of the ruler at that time (the redoubtable Shaikh Qasim bin Muhammad), whom he succeeded. That remarkable man, statesman and poet, was a legend in his own lifetime, having inflicted a resounding defeat on a Turkish force in 1893. He ruled Qatar from 1878 to 1913 and was mainly responsible for establishing modern Qatar as a political entity. Shaikh Abdullah had been appointed Governor of Doha by him.

In that capacity Shaikh Abdullah began to build what is now the Old Emir Palace as his headquarters, and to maintain further the family independence. he chose a site well removed from the Turkish garrison in the centre of Doha. The site gave immediately on to harbourage (which has since been reclaimed), and could thus be approached directly from the sea.

The latter feature was significant in two ways: it ensured to a certain extent the security of the family, and it underlined that the settled Qataris formed a seafaring nation dependent for its wealth on pearls and fishing.

The Turks evacuated in 1916 and in 1920 Shaikh Abdullah left the Old Emir Palace to reside at the seat of government in the centre of Doha. The buildings were occupied for about 15 more years, after which they were left empty and soon fell into disrepair.

Although the palace was thus only a centre of importance for about 25 years, it was not the result of an overall plan conceived and worked out at one time; it grew as the need for more buildings arose. First of all Shaikh Abdullah built a modest house for himself.

The plan of such eastern Arabian littoral dwellings is simple: it comprises one or two rooms fronted by a verandah, with an external staircase leading up to a terrace roof on which at one angle rises a tower-like upper storey room. Extensions were usually added to make the building L-shaped, as has been done in this case to give a dwelling of six rooms.

Separate houses on the same plan were soon added for his two sons, Shaikh Hamad (the father of the present Emir) and Shaikh Ali, and at the eastern end were added a public reception hall (*majlis*), two gateways and a small informal reception arcade, and a small dwelling for his preacher near the mosque just outside the south wall.

These buildings, each of considerable charm, were also separate. None the less some order does appear in their grouping, in that all the private domestic quarters were concentrated at the western end, while the north-east corner was the public reception and business area. This division into private (*haramlik*) and public (*salamlik* or *divaniran*) was originally marked by a partitioning wall.

It was into this group that the last and most imposing building was introduced. Added in about 1918, no doubt in order to emphasize Shaikh Abdullah's increased importance with the departure of the Turks and to provide extra facilities of a both public and domestic nature, it stands in the middle of the complex between the public and domestic areas.

It overtops the other buildings and is in a different style, which owes something to Ottoman influences by way of Anglo-India. The architect, Abdullah al Mail, had a reputation as something of a demon builder, as he worked without drawings or measurements, entirely by eye. It is, however, of frame and plaster construction like the other buildings, and hence provided the same opportunities in terms of decorative division of the wall surfaces.

In all the buildings the areas between the uprights and cross-beams were exploited decoratively to give maximum ventilation—staggered panels and low shuttered windows catch all available breezes—and it is this that gives the walls their characteristic, compartmentalized appearance. Stucco mouldings and carved or moulded gypsum plaster panels complete what would already be an aspect of well ordered decorativeness.

The social background of the buildings was a combination of a settled commercial life with the life of the Beduin. In a sense, though a meagre one, the Old Emir Palace can be described as an immobilized encampment in its arrangement of distinct buildings without courtyards.

But more pertinent features of the life of the al Thani family were the pearl trade and their own political importance, which suggest a comparison with the merchant princes of, for example, an Italian city state. Indeed, the early palazzi in Florence had origins not dissimilar to those of the palace. Shaikh Muhammad bin Thani, in the 1860s, had said: "We are all of us, from the highest to the lowest, slaves of one master, pearl".

The private life of the occupants of the complex was unrestricted and agreeable. Women entered freely into the life of the community, which is another feature that accords with the life of the Beduin. Individual family dwellings were not arranged to provide for a distinct *haramlik* of limited access for the women, and for washing and other purposes one end of a ground floor room was simply screened off.

On the whole, specific rooms were not devoted to specific functions such as sleeping or eating; furniture consisted mainly of rugs and cushions and so was light and portable, and consequently climatic rather than social considerations determined the use of each room.

The complete restoration of the complex is without doubt the most ambitious project of its type ever undertaken in the Gulf. The work has been conceived, however, less in terms of restoration of the palace to its original form, than of its inclusion in a new centre the purposes of which extend farther afield than the preservation of a traditional way of life.

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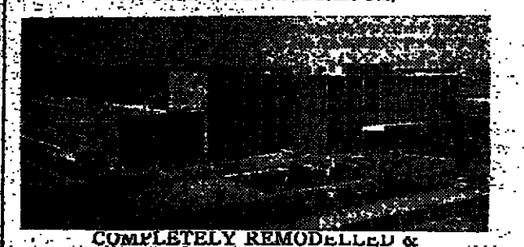

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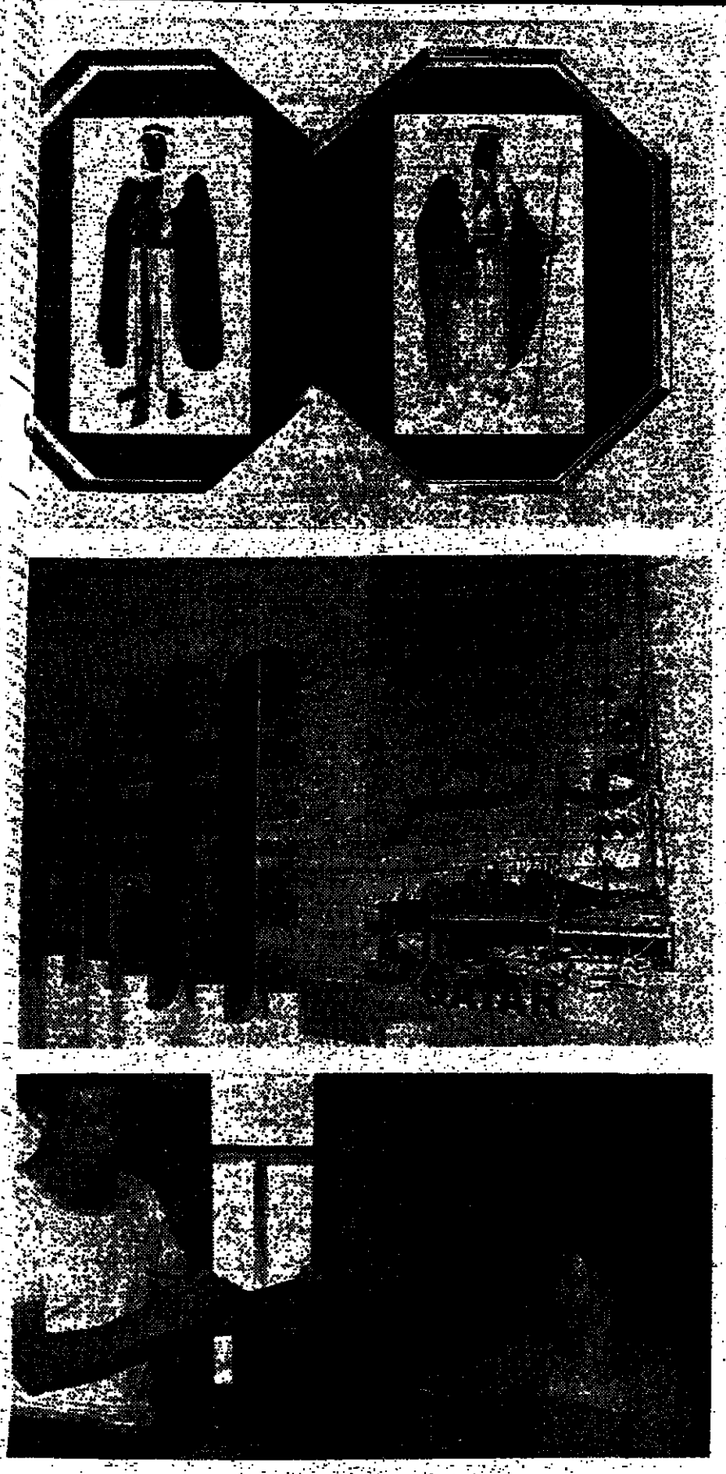

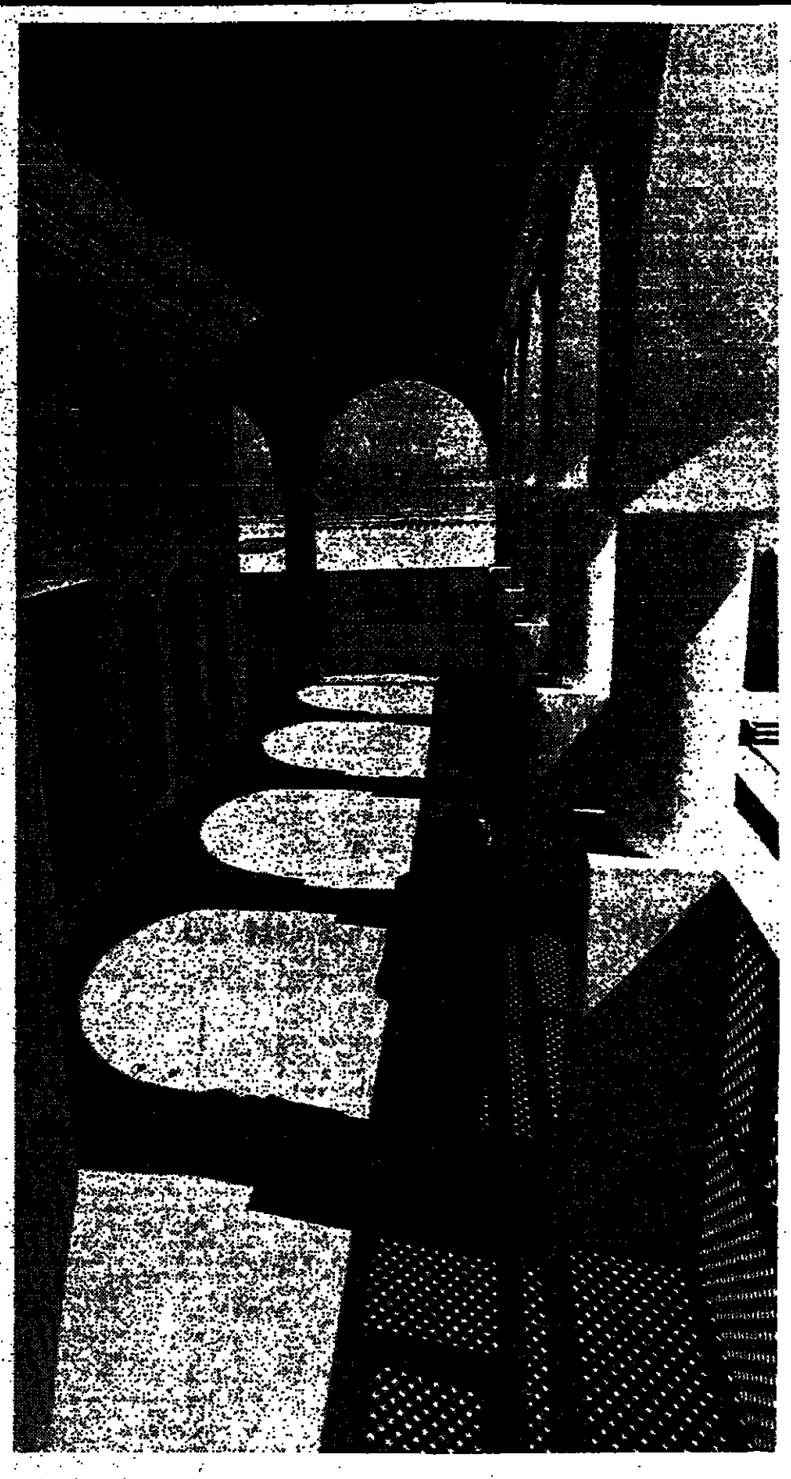

olated region has stayed close to cultural mainstream

rman Hammond
eological
spondent

n occupation of Qatar far back in the Old Age, at a period be- the emergence of n man (*Homo sapiens* s). The earliest mate- liscovered principally e Danish expedition worked in the penin- om 1958-64, consists of nandaxes belonging to neral Acheulean tradi- which persisted from 500,000 to about years ago in much of Europe and parts of and which seems to een the work of *homo* s, a precursor of n man with a smaller

e Acheulean-type al from Qatar comes n or around the rocky ox, which were prob- ry islands in a marshy area at the time. The f al Khawr is particu- rich in finds, and the al is similar to that Jahrom in the Fars ice of south-west Iran, sting contact across the s of the Gulf, which have been both wer and narrower dur- e Ice Age, when much oday's seawater was d into the polar ice.

e late Old Stone Age, per Palaeolithic period, about 30,000 to 10,000 years ago, is represented by a heavy blade industry, found at Umm Taqa and on the Areiy plateau; this has a close relationship with the sites of Shisur and Bir Khasfa in Oman, and may have more distant con- nexions with the Upper Palaeolithic of North Africa and the Levant.

In the Mesolithic, the period of hunting and incipient agriculture which followed the end of the Ice Age, Qatar was occupied by hunters making finely pressure-flaked arrowheads, which they used to hunt gazelle and onager, a wild equid; they also naturally exploited the coastal re- sources of the peninsula.

There is so far no evi- dence of early experimental agriculture in Qatar, although plant seeds seem to have been collected and ground on stone querns similar to those used in the cereal-growing cultures of Iraq and Iran. The presence of spindle whorls indicates the manufacture of yarn and cloth, perhaps from domesti- cated sheep and goats.

The intrusion of the com- plex societies of Meso- potamia southwards along the shores of the Gulf is documented by the dis- covery, by the British Archaeological Expedition led by Miss Beatrice de Cardi in 1974, of pottery of the Ubeid culture at two sites in Qatar.

The Ubeid people may well be the ancestors of the Sumerians, who evolved one of the world's first stratified and literate societies on the lower Tigris and Euphrates more than 5,500 years ago.

Two Ubeid sites have been found in Qatar, the most southerly and easterly out- posts of this culture so far known. They are located at al Da'asa and Ras Abaruk, the former apparently a small seasonal encampment used for hunting, fishing and collecting wild foods; a poignant discovery there was a small cache of household implements, neatly piled to- gether as though the owner intended to return.

Rock carvings are hard to date

The inhabitants lived in a shelter made of perishable materials, a hut or tent, of which the British expedi- tion found the post-holes. More than 50 hearths were found, in some cases lined with burnt stones and filled with ash and sand.

Qatar seems to have be- come drier in later pre- history, and sites of subse- quent periods are para- doxically much rarer. Two types which are particularly well known and abundant, however—rock carvings and cairns—are difficult to date.

Rock carvings are found at Jebel Fuwerit and Jebel Jassassiyeh, two remote rock outcrops in the north-east of the peninsula. The few animal representations fit into a general south and west Asian tradition which runs from ancient times down to the present day, and seems to be pastoral graf- fiti.

A number of curious depictions with splayed lines have been interpreted as both scorpions and boats with oars. Particularly abundant are cup marks, round shallow depressions carefully pecked into the rock; it has been suggested that they were used in the ancient game called *hawais* played in Arabia and Africa for centuries, but those located on the underside of a rock overhang at least can- not be connected with this. Pottery of the Islamic period has been found at both sites, but this does not, of course, date the carvings themselves.

There are several large areas of cairns in Qatar, con- sisting of pre-Islamic burials each with a mound of stones covering a simple interment. In some cases, as at Umm al Ma, there may be a rock- cut tomb lined with trimmed stone blocks, or a triple- chambered tomb.

At another site, Mezruah, an oval cairn of large flat stones, its interior lined with masonry, yielded fragments of bronze and iron, the latter suggesting a date in the first millennium BC, and what seem to have been the skele- tons of camels. A later date for the tomb's use is, how- ever, indicated by the presence of a Sassanian glass jar of the sixth or seventh century AD, imported from Iran.

One of the most interest- ing graves at Mezruah con- tained a fine sword and a number of iron arrowheads, and two skeletons, one with an arrowhead still embedded in its forearm as evidence of a skirmish long ago.

Cairn fields have been rifled

At Ras Abaruk, a site with a sequence running back through the Ubeid period into the Stone Age, there are also extensive cairn fields, many already rifled, with both cist-graves and rock-cut tombs, and in one field pits with large stones carefully placed and keyed together.

A small building at Ras Abaruk, with three rooms and a midden of fish bones near by, lying on an old shoreline, seems to have been a fish-drying station of the early first millennium AD.

Evidence of contact at a slightly earlier period with Seleucid Persia, ruled by the successors of Alexander the Great, was found at the site of Ras Uwainat Ali, where three complete imported pot- tery vessels have been re- assembled from extavated fragments. They date to the second century BC, and more or less from this period, perhaps slightly later, is a Safaitic inscription by a warrior to Du-Shara, high god of the Nabataeans, pray- ing for success in a raid and the grant of booty.

The Nabataeans built the rock-cut cities of Petra and Medain Saleh across the Arabian desert, and this in- scription is far away from others of its type. Although the Qatar peninsula seems isolated on a modern map, throughout the past from the Stone Age to the Islamic conquest it has been washed by the mainstream of Middle Eastern cultural develop- ment.

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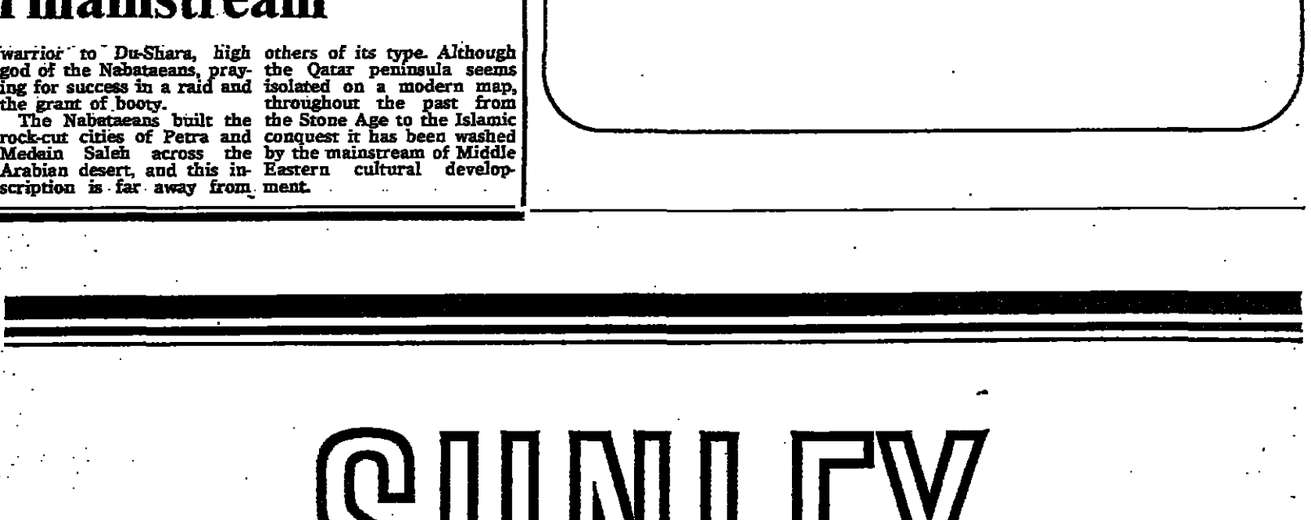

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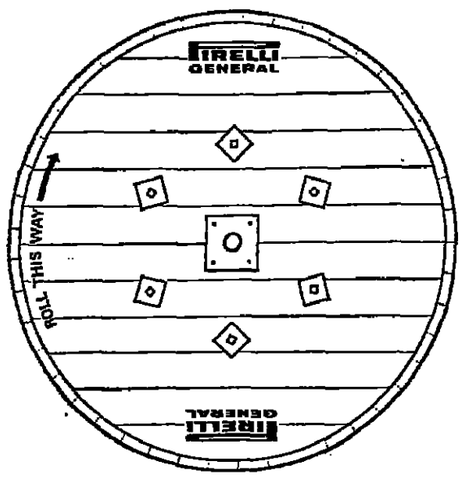

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P1752

Adapting to survive among rock and sand

by William Facey

Except to those with a taste for arid spaces and wide *empty horizons*, Qatar presents an aspect combining harshness with monotony. Epitomizing flatness, the peninsula's surface rises to a range of low, rocky hills straggling up the west coast. They do not reach much over 300ft and are rivalled in height and outdone in visual impact by the sand dunes in the south, which encroach over the frontier with Saudi Arabia, an extension of the rolling wasteland of the Empty Quarter to the south-west.

The Beduin have usually managed to find grazing for their herds in Qatar's flat scrubland on their annual *rounds, but the evidence* suggests that conditions have fluctuated. In historical times the peninsula has probably been through only one period of fair fertility—during the Middle Ages. Indeed, the previous period seems to have been as long ago as 10,000 years. Since that time Qatar's environment has been of the extreme desert variety, with temperatures extending from the scorching to the bitter cold for the latitude—presenting a challenge as demanding as anywhere in the world to the survival of resident species.

Thus the intention in the natural history displays in the museum has been more to show types of adaptation *than to exhibit a comprehensive* collection of the flora and fauna of Qatar.

The less mobile a species, the greater must be its adaptation to surrounding conditions. Hence it is no surprise to find that in all parts of the world the flora have evolved the most ingenious adaptations.

For example, the types of obstacles to survival presented *by hot deserts have* ensured that such areas have a high proportion of annual plants, the particular advantage of which is that they have no rooted plant to sustain through hard times. They simply reduce themselves to seeds resistant to drought, heat and cold after their brief flowering. The seeds do not germinate until conditions are *right once more—in Qatar's* case, after the rains of winter and early spring—and can keep for many years before germination.

The effect of the meagre rainfall (on average about three inches a year) on these seeds is dramatic. The *desert is suddenly a place of* verdant and colourful variety. Sterile flatnesses gives way to wide sweeps of blossom. The yellow of *arnebia hispidissima* and *aaronsohna factorovskyi*, the white and cream of *silene villosa*, *neurada procumbens* and *asphodelus tenuifolius*, the mauve of *eremobium aegyptiacum and* the scarlet of the fruits of *calligonum comosum* combine with other blooms to transform the scenery.

The glory is short-lived. The mechanism that ensures the continuance of these *annual species* is set in motion by adverse conditions, and the desert reverts to its customary appearance

Perennial plants, those that last the full year in their rooted form, have developed a wide variety of *devices* to facilitate survival. These include the excretion of excess salts from the leaves, which enables plants like *limonium axillare* to flourish in areas of high salt content such as are common in Qatar. *Calligonum comosum* reduces the number of its leaves during the hotter months, a technique which may help it to reduce loss of moisture.

Cistanche lutea and cynomorium coccineum are both leafless parasites, attaching themselves below ground to the roots of saltbushes and thus using the photosynthesis of the host shrub to provide them with nutrients. Perhaps the most sensible and straightforward method is demonstrated by *the acacia trees which* are common in Qatar: these have simply developed long taproots which reach a permanent source of moisture in the water table.

The acacias are an interesting feature, in that they show Qatar to have more in common with the Sudanian floristic zone than with the Saharo-Arabian zone in which the whole hinterland of Arabia falls. The mammals of Qatar, on the other hand, are best considered in the context of the eastern Arabian region as a whole.

The small, less mobile *mammals show the most remarkable adaptations.* The three-toed jerboa, a member of the jerboa family which is widespread throughout *Arabia, is strikingly like the* kangaroo rat of the American deserts—an interesting example of parallel but unconnected evolution. It has disproportionately large hind legs which enable it to make amazing leaps for such a tiny animal. With its long, bannerlike tail it can change direction in mid-air, and the disappearance of the two outer toes on each foot (which the five-toed jerboa has retained) means that it can make erratic side-jumps which make it almost impossible to capture.

Scarcity of food means that all mammals have to be able to locate members of their own species over large distances: this accounts for the exaggerated ears of many of them. The sand cat, Rüppell's sand fox and the Ethiopian desert hedgehog all *show this tendency, while* the ears of the desert hare are out of proportion to the rest of its body. It has been *shown that the inner ear of* the sand rat is specially adapted to pick up sounds of the frequency of other members of its own species.

The small mammals are well camouflaged by their light colouring. Most of the rodents are nocturnal, because of the threat of heat and of predators such as the sand cat and sand fox.

They also aestivate—spend the summer in their burrows in a torpid condition which is the desert equivalent of hibernation. In this way they keep their water losses to a minimum. In any case the small mammals are able to survive with only a tiny moisture intake. Vegetarian rodents do not have to expel a large amount of urea from the body and so can derive all the moisture they need from succulent leaves.

However, omnivorous or carnivorous mammals have a high protein intake, which does necessitate the excretion of urea from the body, thus causing a heavy loss of water. This loss means that an insect-eater like the rodent bat is dependent on a supply of free water. An enigma here is the sand cat, whose diet of small mammals would seem to require that it was similarly water-dependent. This is not the case, which suggests that the sand cat's metabolism is singularly well adapted to arid conditions in a way perhaps unparalleled.

Larger mammals such as the white gazelle, Arabian gazelle and the almost extinct Arabian oryx cannot easily find shade, and the lack of water poses serious problems. They seem to derive sufficient moisture from the plants on which they graze, and the oryx in particular will travel great distances in a day in search of suitable pasture. The Arabian gazelle has even been observed drinking sea water in time of drought.

In the case of birds great mobility has meant no adaptation to local conditions, though one or two species such as the crested lark and black-crowned finch lark probably breed in Qatar. Of about 250 species known to occur in the southern Gulf about 100 have so far been recorded in Qatar, but few have shown any inclination to become resident.

About a dozen are known to breed among them the Qatar's western isla Caspian tern, the lit the Socotra cormor reef heron. The plover also breeds and plovers and abound on the coasts and creeks. noteworthy that no dent species are s Nonetheless, the development of gard provided an encou some attractive birds as the white-eared rose-ringed parakeet hoopoe.

The peninsula's claim to ornithologica portance, however, is resting-place on migr routes. One migrant is state's most striking the greater flamingo, stops on its way to from its breeding gro in north-western Iran.

So far Qatar, and the Arabian peninsula whole, is an area researched, but there signs that the attention the botanical, zoological ornithological worlds being drawn in that di too. It is certain that ther investigation will yi results of outstanding teres

Nomad traditions have effect on towns

Several wellknown eastern Arabian tribes frequented Qatar on the annual routes, maintaining a pastoral economy based on *the spar*sest of vegetation, when nomadism was still a prevalent way of life in the area. Manasir, Dawasir, Ajam, Bani Khalid, Bani Hajir and—perhaps hardiest of all—the Murrah of the great Empty Quarter, have all sought eastern Arabia's elusive pastures in the *peninsula and guided* their herds unerringly to its infrequent wells. Some, such as the Bani Hajir around *Dukhan*, became settled over the years, providing a precedent for the rapid settlement of Qatar's Beduin since the discovery of oil

Before that discovery the interior of the country was *a disputed grazing ground* Settled herdsmen built towers of refuge which dotted the landscape and in *which they could avoid the* unwelcome attentions of marauding Beduin. The desert grazing grounds were *common land on which each* was entitled to what he could take and it is plain *from the comments* of travellers, such as Palgrave in the 1860s, that relations between nomad and settled were traditionally uneasy.

However, the distinction between nomad and settled was not necessarily sharp in all cases. While it is true *that a man would not* exchange the prosperity afforded by a settled existence for the exigencies of a life on the move and under goats' hair, the converse was common, and has accelerated in *the twentieth* century to the extent that true Beduin are now to be found only in the south of Qatar. And here, too, the products of modern settled life intrude: rubber replaces leather and tin cans take over from containers of animal skin.

Settled life exercised a powerful attraction in Qatar even before the first oil was brought to the surface at *Dukhan in the late 1930s.* The lure was the sea. Palgrave contrasted the meanness of the land with the opulent generosity of the sea, and this has been one of the constants of Qatar's history. The Persian Gulf is a place of abundant pearls and fish. The first Arab geographers, revealingly, commented only on the navigability of Qatar's seas or the richness of its pearl banks, and Europeans had to wait until the 1820s before the peninsula's characteristic outline, obtrusive and one would have *thought obvious* to mariners, appeared on any of their maps of the Gulf.

Thus it would have been *easy to exchange the hard* ship and self-sufficiency of desert life for the relative prosperity of settled existence around Qatar's coasts. The transition was no doubt often made easier by being effected by degrees. A family might settle for half the year and take to *their tents* with their herds for the other half.

None the less the Beduin had, and have, the fierce pride of people whose roots are in a strong culture and strong traditions. Indeed, the extent to which life in the towns has been conditioned by the traditions of nomadism (tribal distinctions, for instance, persist) is at least as great as that to which certain material needs of the desert-dwellers have traditionally been satisfied by the products of settled life and consequent division of labour.

The museum seeks to convey as much as possible of this strong cultural background, and in as visual a way as possible. Actual objects do not figure prominently as exhibits, for the reason that for a culture so rich the paucity of material possessions is astonishing. Emphasis has been placed instead on film and soundtrack of life in the desert, while photography and graphics are used to convey basic information on tribal movements, customs, arts and crafts, the nature of *desert hostilities and* the highly developed attitude of the Beduin to the night sky.

As well as a respect for *the more obvious personal* qualities which make a man and his family into survivors in the desert, such *as prudence bravely*, endurance, the generosity that cements solidarity with one's fellows and the right of protection when passing through strange territory, the Beduin admire many additional qualities that are not essential to survival.

It is the strong emphasis on these qualities, such as forgiveness, forbearance, a spirit of reflection and of justice and equality, which mark life in the desert as culturally highly evolved. Such qualities are the criteria of praise and indeed of the election of the shaikh of a tribe or tribal subgroup from the ruling family. *The shaikh is regarded* as the father of his people and guardian of its wellbeing; and it is in this spirit that he is approached and approachable by the humblest member of his group.

The necessity of keeping possessions to a minimum has meant that creative impulses are expressed primarily in words. The poet and story-teller is regarded *with awe and his presence* among the tents looked upon as a blessing; the word is a kind of enchantment.

True Beduin never travel with a tent that has more than three centre poles, and perhaps their heaviest item *of baggage is their precious* water. Cooking utensils are few and primitive—pots and dishes of copper and earthenware. One essential is the tripod with suspended sheepskin; the skin is filled with camel's or goat's milk and agitated to and fro by one of the women to produce one of the staple foods, curd.

Bags, cushions, rugs, troughs, buckets, bedding, a cradle, weapons, firearms, equipment for hunting with falcon and *saluki*, (hunting dog) and one or two colourful woven partition *curtains cover* the rest of their material necessities. This apparent primitiveness is in fact a supreme adaptation to harsh conditions.

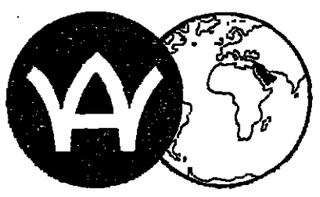
None the less the Bedu's cultural aspirations rise considerably above mere survival and perhaps no feature of his way of life illustrates this better than the custom of hospitality. If the stranger can give a good account of his reasons for being in the area, he is provided with a good deal more than would be necessary to ensure his survival. The host will even come near to endangering his own wellbeing and with a good grace in order to show himself hospitable in the required way.

Hospitality has its most symbolic expression in the ritual of coffee-making. It is performed in the men's compartment of the tent by the host himself, unless he is an important shaikh. Skill is shown particularly in the rhythmical way in which the beans are crushed in the brass mortar; this produces a clear ringing sound which carries far over the desert and assures an approaching stranger of welcome.

Such an autonomous produces a certain disd for the routines of a sett *productive existence.* Beduin have acquired routine skills, the noteworthy of which am the tribes entering Qatar the colourful weaving. museum presents materials and tools of dying craft, together w film of the primitive groun loom, on which the wom produce fabric patter with geometric beauty.

The decline of the Bed in Qatar and adjac regions has less to do w any loss of his own eco omic importance, such has affected the gre camel-rearing tribes northern Arabia. T Beduin of eastern Arab has always been more se sufficient, less dependent trading; he is becoming st tled because of the lure oil wealth. The muse tries to preserve somethi of his customs and trad tions, and to convey som thing of the network inter-tribal relationshi which has imparted a com mon culture to the people of eastern Arabia and to th Arabian peninsula as whole.

W.F.



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Preserving the 'unicorn'

by Ralph Izzard

A rare attraction in Qatar is the herd of Arabian oryx which is maintained by Shaikh Jasmin bin Hamad al-Thani at his estate at Al-Zubara, about 60 miles north of Doha. Shaikh Jasmin, the Minister of Education, is a hunter turned conservationist. Although he has spent lavishly from his personal *fortune to build up the herd*, he regards it as the property of the state. His estate is private but permission to view the animals is never normally refused.

Few endangered species have aroused the sympathy of animal lovers more than this *elegant antelope with its* milk-white coat, dark chocolate markings and rapier-like horns which show a slight backward curve. Seen in profile, the animal often seems to have one horn, and this, mythologists believe, gave rise to the legend of the unicorn.

The oryx once roamed far and wide across the Arabian peninsula, but when, after the Second World War repeating rifles and fast cross-country vehicles became available for hunting parties, it suffered such an onslaught *that if it survives at all* in the wild, it is reduced to parties of twos or threes pressed back to the south-east fringes of the Empty Quarter.

It was against this background that in 1962 the Fauna Preservation Society launched a rescue operation to capture some animals and remove them to a place of safety where they could breed in peace. After many adventures, the expedition managed to capture two males and a female.

An attempt to establish a herd in Kenya having failed, the animals were tranferred to Phoenix zoo, Arizona, where the climate and terrain more closely resemble Arabia. Other animals were added from Riyadh zoo and a fine herd has been built up which now numbers about 40. It is large enough to enable exchanges to be made with Los Angeles zoo and for the transfer of others to the San Diego zoo wildlife park. In addition, Riyadh has three males and Abu Dhabi a pair.

The society's expedition is regarded as a classic operation of conservation, of which the society is justly proud. It changed the name of its journal to *Oryx* and adopted as *its emblem an* oryx head which is sold to members as a badge or brooch in gold or silver. Shaikh Jasmin's personal effort began in 1964 when, after an arduous overland journey of hundreds of miles skirting the Empty Quarter, his party succeeded in capturing three specimens. In the following years, when his other duties permitted, he made other excursions, gradually adding to his herd which was breeding well in captivity.

His last journey made early in 1971, was unsuccessful. On reaching his former hunting ground he found neither tracks nor droppings *and concluded that the herd* had been destroyed by wandering Beduin, who regard the meat highly both for its flavour and for what they believe to be aphrodisiac properties. They also believe the meat will render a man bullet-proof, and use *the blood as a snake-bite* cure. The pelt is put to a number of uses as are the horns which are sometimes used as cross-pieces for camel saddles.

At Al-Zubara, Shaikh Jasmin's herd has thrived on a diet of crushed barley, *alfalfa and clover and had* reached about 40 in number when in the autumn of 1972 animals began to die from a disease which could not be diagnosed locally. In a letter to *The Times*, published in November, 1972, Dr A. G. Gotting, acting director of Qatar's Ministry of Health, appealed for advice from veterinary surgeons. The response was surprising. Within 48 hours telephone calls and cables poured in not only from Britain but from many parts of the world.

As a result, Dr A. C. Taylor who has a fellowship in exotic animal medicine and works as an independent consultant to zoos and institutes all over the world, visited the herd at the invitation of the Qatar Government. He concluded that the *disease was a form of pleuro*pneumonia and recommended isolation from domestic animals, and division of the herd into two sections to reduce the risk of infection, among other measures. The herd is now divided into sections and other precautions which the shaikh has instituted include the replacement of the top sand throughout the paddock at regular intervals.

Keepers are reticent about saying how many oryx died *from the disease but at pre*sent the herd numbers 29 including two calves. Females predominate in the herd and two are pregnant. Through the years, a small number of losses have also occurred as a result of combat between males in the rutting season, but a careful watch is now kept.

The Arabian oryx is in general remarkably docile in captivity, but docility is certainly not a virtue of the three species of African oryx which are regarded as one of the most dangerous animals to handle. A well-known Kenya white-hunter almost lost a leg when an oryx, lunging through the slats of its travelling cage, stripped the muscle from his thigh with its needle-sharp horn.

The Arabian oryx was once found throughout the desert regions of the peninsula including Iraq, Syria and Jordan. As late as 1935, No 14 RAF Squadron, while on Middle East duty, kept as a pet one which had been taken in South Jordan. Many *experts think that the Ara*bian species is now extinct in the wild.

In the *Oryx* of February 1974 Mr D. S. Henderson *tells the story* of an expedition he made to a remote part of Oman in October, 1972. He found the remains of three dead animals and evidence for the chasing and capture alive of four more. He concludes: "The fear grows that the oryx killed *and captured could well have* been the last wild Arabian oryx."

Other observers think that it is too soon to say, and emphasize the vastness of the area, but certainly, in the interval since Mr Henderson's expedition, no reports of wild Arabian oryx have been received by the Fauna Preservation Society.

The origin of the unicorn myth is lost, but it could have been brought back to Europe by the Romans from a remote outpost of empire such as Palmyra or Petra. Certainly European travellers in the sixteenth century described the oryx as the unicorn.

The Arabian oryx differs from the African in that its body is smaller and it carries less horn. In the Arabian oryx the hooves *are splayed which* is thought to assist it in climbing loose sand dunes. Calves are born fawn-brown, the coat gradually fading until, after 12 months, it begins to show the typical adult markings.

The oryx can exist without free water for months at a time, deriving its moisture from plants and dews. In the hot summer months it prefers the gravel fringes of the desert to the sands, as shade, shrubs and plants are more plentiful. But the animal is at home among the dunes and can cover great stretches in search of pasture. One animal tracked by the Fauna Preservation Society expedition of 1962, without being pressed, covered 58 miles in 18 hours.

New offices planned for the Ministry of Information incorporate a proposed national theatre and arts centre. Construction of the £3.4m complex is scheduled for completion in 1977. Architects are TRIAD, CICO, Doha. Below : the rare oryx.

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Improving links by road, air and sea

by Tim Owen

Major road development was started in Qatar during the latter half of the 1950s in Doha and its vicinity, with the result that the capital, which has increased greatly in size in the past 20 years, is now endowed with a fine dual-carriageway road system and traffic control.

Over 340 km of major roads had been completed by the end of 1974, including the trunk road to the north (linking Doha with Ruwais and Madinat-al-Shamal) and roads between the commercial and administrative heart of the capital and Doha international airport, as well as the Ras Abu Aboud and Umm Said areas by means of a flyover.

Heavy traffic now uses the highway running south-west from the capital for a distance of 105 km to the Saudi Arabian border near Salwan to connect with the Saudi road system. Completed in 1970, this road provides Qatar with vehicular outlets to the Mediterranean by way of Jordan and with Europe by way of Hofuf and Dammam in Saudi Arabia, as well as to Kuwait and Iraq.

Vegetable surpluses are being exported by these routes, and trucks with imports from as far afield as Britain can now reach Doha in between 12 and 18 days, compared with between 10 and 12 weeks by sea.

Doha international airport, from the control tower. A planned new airport to replac it will be among the most advanced in the Middle East.

States have equal share

Another important route is the road to connect with the 400 km Abu Dhabi coastal highway. The Qatar section now completed forms the last link in a Gulf to Europe road system.

Gulf Air, the successor to Gulf Aviation, is jointly owned by Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman, each state having an equal share. It has greatly expanded in recent years, and after using BOAC aircraft on a charter basis for flights to London, it has, since 1974, been using its own fleet of four VC 10 aircraft with its own crews.

Its fleet in 1974 also included three 1-11 jets and three jet-prop F-27s for the operation of an extensive and expanding network of Gulf and Asian routes. In December 1974 it was announced that Gulf Air had ordered four long-range TriStars with Rolls-Royce RB 211 engines. The first two were due for delivery in early 1976 and the others at a later date, yet to be settled. Gulf Air is also taking options on four more TriStars.

Doha international airport, which is located in the southern outskirts of the capital, has 4,572 metres of main runway, capable of taking the largest aircraft, and a full range of passenger, technical and immigration facilities. In 1972 the Emir announced that the Government had decided to replace the existing airport with one that will match, when completed, the most advanced airports in the Middle East. The new terminal building will operate on two levels, one for arrivals and one for departures.

It will have 20 taxiing runways for direct access to waiting aircraft, as well as a fully electronic baggage handling system, a heliport and a new runway lighting system.

Before 1966 Qatar's only deep water port was the oil tanker terminal at Umm Said. Doha was inaccessible to ocean-going ships owing to the existence of a wide coral bar between its waterfront, a dhow anchorage of great antiquity, and the deeper waters of the Gulf.

The construction of Doha's deep water port, completed in 1970, was a formidable task, involving the dredging of an approach channel of three and a half miles through the shallow sea bed to a natural basin three miles off the waterfront. The cost was approximately 140,000 rials. The channel, dredged to a depth of 27 ft and a width of 350 ft, was completed in two phases, the second of which started in 1967.

A causeway of rock rubble, 3,600 ft long, connects the waterfront with the wharves which provide simultaneous accommodation for four ships of normal Gulf tonnage. About 250,000 sq yd of land have been reclaimed upon which have been built Port Department and Customs Department offices, storage areas, warehouses and a site for the Qatar National Fishing Co. An additional jetty for coastal craft was added in 1973, and work is in progress on installations for a duty free zone, and a sea passenger terminal.

The Government announced in late 1974 that it was giving urgent attention to draft schemes for expansion of existing facilities, and the development of a new port elsewhere in view of the rapidly increasing congestion throughout the Gulf and the threat it was posing to the expansion of the Qatar economy.

British shipping has traditionally played a prominent part in the maritime history of the Gulf, and in Qatar it continues to fulfil this role. The British India Steam Navigation Company played a major part, and in 1974 the P & O line and the Ellerman company, with a joint freight liner service, still provided Qatar's main passenger and cargo links with Europe and Asia.

The Qatar National Navigation and Transport Company is responsible for all freight and passenger agency work, including discharging and loading, as a public establishment in association with the Government.

The Ministry of Information as instituted in 1972 is now organized into four main departments—television, sound broadcasting, press, and publications and tourism. Qatar's state television went on to colour in June 1974, and within four months colour was accounting for about half the output of two transmitters providing a total power of 200 kW.

Programming facilities are provided by a purpose-built studio complex, completed in July 1974, and an outside broadcasting vehicle designed and built by a British company. The three-storey television complex handles both colour and black and white production. Plans to expand the television service were under urgent study in late 1974.

Broadcasting to be reinforced

These included contractual proposals by a Norwegian company for the supply and installation of a complete transmission complex in the Dukhan area.

Sound broadcasting programmes by radio in both Arabic and English averaging 12 hours daily are transmitted by 100 kW high-frequency, 50 kW medium-frequency and 10 kW medium-frequency equipments. Sound radio broadcasts have a range well beyond the Qatar peninsula. A sound studio centre located near the television complex.

Qatar's sound broadcasting service is to be heavily reinforced this year by two high-power transmitters—750 kW medium-frequency equipment sited on the north coast, and a 250 kW high-frequency unit. The former is intended to provide daytime coverage generally in conjunction with after-dusk services to most Middle East countries, and the latter to reach north African and European audiences.

One daily newspaper, *Al Arab*, is published in Doha and there are one weekly and one monthly Arabic magazines, and one weekly Arabic newspaper. The Ministry of Information publishes a magazine called *Al Doha*. In June 1974 the Government announced its intention to cooperate with the governments of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Libya in forming an Islamic news agency.

In May 1974 the Government awarded a 15m rials contract to Nippon Electric of Japan to build an earth station in Doha for beaming on the internationally-owned Indian Ocean satellite by means of a dish antenna. It will initially carry 30 international telephone circuits together with radio and television broadcasting circuits. Completion is scheduled for late this year.

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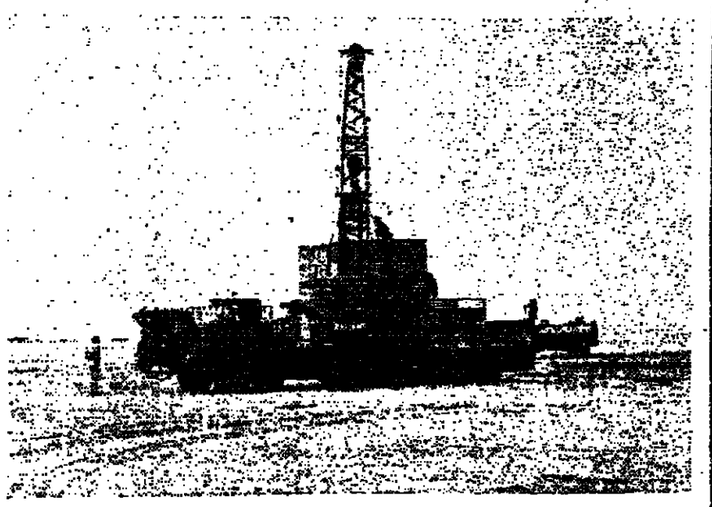

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Foreigners find life easier

For many years since the Second World War, when the oil industries of the Persian Gulf states were being developed, the foreign communities, mainly British, American and Dutch, lived a confined and isolated existence within their compounds, sometimes without benefit of wives and families.

It was an artificial life, self-contained and divorced from the life of the peoples who were their hosts. Language, social and religious differences accentuated the isolation. It was frequently said that some people left the compounds only to go to the airport for their leave periods.

The situation is changing rapidly as the oil companies are being nationalized and increasing numbers of Europeans and other foreigners, mostly Japanese, come to the Gulf States as residents for commercial and other purposes. The newcomers live in the towns among the local populace, and opportunities for meeting and social intercourse have greatly increased. That does not mean that the differences are not still there.

Ten years ago in Qatar the European community consisted of a few hundred British and a handful of Dutch, almost all of whom lived in the oil town of Umm Said. Now there are an estimated 1,500 British, with communities of Dutch, Norwegians, French, Germans and Italians. A small Japanese community of 30 is expected to build up to 300 shortly. Some, such as the Norwegians and the Japanese, are there in connexion with individual large projects, but others are engaged in a wide variety of occupations, many concerning trade and commerce.

Until recent years, amenities and leisure pursuits for expatriates were limited in scope and were provided almost entirely by the oil companies. Beyond that they had to fall back on their own ideas and resources. Life could be boring and restrictive, particularly in the hot summer months.

Now the young European with a family going out to Qatar wants to know what life can offer in interests and amenities. He is deeply concerned over possible restrictions and taboos, and is aware that he has no large organization behind him to fall back on when unexpected difficulties arise. In that he is not helped by ill-informed articles which appear in the press from time to time.

Strict Muslim society

Provided he bears in mind that he is living in a strict Muslim society whose religious customs and observances must always be respected he cannot go far wrong. The Qataris are Wahabis, a strict Muslim sect, as are the Saudis. For them the consumption of alcohol is strictly forbidden, and for a European to offer a Qatari an alcoholic drink is to render him a great disservice.

During the holy month of Ramadan, which moves back almost a fortnight each year as the Muslims use a lunar calendar, the Qataris must fast between sunrise and sunset and smoking is strictly forbidden. For a European to smoke in public during Ramadan is not only deeply insulting to the Qataris but will also incur the deep displeasure of the police.

Such is the rate of increase of the expatriate population that some shortages are inevitable and some prices high, though not as high as in some other Gulf states. An obvious exception is the price of petrol, which costs one riel a gallon (about 11p). Most expatriates in Qatar receive tax-free incomes.

Rented accommodation is scarce and the rate of building is behind demand. It is difficult to find a three-bedroom unfurnished house for less than 2,000 rials (about £220) a month. With air-conditioning the cost is almost doubled. The cost of living is commensurate with the rents. Domestic servants, mostly Goanese, Pakistanis and Iranians, are in great demand and scarce. A cook is paid about 750 rials a month with accommodation, but not food.

Food, furnishings and clothing to suit the needs of Europeans are almost all imported, so that supplies are subjected to the vicissitudes of shipping and advance ordering, but generally speaking are adequate in quantity and variety. The ubiquitous Indian tailor will meet the requirements for locally made light-weight clothes.

There are three large hotels suitable for Europeans, the Gulf, the Oasis and the Doha Palace. At the height of the business season, from October to May, accommodation is sometimes difficult to obtain. In conformity with local regulations the hotels do not sell liquor. It is entirely due to the tolerant attitude of the Emir in a society which abhors the consumption of alcohol that certain categories of expatriates may obtain permits for the purchase of limited quantities of liquor for consumption in the home.

There are a number of clubs, none exclusively European, which provide amenities such as squash courts, libraries and sailing. The oil companies and some other large concerns have clubs for their employees. There is a rugby football club, and soccer and hockey are popular. The British Council has a library and reading room, and there is a drama group. There are three cinemas in Doha and two are under construction.

The privately-run English Speaking Primary School provides education for 200 English-speaking children up to the age of 11. It has an English headmistress and a fully qualified staff of British teachers.

Apart from expensive models, British cars are as conspicuous by their absence in Qatar as they are in the rest of the Gulf states. The Japanese and the Americans almost share the market.

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ucation and the health services make rapid strides

Owen

advancement and ment in Qatar has ry dependent on the s of the oil industry, were not big enough by great expansion he mid-1950s. To that Qatar was at a dis age compared with its our Bahrain, and Kuwait. But once became available ss was rapid, partici in public health and ion, and Qatar went ahead of many other in the region.

was only in 1952 that rst elementary school oys was opened, with upils and a teaching of six. Primary educa which began with 56 and 12 teachers in had by 1967 expanded schools with 914 boys 59 teachers. Secondary tion really started in when 18 pupils were ted to the newly ed Doha technical 1; 10 years later 770 s were undergoing ndary courses at the nical school, the ers' institute, the insti of religious studies and institute of administra studies. A secondary nercial school was olished later.

spite of religious pre es in some quarters, first girls' school was ed in 1955 for 50 ls, with the full support the ruling family. By the number of girl ls had increased to) with 135 teachers, and 1967 there were more 5,000 pupils and 242 hers. A women's train institute was opened the wing year.

Cash allowances for needy

1974 there was a total 12,000 boys and 10,000 in all schools. It is rnment policy to pro education for all ren of elementary ol age, and secondary cation for 66 per cent of and girls with equal lment for each sex, but co-educational schools do that, about 24 ele tary schools and 14 ndary schools will have e built by 1982.

he per capita cost of edu on in Qatar is among highest in the world. 1972-73 budget for edu on amounted to 51m s (about £5.5m). The ernment is responsible tuition and maintenance to and including higher cation outside the ntry.

ooks, school meals, sport, clothing, holidays boarding accommod n are provided free. nthly cash allowances are to needy students, le their families receive monthly grant without ing to apply for it. To et the needs of further cation generous overseas olarships are awarded.

he educational structure ivided into three stages: mary (six years), pre atory (three years) and ondary (three years) m the age of six.

xaminations are held at end of the preparatory ge either for the general technical preparatory tificates. Successful ils are free to choose ween secondary, general l specialist streams. glish language instruction given in the fifth and th years of the primary ge, and there is partic r emphasis on physics d Islamic sciences.

Teacher training colleges male and female stu nts were opened in 1973 h attendances of 55 and students respectively. In 76 a single purpose-built acher training college is pected to be completed to use both colleges. It will the first step towards the visaged Qatar university. Planning for the univer y is in the hands of a culty of Education unded by the Ministry of tucation in 1973. A reign Languages Institute as established in 1972 to crease the linguistic profi ency of students and

Government employees selected for training outside the country. More than 500 young Wataris are studying in other Arab countries, Britain and America.

Adult education, to combat illiteracy, is the responsibility of the Adult Education Section set up in 1957, which gives intensive instruction in special centres and school buildings left vacant in the evenings. Scouting is encouraged and is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. The Qatar Scouting Association was formed in 1965 and every boys' school has a troop.

In 1945 Qatar had one hospital and one resident doctor, but now it has modern hospitals and clinics with the latest equipment, and a national health service which provides free care and surgical treatment to every member of the population, including foreigners. The service even includes the treatment abroad.

The Rumaillah General Hospital in Doha built nearly 20 years ago has beds for 400 patients, and there are three cottage-type hospitals at Khor, Madinat al-Shimal and Umm Said, as well as a women's clinic in Doha. In 1970 the Ministry of Public Health was given powers to formulate comprehensive plans for health reform, and the provision of means of health care and medical treatment. Associated functions include the establishment and administration of hospitals, clinics, laboratories and pharmacies, arrangement of medical research with emphasis on epidemic diseases, and the organization of first aid services.

British consultants were commissioned last year to make feasibility studies on which to base a comprehensive programme of expansion and modernization of the state's curative and preventive health services for implementation over 20 years.

The programme includes the construction of a 600-bed general hospital in Doha, the conversion of the existing Rumaillah hospital into a women's hospital by the installation of obstetrical and gynaecological units, the establishment of six health centres to provide community welfare services as well as curative and preventive health facilities, and the conversion of three existing cottage-type hospitals for use as additional health centres.

Plans are also being prepared for psychiatric and tuberculosis hospitals and the conversion of an existing women's hospital into a geriatric centre.

In 1974 there were 76 doctors and specialists in Qatar, five of them Qataris, employed by the Ministry of Health. The World Health Organization has been co-operating with the ministry in training male and female nurses by three year courses at a Health Training Institute at the Rumaillah hospital.

The Public Health Department, founded in 1954, operates the state's inoculation, quarantine, food control, and school health services. It also collects and collates relevant statistics and organizes health education.

Social welfare is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Guidelines for it were clearly defined in 1970, and include the Government's "popular" housing and home ownership schemes. "Popular" housing is available to all low-income families, and consists of two or three-bedroom houses with built-in rooms, lounge, kitchen and store rooms.

Repayment by interest-free instalments is in general spread over 25 years. Houses are allocated free to families earning less than 400 rials a month (about £44), as well as to the elderly and infirm. Only Qatari nationals qualify.

Cash assistance is also provided for low income families, the elderly, the infirm, and widows and orphans. In 1974 more than 1,230 families, about 8,000 individuals, were benefiting from the grants.

Vocational training plays a part in education as this centre near Doha shows.

Agriculture now counts its chickens

The arid Qatar peninsula projecting out into the Persian Gulf from the eastern coast of Arabia, with its long, hot, rainless summer and brief mild winter, when a scanty and sporadic rainfall amounting to two or three inches at the most contributes little to the growth of vegetation, has little to offer to the development of an extensive agriculture.

The terrain is flat and the central limestone plateau is covered with a cobble conglomerate of fine stones or reddish dust. Blown sand and high sand dunes predominate in the south near the border with Saudi Arabia. Natural vegetation, including semi-permanent grazing is confined to areas around wells, depressions and short stream sources after winter rain.

There are no rivers or natural sources of surface water. The conditions in this respect are similar to those in Kuwait, and the limitations on the development of agriculture are much the same.

However, in spite of difficulties and the limitations imposed by natural circumstances the Ministry of Industry and Agriculture is energetically pursuing a nine-point agricultural development programme which came into force in April 1970. The central objective is a general policy for agricultural production to improve yields and livestock totals.

Specific activities include the establishment of training centres, reclamation of land suitable for agriculture, irrigation, regulation of pasturage, direction of research and cooperation with others and international organizations in the fight against agricultural pests.

The Agricultural Department has been severely tested by Qatar's physiographical handicaps, not least by a soil consisting mainly of sandy loam rarely exceeding 2ft in depth, in striving to achieve its original long-term objective of satisfying the internal requirement of vegetables, fruit, animal feedstuffs and cereals within the context of the national self-sufficiency policy.

Only in the mid-1950s was a start made in growing crops in Qatar; before then all vegetables and fruit had to be imported by air or road from neighbouring lands, even as far as Lebanon and by sea from Iran. From a modest beginning the production of vegetables increased rapidly between 1960 and 1973, when it rose from 1,681 tons to 17,469 tons.

Between these years the production of lucerne for fodder rose from 3,366 tons to 24,408 tons. The area of land under cultivation increased from 854 dunams (one-third of an acre) to 9,413 dunams, in the case of vegetables, which now include tomatoes, potatoes, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, aubergines, onions, carrots, vegetable marrows, okra, cucumbers and turnips. The area of land under fodder cultivation rose from 1,750 dunams in 1960 to 3,100 dunams in 1973.

Qatar is now to a great extent self-supporting as far as vegetables are concerned, there are even small surpluses of seasonal specialities available for export.

Emphasis is on the cultivation of fruit. Dates are natural to the country, and great efforts are being made to increase the cultivation of date palms. Other fruits being grown are citrus, figs, pomegranates, melons and raspberries.

Grain, predominantly barley, is being grown in the winter. In 1973 more than 440 farms and plantations were employing a total of 1,360 workers. There were 1,445 wells and 1,265 pumps supplying water for irrigation in the same year.

Qataris are traditionally pastoral people of Bedu origin. The Government has had the task of encouraging them to transform themselves into settled farmers. This has not been made any easier by the drain of manpower from the interior into the towns as a result of the building and construction boom since the development of the oil industry, which has created a great demand for unskilled labour.

However, farmers have been encouraged by guaranteed prices for their products, grants for the development of artesian wells, and free seed and fertilizers. To assist the farmers a soil research station has been established at Rodet al-Farassa, 40 miles north of Doha, the capital, and a number of experimental farms have been opened to act as demonstration centres and seedling sources.

The Food and Agriculture Organization and other experts, as well as Arabs from neighbouring countries are also active in the development of agriculture. A hydro-agricultural resources programme has been completed, of which the Government has borne half the cost, and a five-year plan designed to ensure complete Qatar self-sufficiency in food supply is in preparation. It will include methods of further increasing areas under cultivation, draft pasture control legislation, and outline land reclamation schemes. The state's budget for 1974-75 has allocated 25m rials for these and associated purposes.

Projects in poultry

The Government and Qatar private enterprise have initiated major projects in poultry farming. A poultry farm complex costing 5m rials is being established at Umm Qasran with an eventual capacity for 12 million eggs and a million hatchings annually. This will include 60 battery houses for broiler chickens. The Government will exercise technical, managerial and marketing control.

Sheep and dairy farms have yet to be developed, but feasibility studies are under consideration. Ideas are being considered to breed sheep for meat by importing initially 14,000 animals from Syria and Saudi Arabia. Cows and goats would be bred for their milk alone.

Before the discovery of oil and its development fishing was one of the major occupations of the Qataris. With its long coastline and shallow coastal waters there was considerable scope for inshore fishing. Dotted along the coast were numerous fishing villages, the biggest of which was Doha, now grown into a large city.

As in many of the other Gulf States pearling was the most lucrative form of fishing, but this was almost destroyed when the Japanese cultured pearl industry developed in the 1930s.

Now the Government is developing and modernizing the fishing industry with all the methods and techniques at its disposal. Shrimping from the large and well-stocked beds of the Gulf is the most profitable form of fishing these days. The Qatar National Fishing Company was established in Doha in May, 1966 to fish for shrimp in Qatar territorial waters under a concession due to expire on August 31, 1982. The Government contributed 60 per cent of the share capital and the British Ross Group the remainder.

However, in 1967 the Government took advantgae of its option to offer 75 per cent of its holding to the Qatar public. It was the Government's intention to halt the discernible tendency of the Qataris to invest their money abroad. In this it was successful, as the share issue was almost covered in the first week.

The first steps of the Qatar National Fishing Company included the letting of contracts for the erection and equipment of a refrigeration and processing factory, and the entering into of a management and marketing agreement with the Ross Group under which it would process shrimps from local fishermen in addition to catches from its own trawlers.

The new processing factory has been built on reclaimed land adjacent to the new Doha wharves. Its refrigeration plant and processing equipment are the most modern of their type, and capable of handling between six and seven tons of head-off shrimps every 24 hours.

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QAFCO QATAR FERTILISER COMPANY

Qafco doubles capacity

Qafco — Qatar Fertiliser Company (S.A.Q.), located in Umm Said on the Arabian Gulf — has recently decided to double its fertiliser production capacity to reach 1.800 metric tons of liquid ammonia and 2.000 metric tons of urea per day.
Management of the factories and marketing of their products is entrusted with the leading Norwegian industrial group, Norsk Hydro — major producer of fertilisers through 70 years and widely experienced in global marketing.
A regional sales office has been established in Hong Kong to take special care of Qafco's natural export markets in the Far East and on the African continent.

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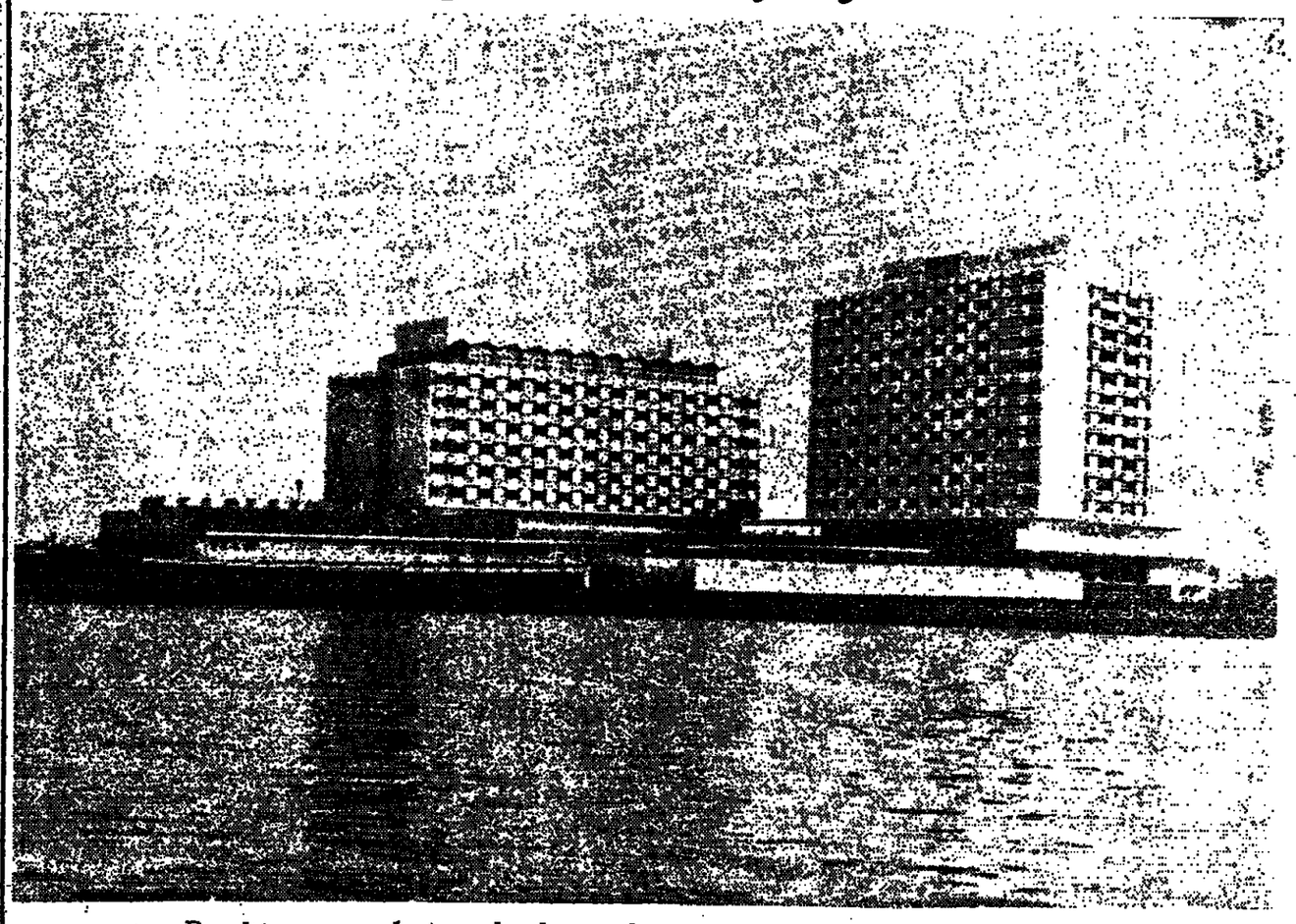

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...ssumed the emirship on February 22, 1972, and pledged ... new era" would be of "enlightened rule, social jus... stability" and that he would "take more steps and ...ures to modernise the State and establish a sense of ...ration and fraternity between the authorities and the ...

QATAR قطـــر

A PROGRESS REPORT

...rnment is engaged in technical ... with the two foreign interim ...f crude oil recovery—the Qatar ... Co. (QPC) and Shell Company ... Shell Qatar)—for the purpose of ...heir remaining 40 per cent share ... and offshore operations respec... ...e Government's decision to ...ontrol, announced in December ... was provided for by the revised ...on agreements it signed with ...anies earlier in the year; these ... modification by the Qatari side ...e before the end of 1979. QPC ... Dukhan oilfield on the west ... Shell Qatar three seabed fields ...0 km and 120 km off the east ...

...exports totalled 24,247m long ... compared with 27,051m LT ...QPC's share amounted to ...1973: 11,875m LT) and Shell ...m LT (1973: 15,375m). ... totalled 339 and the largest ... by the French "Latona" ... which sailed from Halul ... ...nt terminal, on April 30 ...

...Emir recently stated that Qatar ...d to reduce its oil production ...ce with its own needs. ...tar General Petroleum Co. ...established in July last year to ...erall responsibility for all the ...rnal and external oil interests ... operative.

...aks ago HH the Emir inaugu... ...rojects of powerful significance ... economic future—an NGL ...as liquefaction) plant and an ..., both located at Umm Said ...uth of Doha. The QR 250m ... processes and exports natural ...ed in association with onshore ...very. Its production capacity ... 40m cubic feet daily of combustible gas, 20,000 barrels daily of propane, 8,000 b/d of liquefied butane and 4,000 b/d of natural gas. A terminal jetty, 400 metres in length, can accommodate the largest liquefied gas tankers now in service.

The processing capacity of the QR 45m refinery is currently 6,200 b/d of crude, but will shortly be increased to 18,800 b/d. Output is intended to meet total local requirements for petroleum products, including two grades of gasoline, aviation fuel, kerosene, light and heavy gas oils and bunker oil. Sales are running at QR 4.5m monthly.

Late last year the Government signed an agreement with Shell International Gas for the establishment of the Qatar Gas Co., in which it holds 70 per cent of the QR 400m equity and Shell the balance, to initiate a QR 1,000m project for the recovery of natural gas mainly for the benefit of Qatari industry. Design and engineering is well advanced for an NGL plant to extract liquid propane, butane and gasoline from associated gas now being flared at Shell Qatar's three production stations.

Studies are also being carried out for an even more ambitious LNG (liquid natural gas) scheme involving production, shipping and marketing of unassociated gas from the Khuff reservoir in the north-western part of Shell Qatar's operational area.

Qatar has been a member of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) since June 1970 and has an interest in three major developments fostered by it. These are the $US1,000m Arab Petroleum Investments Company, formed to finance development in the Arab World as a whole; the $US500m Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Co., which has four tankers on order with French and West German yards; and the $US100m Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard Co., which will manage a dry dock complex now under construction at Bahrain.

Diversification

The Government persists with its well-known policy of promoting industrial diversification with the aim of reducing national dependence on oil revenues.

The Technical Centre for Industrial Development (TCID) remains the State's technical and advisory authority in diversification affairs; particular functions are the co-ordination of ministerial planning in accordance with long-term requirements and budgetary margins, supervision of projects, and control of feasibility studies.

The coastal Umm Said industrial estate gains steadily in importance as the focal point of diversification. Not only is all the necessary infrastructure being centralised there, including pipelines feeding the natural gas from the Dukhan oilfield which fuels all existing installations, but a five-year scheme for the creation of an entirely new and self-contained town has been offered for competition between international architects. The scheme envisages a radial pattern of mixed high and low-rise housing around a central commercial core. In addition, Phase I work on a 600/700 megawatt power station will be aimed at achieving an output of between 400mW and 480mW before the end of 1977; plans for a mechanised port are under study; and QR7m has been allocated for a sewage treatment plant.

The Qatar Fertilizer Co. (QAFCO) is to double the size of its plant to raise daily output of ammonia and urea to 1,800 tonnes and 2,000 tonnes respectively. Engineering work will begin later this year under the supervision of Norsk Hydro A/S, the Norwegian company which has managed the plant—and marketed its production—since its completion in 1973. Completion is expected by the end of 1978. The expansion will be financed from company earnings and by increasing QAFCO's share capital, originally set at QR57m and divided between the Government (63 per cent), Hambros Bank (10 per cent), the Power-Gas Corporation (seven per cent) and Norsk Hydro (10 per cent) with an option (since taken up) of an additional 10 per cent. The overall cost of the plant (as now operating) is, however, estimated at around QR300m since the Government provided associated infrastructure, notably a gas pipeline network, access roads and a deep water jetty capable of accepting ships of up to 50,000 tons dwt.

Preliminary work is proceeding under a contract awarded to Kobe Steel of Japan to build and manage an integrated iron and steel complex as a joint venture involving the Government (70 per cent), Kobe Steel (20 per cent) and Tokyo Boeki, an export organisation, the balance. The plant will employ direct ore reduction and continuous casting systems. The steel mill will produce bars, shapes and billets. Iron bar will also be produced for local use in reinforcing concrete structures. An ultimate annual combined output of about 400,000 tonnes is envisaged. Iron ore will be imported.

Planning is well advanced for a petrochemical complex designed to produce ethylene from locally produced ethane feedstock. The complex, scheduled to come on stream in 1978, will be owned by the Qatar Petrochemical Co. on the basis of a QR 200m capital of which the Government will hold 80 per cent, Charbonnages de France-Chimie (CdeF Chimie) 15 per cent and another French company, Gazcean, the balance. There will also be a transport company over which the Government will have 60 per cent equity control in association with Gazcean (40 per cent). Protocols establishing the company were signed by all three parties in June last year. CdeF Chimie will operate the plant on behalf of the Government and handle marketing. Gazcean will ship about half of the output to France in liquid form. The remainder will either be transformed into low density polyethylene locally or used in other downstream projects.

Last year the Government announced plans to build a pharmaceutical and cosmetics factory to produce syrups, suspensions, capsules, ointments and creams in considerable quantities.

The flour mill built three years ago by the privately owned Qatar Flour Mills Co. continues to conform with its designed milling capacity of 100 tonnes of high- and low-extraction flour daily. Wheat is imported over QAFCO's jetty.

Elsewhere in the peninsula work on the Phase II expansion of the Qatar National Cement Co's Umm Bab, west coast, plant continues. The object is to raise production by 1,800 tonnes to 2,700 tonnes daily by 1977 at an estimated cost of QR 250m. Additional plant units will include two dry process kilns, each with a capacity of 900 tonnes an hour, and two bagging units with a combined capacity of 240 tonnes an hour. A 20mW gas turbine power-station and a desalination plant of 250,000 gallons per day capacity are also schemed. The company is entirely Qatari-owned; its capital is divided between private subscribers (60 per cent) and the Government.

The Qatar National Fishing Co., incorporated in Doha in 1966 to fish for shrimp in territorial waters and process catches in a purpose-built refrigerated factory, last year exported 290,000 kilogrammes of head-off fish worth QR 1.232m, the bulk to Japan. The Government holds 60 per cent of the share capital and Ross Group International the balance.

THE QATAR RIYAL

The Qatar Riyal (QR), introduced on May 13 1973, is divided into 100 Dirhams and circulated in banknotes of one, five, 100 and 500 Riyals and coins of one, five, 10, 25 and 50 Dirhams.

In March Qatar joined Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait in severing the connection of its currency with the US Dollar and aligning it to the Special Drawing Right (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF had previously confirmed the par value of the QR as corresponding to 4.76190 per unit of SDR.

It was simultaneously decided to revalue the QR against the US Dollar by roughly five per cent. The new exchange rate was QR 3.80 (formerly QR 3.96) to $US 1.

On 20th June 1975 the rate of exchange against Sterling was QR 100=£11.45.

The currency is issued by the Qatar Monetary Agency, also established in May 1973 to perform the functions of a central bank. Banknotes and coins in circulation at the end of April totalled QR 230,465m.

Internal Affairs

An Emiri decree issued in May extended the term of the existing 20-man Advisory Council for another three years, provided for an increase in its membership, and entrusted to it the responsibility of advising HH the Emir and not just the Council of Ministers only—as laid down in the provisional Constitution promulgated in 1970. An explanatory statement added that the changes were in preparation for "other important amendments which aim to expand the functions of the Advisory Council before it reconvenes next October."

Membership of the Council of Ministers also set up by the provisional Constitution—to "assist the Head of State in the discharge of his duties and the exercise of his powers"—currently totals 13.

External Affairs

Economic co-operation between Qatar and France has increased following two visits to Paris last year by HH the Emir. One result was the signing, in April, by QGPC and CdeF Chimie of a protocol initiating a combined venture in petrochemical production in France. Sixty per-cent of the equity of a joint subsidiary, to be called Copenor, will be held by CdeF Chimie and 40 per-cent by QGPC. A plant with an annual capacity of 450,000 tonnes is to be completed at Dunkirk by the end of 1977. The protocol also provides for French training and technical assistance.

Qatar has agreed to contribute $US 102.5m towards Egyptian economic development—$US 10m in the form of a loan towards the opening and improvement of the Suez Canal; $US 12.5 m as an equal share in the capital of a joint Egyptian-Qatari investment company; $US 75m as credit facilities to enable the company to finance industrial projects; and $US 5m as a grant for the construction of a Cairo hospital. In return Egypt will provide experts and teachers and make places in Egyptian universities available to Qatari students. Implementation of the agreement is subject to supervision by a joint committee at ministerial level.

Public Security

The Armed Forces, operating under joint GHQ arrangements, are being steadily re-equipped and strengthened. Major land units, now organised as a brigade group, are being supplied with a sophisticated combat radio system and other advanced material. The Sea Arm will shortly take delivery of steel-hulled fast patrol boats. The Qatar Emiri Air Force has troop-carrying helicopters on order.

The Qatar Police Force, administered by the Ministry of the Interior, now has spotter helicopters and patrol launches in service.

Education

The long-term policy aim of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Youth Care remains free compulsory education for boys and girls at all levels and a near-100 per cent attendance by children of primary stage age is now officially foreseen. Plans to expand classroom accommodation to 558 units are therefore being urgently implemented.

Work is nearing completion on a QR6m Faculty of Education complex to which the occupants of existing male and female teacher training colleges, established in 1973, expect to transfer next year as the nucleus of Qatar's university. Facilities will include lecture rooms, science and language laboratories, a library, a mosque, a restaurant and cafeteria, an assembly hall, an amphitheatre with stage and projection equipment, and indoor and outdoor sports arenas. Male and female students will be taught separately but share main services. Degree subjects will initially be Arabic, science and religion.

Design of the university itself is developing and expenditure in the order of QR 250m is anticipated.

Meanwhile, scholarships to higher education establishments abroad, Arab and non-Arab, are being increasingly awarded, with the recipients financed on scales related to the local cost of living. Some 700 young Qataris are currently benefiting. Evidence of the success of this expensive aspect of educational policy was recently provided by the award of two doctorates to Qatari graduates by British universities.

The current budget allocates QR120m for educational development.

Doha's Regional Training Centre, opened in 1970 with United Nations Development Programme technical assistance, is now firmly established as one of the Gulf's most prolific sources of skilled artisans and technicians. About 500 Qataris and other Gulf nationals are enrolled.

Public Health

The State's traditional policy of providing free health services to all residents of the peninsula, Qatari and non-Qatari alike, remains a source of local pride.

Work has begun on a QR 160m general acute hospital in central Doha under a contract awarded to a British company; completion is anticipated by the end of next year. Main accommodation will comprise two six-storey ward blocks. The project represents the first step in a comprehensive programme of expansion and modernisation of the State's curative and preventive health services over the next 20 years. Sequential action under consideration includes conversion of the capital's existing Rumaillah General Hospital into a women's hospital, complete with obstetrical and gynaecological departments; establishment of six health centres designed to provide community as well as health services; conversion of an existing women's hospital into a long-stay and geriatric centre; and construction of new psychiatric and tuberculosis hospitals. The current budget allocates QR 64m for Ministry of Public Health activities.

Social Welfare

The current budget allocates QR 130m for the State's "popular" housing and home-ownership schemes. The latter ensures that low-income families benefit from the continuing construction of economic units in estate form; repayment of the unit price is either related to the actual financial capacity of the recipient or totally waived. The home-ownership scheme enables better-off families to acquire a home of their own choice in extremely advantageous circumstances. They get a free site, a furnishing grant and a building loan in accordance with a set scale of repayment by low interest-free instalments.

Town Planning

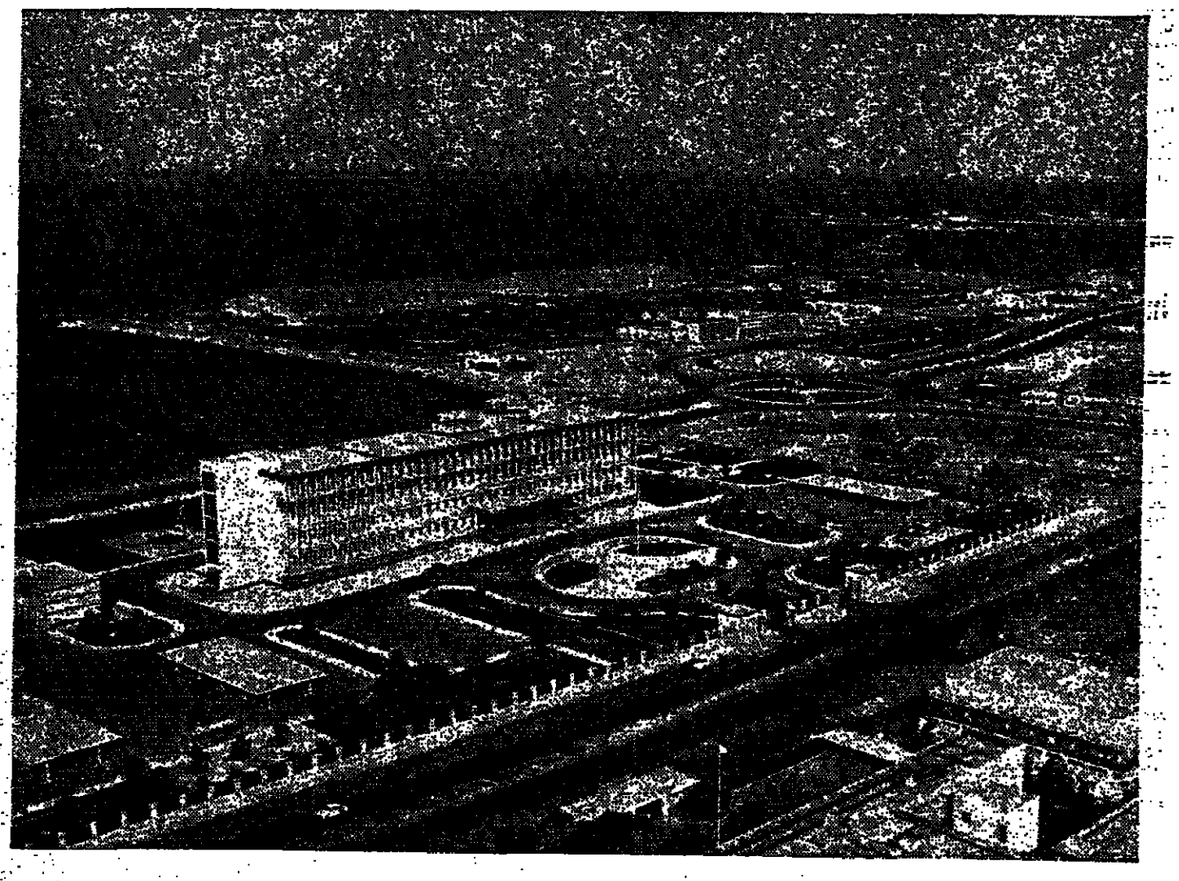
The Government is determined that the style of Doha's development should reflect the capital's rapidly increasing importance on the Gulf—mainly through application of town planning and environmental disciplines.

Perhaps the most ambitious scheme so far approved involves the creation of a new and glamorous suburb on reclaimed land at the western extremity of the bay on which the capital lies. The principal component will include a circular tower structure (incorporating high-level restaurants and observation areas and a ground level plaza and arcade), a hotel and conference complex, commercial and shopping centres, senior staff housing and a diplomatic quarter. Preliminary work has begun; a Japanese company is dredging out tidal flats under a contract worth over QR 100m and the road layout has been completed by the Ministry of Public Works.

Although the ministries of Finance and Petroleum, and External Affairs, share the purpose-built Government House on the waterfront, most other ministries and official bodies still occupy temporary

a Palace, the headquarters of HH the Emir and his private office (al-Diwan al-Emiri), and the capital's mark clock tower

3. Government House, which houses the key ministries of Finance/Petroleum and External Affairs, with (top right) the Customs Department building and Doha port.



TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
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SE HEGEMONY IN ASIA?

months since the in Indo-China the s involved in the s had time to take United States the ysteria set off by has subsided. Last inger gave his con- of American policy ion, stressing the of Japan as an ally zing American com- particular to such a as Korea. The com- Peking on the other made it plain that rivalry in Asia may dangerous in their ng on the new situa- uth-east Asia. The ave remained dis- it over Vietnam itself, ring but now uncer- unist power that d relations with the n; but for evidence ncern elsewhere one look at the rigid posi- have adopted over the peace and friendship are negotiating with

aty follows naturally diplomatic relations etween the two coun- dr Tanaka in 1972 in of President Nixon's eking. In Chinese eyes rve to replace, though se eyes only to comple- e peace treaty Japan th the Nationalist gov- of Chiang Kai-shek at end. Formal negotia- the new treaty were long ago as November and they have still not mpleted owing to China's e on including a clause both countries to resist mpt by any power or f powers to establish y on the Asian conti- The Japanese wanted to s for fear that the Rus- uld regard it as directed them. It would not be in Japan's interest to cement their friendship with China only at the cost of arousing Russian animosity: the Japanese are, after all, still in pursuit of a treaty that would formally end the state of war between themselves and the Soviet Union.

But the Chinese have insisted, arguing that such a clause formed part of the Shanghai communiqué signed by President Nixon after his visit to China and, indeed, in the wording of the agreement between China and Japan establishing their diplomatic relations in the autumn of 1972. In neither case was there any formal protest from Moscow. Such protests only began to flow after Mr Brezhnev's proposal for an Asian security system which the Chinese assumed—and the Russians denied—was simply an attempt to "contain" China in an Asian continent otherwise dominated by Soviet power.

The Japanese have thus found themselves in a dilemma. Their own preference has been to sign the treaty with China first before turning to another attempt to settle their differences with the Soviet Union. Now they face the prospect that if they give satisfaction to the Chinese they have little hope of any agreement with the Russians. To drive the point home the Russians last week issued yet another warning against the anti-Soviet character of the hegemony clause in Japan's treaty with China. In reply Mr Miki, the Japanese Prime Minister, protested that Soviet opposition was based on a misunderstanding of the clause which had been misinterpreted since it was not directed against Soviet power but was simply one of the principles for peace acceptable to all nations.

That might be a good defence were it not that the Chinese motive is so obviously to look upon the clause about hegemony as anti-Soviet in construction. In this respect the Chinese may be misinterpreting Asian opinion as much as the Americans tended to do in the past. One reflection after the events in Indo-China might surely be that hegemony in Asia is an unattainable objective for any power. Sentiments that were pro-Western or anti-Western were common throughout the Asian continent in the fifties and sixties. By now a more mature nationalism and a prudent calculation of economic and political interests has displaced past alignments. Everywhere non-alignment is the vogue. Despite their alliance with the United States and their current difficulties caught between Chinese and Soviet suspicions the Japanese, too, are much happier in an Asia of independent non-aligned nation states.

Yet the fear of hegemony in some form still persists among the larger powers. In his speech last week Dr Kissinger said that the United States would not turn away from Asia and would continue to oppose the efforts of any country or group of countries to impose their will on Asia by a preponderance of power or blackmail. This would seem to echo the Peking view, though Dr Kissinger went on to admit that subversion and external challenge could only be resisted by the efforts of each country in manifesting its popular will and ensuring social justice among its own people.

In his restatement of American policy, however, the larger fears were not paramount. Only in Moscow and Peking do they remain so. It is unlikely, however, that the non-alignment of Asia will now be broken by countries siding with one of these powers against the other, however clauses in treaties may be worded.

USTRIAL DEMOCRACY VERSUS DEMOCRACY

ing Mr Healey's fateful ks, the Government finds asting around in search policies acceptable to the nions that it could hold bait for a second social t, the changes advocated TUC's latest study of participation in local ment should come high on t of what will not do. The sals are a bizarre example w inappropriate a course ion derived from industrial ls can be when applied in mentally different circum- es.

do it justice, last year's es Union Congress perceived the approved pattern for te and public companies l not easily be reconciled the existing system of esentative local govern- , and it asked its local rnment committee to evolve ial arrangements. What has rged is a set of proposals seem to have been drawn with scarcely any apprecia- of the special nature of a ncil's responsibility, or of the plex and delicate relation- between councillors and employees.

he form of industrial demo- favoured by the TUC is where workers' representa- s would sit and vote on the rds of companies, taking a share in the responsibility policy decisions. Under- dably, if not very logically, envisages that the role of worker-director should be a trade union one, whether or not a closed shop is in force. Even in the movement there are some who fear that this might create irreconcilable conflicts of interest for those who would in effect be bosses and union leaders at the same time. The whole approach considerably underestimates the problems of reconciling socialism with syndicalism. But in the industrial context, where there is an unquestioned need for better methods of involving workers in decision-making, it is at any rate arguable. The fact that the council can reject the recommendations of its committees does not mean that councillors are any less representatives of the voters in committee than in the council chamber.

In the context of local government, it overthrows the entire customary and legislative basis of the system. The TUC approach is based on drawing an analogy between the councillor and the company director.

But of course councillors are not company directors: they are themselves representatives, and of a much wider electorate. It is true enough, as the TUC says, that a council has a responsibility towards its employees as well as to the local community. It is right that it should be mindful of it, and that machinery effective and acceptable to both sides should exist to keep it informed of its employees' feelings. But when it comes to decisions on policy, there is no room for a privileged influence for employees. They have a legitimate interest in the way policy changes may affect their working conditions, and often a special knowledge which is worth taking into account. But that a citizen who enters council employ should gain, in effect, an extra (and heavily weighted) vote in local elections is counter to the whole basis of representative democracy.

It is also impractical. The conflicts of interest faced by industrial trade unionists on the board would be nothing to those faced by council workers trying to serve, advise and vote with their councillors (and at other times for or against them), and to satisfy a constituency of employees (or at least the activists among them) whose interest would sometimes conflict with those of the community as a whole. The party political consequences would be unhealthy, with staff sometimes holding the balance of power, or the opposition parties decimated to guarantee the ruling party's overall majority. Apart from all this, the subjection of non-expert councillors to the influence of their expert servants would become more widespread. The TUC's document is a lesson that where industrial democracy comes up against democracy, it is the unqualified article that is more precious.

avid Wood

he growing ppetite for arty funds

e deeper the mess that Parlia- nt leads us all into, the lower is public esteem for politicians, greater the irrelevance of party gma and doctrine to immediate tional needs—the surer it be- mes that the appetite of politi- ns for voting themselves ex- rs' money has grown, is still g, and will continue to grow. e of the reverberating ironies ics today.

not thinking particularly of pay claim, although the om Lord Boyle of Hands- d his "review body on top came into the Prime hands a week ago and ts decision. It reassesses ward of £4,500 a year, with entary allowance of £3,000 that came into effect in 1972, along with other new ed allowances, and merely lost value of money Lord ust virtually multiply the y two. Not surprisingly, in ien he and the Chancellor ing and threatening the Wilson has brushed the one side. His senior mini- party managers insist that not yet confided even to at Boyle proposes or what ses. Meanwhile, the chief ffice is almost picketed by backbenchers who feel the the inflation they have thing to avert and much rse. MPs have a valid claim. ody doubt that. Some of e in near poverty; a few debt; others sacrifice their to follow the political nd none draws a decent pen- sion when his party or constituents send him packing. Public provision must be adequate for those backbenchers who, once elected, lose all other ability to earn. Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to make politics a well-paid profession; and among the questions to be asked is whether a decently remunerated House of Commons, with modern communications at call, needs so many as 635 members.

MPs' pay is not the present point at issue, except for Mr Wilson and his backbenchers. I have more in mind the doles that are now being paid, or are about to be paid, as a means of circumventing the difficulties of MPs' voting themselves straight salary increases, and also the new moves in Britain for soaking into the taxpayer to finance the political parties in and outside Westminster.

First, opposition parties in the House now share between them £150,000 a year as supplementary relief to enable them to employ research and other assistants to do the devilling for leaders' speeches and for day-to-day party policy. It is largely wasted money. Secondly, Mr Bill van Straubenzee and his select committee have published a report that highly-paid MPs' secretaries, who are often not fully employed, should come under the House of Commons fees office for pay and rations, although they also recommended that the secretaries should still be regarded as employees of members.

Thirdly, last Thursday Lord Houghton and his committee on "aid to political parties" met for the first time with a brief "to consider whether, in the interests of parliamentary democracy, provision should be made from public funds to assist political parties in carrying out their functions outside Parliament." That is, party organization, party propaganda however rubbishy, and perhaps party newspapers.

Mr Edward Short, the Leader of the House responsible for this stroke, has played his cards well. The referendum on membership of the EEC allowed him to get everybody used to the idea of about £10m of public money being made available for the settlement of the Labour Party's internal dispute, with an allotment of funds to the rival EEC campaigners. Because the main parties were split on the question, necessity was the mother of invention. Now let us go on to vote more taxpayers' money to finance the political parties.

We should need to be very naive not to have guessed that the moment the party managers heard of the proposals the bankruptcy of the Labour, Conservative, and Liberal parties became the theme of one speech after another.

Only by politicians at Westminster voting somebody else's money, Mr Short appears to argue, will democracy be saved. Or to quote his words in the Commons: "The Government believe that further measures are needed to strengthen our parliamentary democracy. The health of a democracy necessarily reflects the standing and independence of its political parties."

It is a profoundly questionable statement. True, several Western democracies, including West Germany, Sweden, Norway, Italy, and now the United States, generally or in some particular ways, publicly finance political parties. True, public financing of British parties would disencumber them of reliance on, say, hand-outs from trade unions or big business. But the trade unions and big business are genuine vested interests, and public finance would merely bring into being the vested interest of party bureaucracies that represent nobody in the country except themselves and their self-perpetuation.

The trade unions, the City, and big business would be no less powerful today because the parties did not need their financial backing. The electors would have no more influence because they had Parliament taking from them what they are no longer prepared to give. It is better that governments and political parties should change than that the political system and democracy should become an integral part of the Welfare State.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The university scene

From the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Stirling

Sir, Now that the academic year is drawing to its close, and student priorities are with examinations and the forthcoming vacation, an uneasy peace settles over the university scene. University administrators work through the aftermath of rent strikes, catering boycotts, sit-ins and the other problems left by the disruption of the academic tasks of study, teaching and research.

In recent years, as a result of decisions taken externally, students and staff are forced into positions of confrontation. I refer particularly to the role of the university as landlord and hotelier. After World War II, it became the accepted wisdom in many parts of the country that students should be encouraged to live away from home. Successive governments have insisted that the university residences which were built should be financially viable and that the students' maintenance grant was adequate to meet economic charges for food and accommodation. Perhaps because students and universities carry no great economic bargaining power, grants have tended to be fixed at a minimum level and lag behind the rate of inflation.

There is some evidence that the very prudent student on a full maintenance grant can just manage if he or she obtains vacation employment, but for a large number of students who do not qualify for the full grant, because of the level of family income but where parental support is withheld, real financial stress develops. It is unfortunate, but seemingly true, that many parents either do not understand or lend sympathy to their children's aspirations to study at university. Many students properly wish to be independent of parental contributions. After all, 16 is the age at which one can legally marry and 18 is now the age of majority. Therefore there is a large grey area of poverty.

The undergraduate reacts to this poverty in a number of ways but increasingly by attempting to put pressure on the immediate object—his or her university—hoping that such disruptive action may influence the distant object—the government. The university administrator, caught in the middle, is required to devote more and more time and energy in dealing with one crisis after another as this ritual of rent strike action and catering boycotts, unsought by him, continues.

It would appear desirable that every student receives the same maintenance grant and that it should be accepted by all as being adequate and economically just. In order to retrieve the parental contribution, at present withheld in many cases, her Majesty's Inland Revenue department could apply the same techniques to the student grant as it does to family allowances—that is to say, that every student who is admitted to university is paid the full allowance and where the parental income is sufficiently great, the difference is recovered through taxation.

While acknowledging the enormous volume of work carried out by the Inland Revenue, I do question publicly why such a system, which could eliminate much unnecessary difficulty, cannot be implemented. It would remove a considerable source of uncertainty and friction from the university scene and enable attention to be focused on the more fundamental point of the adequacy or otherwise of the maintenance grant to meet present day costs and whether or not any alternative arrangement should be made to meet at least a proportion of these.

Yours sincerely,
W. A. CRAMOND, Principal,
University of Stirling.

Overseas aid

From Mr Brian W. Walker

Sir, Mr Wilson's decision to bring the Ministry of Overseas Development once again under the general surveillance of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office is a retrograde step.

Not because I believe the FCO is engaged on sinister anti-Third World activities, but because the seen independence of the MOD is essential to creating confidence in the Third World and especially between non-governmental agencies like Oxfam and the work of the MOD.

Mrs Hart was able to persuade non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that this was the case. Her excellent scheme for channelling a small proportion of British aid through NGOs, who can frequently ensure it is used more effectively for the poorest of the poor than large United Nations or state organizations, was generally welcomed by NGOs because of this relative independence.

If this independence is to be curtailed Oxfam may have to withdraw from the scheme because, in turn, we recognize that our reputation overseas stems largely from our non-sectarian, non-political stance. I hope Mr Wilson will change his mind and that Mr Prentice will argue accordingly in the Cabinet.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN W. WALKER, Director,
Oxfam,
274 Banbury Road, Oxford.

Parson in the pillory

From Miss Gillian Egerton Poole

Sir, I am one of many thousands of disabled who have every reason to be grateful to the Reverend John Pellow for his efforts to raise money both for the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, and the Central Council for the Disabled, by whatever means. This particular method of raising money is fairly common in rural areas and Mr Schick (June 19) need not fear any great outbreak of this undignified but hardly barbarous game.

Surely by submitting himself to this experience, Mr Pellow is setting us all a laudable example of humility for the benefit of his less fortunate brothers. The only sadness, perhaps, is the waste of eggs.

GILLIAN POOLE.
Rectory Cottage,
Burton Bradstock, Bridport.

Seeking a fair electoral system

From Mr Anthony Batchelor

Sir, The strength of the alternative vote argument is that it would overcome the absurdity of the present electoral system which permits election victories for Labour in Caithness with 35.3 per cent, for the Conservatives in West Aberdeenshire with 35.7 per cent, for the SNP in Dunbartonshire East with 31.2 per cent and for the Liberals in Inverness with 32.4 per cent. I have taken Scottish examples because surely no sane person would advocate that—say—the Western Isles, the Orkney and Shetland Islands, Caithness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty could become one four-member constituency!

The alternative vote is appropriate in the large rural areas which have low electorates. On the other hand, the argument about retaining for constituents the services of an individual MP is nowhere near strong enough to justify overlooking the unrepresentative character of present representation elsewhere. I know for a fact that my Conservative opponent in this constituency at the last election is a friendly and sincere person but I know equally that if the County of Hereford and Worcester had at least one Liberal MP (as opposed to six Tories), the 80,000 Liberals would prefer to discuss their affairs with that MP. To that extent we would welcome our incorporation into a multi-member constituency.

Yours sincerely,
ANTHONY BATCHELOR,
5 Southgate Close,
Kidderminster,
Worcestershire.
June 20.

From Mr John Morris

Sir, You forget what Parliament is. It is not there to provide "fair-play" for professional politicians. It is a national assembly of representatives of town and country. That is why it has been able to adapt itself to 700 years of social change.

For more than a century, but for less than a quarter of its history, Parliament has been dominated by organized parties, whose managers have often been able to prevent the reelection of dissidents, and have invested recent prime ministers with a power of personal patronage that George III would have envied.

The healthiest development of the past dozen years has been a marked weakening of party authority, under pressure from electors who are lukewarm to all major parties. That development should be allowed to run its course, that Parliament may continue to adapt.

Your proposals would ossify the transient present shape of Parliament. They incur the grave risk of turning normal and natural dislike of particular parties and governments into contempt for the institution of Parliament.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN MORRIS,
Little Garth,
Ashwell, near Baldock,
Hertfordshire.
June 20.

From Mr George Malcolm Thomson

Sir, I am saddened to see my old friend Wilfrid Sendall, in his letter on June 20, leaping with such alacrity to the defence of the indefensible, the present electoral system which, being unrepresentative is undemocratic, and, being undemocratic, is no more worthy of respect than any other form of tolerated arrogance.

It is true, of course, that to bring the House of Commons closer to a reflection of the people's views will not alone be enough to restore authority to that battered institution. But it is a necessary first step. Others, such as those advocated by Mr Sendall, may well follow. In the meantime, Sir, keep your priorities clear: Bring back democracy by means of the equal vote!

I am, Sir, yours etc,
GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON,
5 The Mount Square, NW3.
June 20.

From Mr John Clunas

Sir, As a member of the Labour Party, and a supporter of the Tribune group, I hope that the Left come out strongly in favour of electoral reform.

All the evidence shows that this Government is being forced further along the road of rigid and anti-socialist economic orthodoxy and the influence of left-wing ideas within the Labour Party is going to be minimal for a long time to come.

Party members can go on supporting the Government just because it is a Labour Government, or they can use all their energies to challenge the assumptions of the economic system under which we live. Massive reductions in public expenditure and large scale unemployment can hardly be presented as a slight detour on the way to a democratic socialist Britain.

Proportional representation might well produce a multi-party situation in which one of the parties is a left wing socialist party. Such a party will probably be a party of protest with no immediate prospect of office, but I firmly believe that it will be doing the job for which the Labour Party came into being.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CLUNAS,
3 Caedmon Avenue,
Whitby, Yorkshire.
June 19.

The Commons on radio

From Mr Victor Gould

Sir, Permit me to point out to Mr Knox (June 18) that Westminster is not within easy reach for all those who take an active and continuing interest in parliamentary proceedings—particularly if they are fully occupied from Monday to Friday for most weeks of the year.

Since Radio 4 has traditionally catered for minority audiences, I can see no reason why the broadcasts should not continue along present lines for the genuinely interested and informed minority who wish to listen. Only the more persistent need remain tuned after 11.15 pm.

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR GOULD,
5-26 Victoria Centre,
Nottingham.
June 18.

From Mr P. S. Gourgey

Sir, While Mr James Bowker and his friends feel the House of Commons on radio to be "a disgraceful hubbub", "unruly schoolboys" (Times, June 13), I hear, in the cut and thrust of debate, reasoned and informed argument making of Parliament a sensitive barometer of public opinion.

Yours faithfully,
P. S. GOURGEY,
4 Poplar Court,
East Twickenham,
Middlesex.
June 15.

Wealth tax on art

From Mr Denis Mahon

Sir, May I comment on the correspondence which followed my article which you published on June 9, and especially on certain of the assumptions which appear to lie behind Mr Peter Fuller's letter (June 12)?

The first assumption is that the entire population of the United Kingdom is wholeheartedly interested in the visual arts. In fact such interest is, and has always been, unfortunately limited to quite a small fraction, despite continuous efforts to increase it.

This is the reason why the State can never be claimed to have taken the lead in this sector, as was made clear by the Chairman of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries in his evidence on July 11 to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Wealth Tax. The sad truth is that the actions of Governments of all complexions have usually been a generation or two after initiatives taken by public-spirited individuals.

Witness to this state of affairs is borne by the fact that the proportion of the holdings of our museums from private benefactions much outweighs the proportion provided out of taxation. Since this public asset must be due in great part to less than a thousand individuals during the last 150 years or so, I leave to M. Fuller the modish calculation of what infinitesimal fraction of 1 per cent this might amount to.

Another unjustified assumption is that, in fearing that such good will towards public museums was now at risk, I was saying no more than to argue on behalf of the tiny minority against which your correspondent appears to nurse such a grudge. Mr Fuller takes it upon himself to reassure us that this minority will be given fiscal inducement, presumably only by deferment of tax (which will hardly prove attractive), in so far as they put their objects on public display. But where? The extract from the museum "black list" provided by the Standing Commission, published in your report of July 11 entitled "Wealth tax 'would harm museum development'", only tells part of the whole sad story.

Of course few would dispute Mr Fuller's desire that in principle the maximum number of works of art should be accessible to the maximum number of art lovers permitted by physical circumstances. And may I add in this context that my unswerving opposition to admission charges at the national museums (which owe so much to private benefactions) provides ample testimony to my convictions on public accessibility? Mr Fuller may have stood up and been counted over the three years of this hard-fought campaign, but I cannot recall that he was conspicuous in this regard.

Another naive assumption of Mr Fuller seems to be that the 99 per cent of the population of this country which he implies is thirsting for enjoyment of the visual arts will benefit from what he describes as the "remedy" constituted by the wealth tax. But, as Messrs Browne and Cardale have stressed (June 18), works sold to meet this tax are bound to find their way abroad in ever-increasing quantities, since sufficient Government funds for their acquisition and display will not be forthcoming. One has only to recall that the Chancellor recently found it politically inopportune to relieve museum acquisitions from VAT, despite the fact that such relief would have cost the Exchequer less than £100,000.

I have little to add to what your correspondents have said regarding the impracticability of "valuations", except to emphasize that the proposal is to place a statutory obligation on the owners themselves to do the impossible, namely to list and value accurately their own possessions.

Finally, Mr Fuller remains obsessed by his extraordinary concept of collectors who deny access to hoarded works of art, regarding it as a "scandal" that they should be in a position to "control" such access. And his supporter Mr Whittingham (June 18), dreaming his dreams of a musée imaginaire, refers to works of art allegedly "immured" in private collections, while ignoring the thousands which are positively known to lurk in the storerooms of provincial museums—and not always properly cared for at that. If I am granted the privilege of being questioned by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, I hope to be allowed the opportunity of convincing them (if not Mr Fuller) that private collectors can—and usually do—have a genuine sense of public responsibility.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS MAHON,
33 Cadogan Square, SW1.
June 18.

KGB or CIA?

From Princess Elizabeth of Yugoslavia

Sir, Of the two major powers, I wonder which side sports the greater number of secret agents?

Is it mere Soviet discretion, or are we so intimidated by "Big Brother" that the activities of the KGB always seem to be overshadowed by those of the CIA?

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH BALFOUR,
215 Kings Road, SW3.

The threat to Conwy

From Lord Anglesey and others

Sir, We seek the hospitality of your columns to draw public attention to the threat of extensive and permanent spoliation which at present hangs over Edward I's famous walled town and castle of Conwy in North Wales.

A local public inquiry is now sitting to consider the route of the proposed A55 "Expressway". This is intended to alleviate the traffic congestion which occurs along the North Wales coastal road. At one point in the route "preferred" by the Secretary of State for Wales, namely the crucial crossing of the river Conwy, there would be built a monster bridge. This would be aligned alongside the two distinguished nineteenth-century bridges by Telford and Stephenson. Its enormous scale would dominate these comparatively small-scale bridges, and even more disastrously, the castle itself. One of the designs being considered shows a suspension tower taller than the tallest tower of the castle.

Just beyond the actual crossing, the double-carriageway would sweep up the only unspoiled part of the Gyffin valley right in front of the castle and alongside the town walls, thereby severing for ever the natural relationship between the medieval fortifications and the open green hillside and woodland to the south. Here there would be a massive three-way interchange with large directional signs, overhead gantries and sodium lighting standards. These would obscure the most striking viewpoint of the best preserved walled town in Britain—one which ranks with Avila in Spain and Carcassone in France.

We should have thought it unthinkable, especially in European Architectural Heritage Year, that any government department could be putting forward a scheme which so clearly clashes with the aesthetic, historic, environmental and archaeological safeguards laboriously built up over the years for ancient monuments and enshrined in successive Acts of Parliament.

Further, the scheme conflicts directly with the long-term programme begun two decades ago by the Ministry of Works and carried on today by the Department of the Environment. This is designed to expose to view virtually the whole course of the town and castle walls so as to recover as far as possible their former aspect. The programme, which has already cost almost £300,000, includes the removal of unsightly buildings and bars new development near the walls.

In 1972, the Secretary of State rejected his technical consultants' recommendation of an estuary bridge well away from Conwy. Since then, however, the Aberconwy Borough Council, which owns both castle and walls, commissioned Freeman, Fox and Partners to produce a report upon an immersed tube tunnel crossing. This report shows that such a scheme would be entirely feasible and not significantly more expensive. It would in no way affect the castle or the town walls.

Some of the signatories of this letter are giving evidence in opposition to the Secretary of State's proposal and in support of the tunnel scheme. Meanwhile, the implications of the adoption of the "preferred" river crossing for the setting, amenity, scale and public enjoyment of the grandest and most remarkable group of medieval buildings of their kind in the British Isles are so appalling that we feel they are deserving of wider scrutiny than may be possible within the confines of a statutory local public inquiry.

Yours faithfully,
ANGLESEY,
JOHN BETJEMAN,
MICHEL de BOUARD, President, Colloque International du Chateau-Gaillard,
HUGH CASSON,
ESHER, Rector, The Royal College of Art,
GRAFTON, Chairman, Joint Committee of National Amenity Societies,
J. JONES-DAVIES, President, Cambrian Archaeological Association,
NIKOLAUS PEVSNER,
JOHN SUMMERSON,
H. de TUYLL SEROOSKERKEN, President, International Castles Institute,
CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS.
June 21.

Ordination of women

From the Provost of Coventry

Sir, With many others in dioceses which voted by substantial majorities in favour of the principle and practice of the ordination of women, I have read with dismay the report that the standing committee of the General Synod has decided to recommend to the Synod that the majority opinion of the diocesan Synods be rejected.

There seems to be a deep hypocrisy about a decision which while recognizing that there are "no fundamental objections", should nevertheless refuse to make the honest decision to proceed to give effect to that recognition. The arguments both for and against have been thoroughly examined in the diocesan debates, and, no doubt will be repeated in the General Synod. On the basis of these arguments, the elected members of the church in the dioceses have given it as their opinion that the matter should be proceeded with.

Your correspondent reports that the committee's recommendation is that no further action should be taken "at present". When one recalls the equivocation of the last Lambeth Conference on the matter, based on the same argument, one despairs of the right time ever being recognized.

Before God, Sir, I hope that the General Synod will overrule the recommendation of the standing committee and vote for the implementation of the diocesan majority vote, and enable the Church to give that proper recognition to the place of women in the Church that society finds no difficulty in giving to women everywhere else.

I am, Sir, your faithfully
H. C. N. WILLIAMS,
Provost's House, 8 Davenport Road, Coventry.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 21: The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the Marylebone Cricket Club, this afternoon attended the finals of the Prudential Cup, presented the Cup to the winners and subsequently attended a Reception at Lord's Cricket Ground given by the Prudential Assurance Company.

Major Vyvyan Harmsworth and Mr Ronald Allison were in attendance.

June 22: The Prince of Wales this evening attended a Gala Charity Performance organized by the Stars Organisation for Spastics and the Windsor Festival Society Limited at the Theatre Royal, Windsor.

The Queen was represented by His Excellency Mr D. F. Muirhead (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Brussels) at a Funeral Ceremony for His Excellency Mr Alioune Sissoko (Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Mali at the Court of St James's) which was held at the Malian Embassy, Brussels, yesterday.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 21: The Duchess of Gloucester reviewed a National Association of Boys Clubs Golden Jubilee Pageant in the City of London this morning. The Duke, as President of the National Association of Boys Clubs, and the Duchess of Gloucester were entertained to luncheon by the Principal of King's College, Sir John Hackett and afterwards attended a Service of Thanksgiving in the College Chapel.

In the evening Their Royal Highnesses were present at a special performance of Hans Andersen at the London Palladium.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Miss Thomson were in attendance.

June 22: The Duke of Gloucester, President of the National Association of Boys Clubs and the Duchess of Gloucester were present at a Golden Jubilee Festival at Crystal Palace today and presented Awards and Trophies to boys taking part.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Miss Thomson were in attendance.

Lord and Lady Mancroft and the Hon Benjamin Mancroft have moved to 29 Margaretta Terrace, London, SW3 CNU (telephone: 01-352 7674). The Hon Victoria and the Hon Jessica Mancroft have moved to 50 Ebury Mews, London, SW1W 9NY (telephone: 01-730 5464).

Birthdays today

Sir N. Richard Brooke, 65; Lord Brantisfield, 76; the Very Rev Dr H. Chadwick, 55; Mr I. O. Chance, 65; Admiral Sir Charles Daniel, 81; Sir Raymond Fooks, 87; Sir Frank Fraser Darling, 72; Admiral Sir Frank Hopkins, 65; Sir Leonard Hutton, 59; Sir George Ismay, 84; Admiral Sir Horace Law, 64; General Sir Rob Lockhart, 82; Mrs Patricia McLaughlin, 59; Mr Ian A. D. Maclean, 73; Dr J. E. Meade, 68; Sir Fred Pritchard, 76; Sir Peter Roberts, 63; Professor Isaac Schapera, 70; Admiral Sir Francis Turner, 63; Miss Irene Worth, 59.

Service

A service of dedication to the sanctity of human life, organized by the Order of Christian Unity, the Salvation Army and the Festival of Light, was held on Saturday in Trafalgar Square. The Marchioness of Lothian and Mr Raymond Johnston were the speakers.

Suppression of report impoverishes churches

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The unpublished Methodist-Anglican report on abortion, whose existence became known last week, appears to be the most liberal treatment of the issue that has yet come from a church source.

It is indicative of the heat and fire that this subject generates that opponents of the report's line chose to bury it rather than to tear it to pieces in open debate. The important thing, they would say, is not to argue about the ethics of abortion but to attack the practice of it.

The non-appearance of the report will undoubtedly impoverish the churches, even if they could not go along with it, for it represents just about the strongest case in favour of a liberal abortion law that it would be possible to devise within the Christian ethical tradition.

By demolishing it, hard-liners would have strengthened their own hand. At any event, they would have become more familiar with the case they are having to meet.

As it happens, even the Methodist Church, which co-sponsored the working party behind the report, will have to remain in the dark, unenlightened both as to the views of its own experts who helped to produce it and the grounds of the attack on it within the Church of England.

The philosophy behind the working party's thinking on abortion makes some concession to the feminists' plea that abortion is the woman's business alone. In traditional treatments of the ethics of abortion, it is usual to find the woman concerned discussed as no more than a bundle of symptoms, a faceless cipher at the centre of a drama that involves everyone but herself. Debate about the rights or wrongs of abortion, either in general or in a particular case, starts after the point at which the woman decides she wants one. Having made her choice, it becomes a question of what she should be allowed to do about it.

The working party put back the starting point, it would appear, to consider on what grounds a woman might reasonably decide an abortion is the answer to her problem. The emphasis, in their view, should be on helping her to a right moral choice. Thus the law and medical practice should be adapted to thrust the woman's own state of mind on to the centre of the stage.

That approach by the working party was bound to draw considerable fire from theological circles in the Church of England, for moral theologians share with evangelical churchmen a profound distrust for private moral judgments. Once one is judge in one's own case, they argue, one is apt to find in one's own favour.

The working party, with its considerable practical experience of social work, paid a lot of attention to the importance of expert counselling: a woman, pregnant, confused, and unhappy, needed to be helped by counselling to see her situation clearly. It might be that her desire for an abortion masked other conflicts for which abortion was not in fact an answer. Similarly, she needed the professional counsellors' non-judgmental reassurance in order to allay irrational feelings of guilt. And if social and economic pressure or poor housing had played a part in her initial decision, she needed whatever help was available to alleviate her conditions.

From that same approach, the working party found they could make a distinction between the various stages of a pregnancy.

That philosophical line of attack emphasizes individual choice and individual conscience. It has something in common with the usual Roman Catholic approach to contraception, which is to assist a person by counselling to reach a conscientious decision of his or her own, in the light of all the arguments and the circumstances.

That "primacy of conscience" is not tolerated by the Roman Catholic Church on abortion, however, and the defeat of the working party's case by the Church of England's Board for Social Responsibility appears to indicate that it will not be tolerated by the Church of England either.

There are evidently some ethical decisions that people can be left to make with their own consciences, and some that they cannot. Those are at least some of the arguments that could usefully have been debated if the working party's report had been published.

The weakness of the working party's case would seem to be that it leaves little room for moral absolutes, except those directly apprehended by a kind of innate "natural law" perceptible to everyone, if there be such a thing. Without moral absolutes, such as an initial presumption in favour of the foetus's claims to future life, a woman searching for a right moral choice would be left in a vacuum.

The ethos of social work counselling is the absence of moral judgment by the counsellor, a kind of professional moral neutrality. The church, it could be argued, has a duty to assert those missing moral absolutes so that they can be taken into account by individuals in reaching an individual decision. Even so, not every woman wanting an abortion will discuss it with her vicar before visiting her doctor...

Perhaps it was such misgivings that persuaded the Family Life Division of the Methodist Church to give the working party's report a little more thought before publishing its conclusions as an exclusively Methodist statement on abortion.

Marriages

Mr J. R. das Neves and the Hon Amanda Grey
The marriage took place on Saturday in Chelsea of Mr José das Neves, elder son of Senhor and Senhora Luis Simao das Neves, of Lisbon, Portugal, and the Hon Amanda Grey, daughter of Lord and Lady Grey of Naunton, of Overbrook, Naunton, Gloucestershire.

A reception was held at the Travellers' Club and the honeymoon will be spent in Spain and Portugal.

Mr M. E. S. Imbert-Terry and Miss F. D. Scott
The marriage took place on Saturday in St Benedict's Abbey Church, Ealing, of Mr Michael Imbert-Terry, younger son of Sir Edward and Lady Imbert-Terry, of Brimshott Farm, Chobham, Surrey, and Miss Frances Scott, third daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Scott, of 25 Corfton Road, Ealing, W5. Dom Kevin Horsey, OSB, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of lilac and white print and a wide-brimmed, white straw hat and she carried a Victorian posy of purple, crimson and white stocks. Mr Mark Waters was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr A. Hutchison and Miss S. A. Hawkins
The marriage took place quietly on Saturday at Alton, Hampshire, of Mr Alan Hutchison, son of the late Mr James Dykes Hutchison and Mrs Charles Cotsworth, of Blackmoor, Hampshire, and Miss Sarah Ann Hawkins, daughter of Sir Michael and Lady Hawkins, of Weston Patrick House, near Basingstoke.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr E. O. Bodger and Miss E. Waterhouse
The marriage took place on Saturday in Abingdon, Berkshire, of Mr Eric Bodger, elder son of Mr and Mrs Duncan Bodger, of Burton-on-Trent, and Miss Eleanor Waterhouse, elder daughter of Professor Sir Ellis and Lady Waterhouse, of Oxford.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Herefordshire.

Mr M. M. Davis and Miss C. A. Scarlett
The marriage took place on Saturday at St James's church, Coln St Denys, Gloucestershire, of Mr Martin Mitchell Davis and Miss Caroline Ann Scarlett.

Mr H. S. Welch and Miss A. C. Longe
The marriage took place quietly in London on June 21 between Mr H. S. Welch, of Margate City, New Jersey, United States, and Miss Anna Christina Longe, younger daughter of the late J. N. Sullivan Longe and of Mrs Longe, of 34 Lennox Gardens, London, SW1.

Memorial service

Mr E. G. Collieu
A memorial service for Mr Eric George Collieu took place in the University Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, on Saturday. The Rev Dr F. W. Dillistone officiated, assisted by the Rev P. C. Robson, chaplain of Brasenose College. The lessons were read by Dr R. J. W. Evans and Dr P. J. Jones and an address was given by Bodley's librarian, Dr Robert Shackleton. Oxford University was represented by the Vice-Chancellor (principal of Jesus College) and the proctors, and Brasenose College by the principal and fellows. Among others present were:
Mrs L. G. Collieu (widow), Mr and Mrs Antony Collieu (son and daughter-in-law), Miss Julia Collieu (daughter), Timothy and Sofia Collieu (grandchildren), Mr and Mrs Stanley Payne (brother-in-law and sister).
The Rector of Exeter College, the warden of New College (also representing the Ruskin Trustees), the provost of Worcester College and Lady Franks, the warden of Greyfriars Professor Hugh Trevor Roper, Professor P. A. Brunt, Dr J. N. L. Myres, the Rev Dr I. M. Parker, Dr J. W. Gough, Dr Elizabeth Whiteman, Dr and Mrs W. R. Gowers, Mr Charles Stuart (Christ Church), and Mrs Stuart, Mr Felix Markham, Mr C. A. J. Armstrong and Mr and Mrs K. D. Robinson.

Heritage conference

A five-day conference of European historic house owners is to be held in Oxford and York next month by the Historic Houses Association as a contribution to European Architectural Heritage Year.

Receptions

Royal Society of Medicine
The President of the Royal Society of Medicine and Lady Stallworthy and the President of the Royal Society of Medicine Foundation in New York and Mrs Harry J. Robinson received speakers and delegates at a reception held yesterday evening at Chandos House before the Anglo-American conference on sexually transmitted diseases.

Incorporated Homes for Ladies with Limited Income
The chairman, Mrs N. H. Gardiner, and the vice-chairman, Mrs E. M. Church, were the hosts at a reception held on Saturday at Lee House, Wimbledon, to celebrate the centenary of the Incorporated Homes for Ladies with Limited Income. The guest of honour was Mrs Donald Coggan.

Service dinner

Old Cranwellian Association
The annual dinner of the Old Cranwellian Association was held at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, on Saturday. Air Chief Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey, Chief of the Air Staff, was the guest of honour and others attending included:
Marshal of the RAF Sir Dermot Boyle, patron of the association, Air Chief Marshal Sir Wallace Kyle, president, and Air Vice-Marshal R. D. Austen-Smith, chairman; Marshal of the RAF Sir Denis Spotswood, Air Chief Marshals Sir Hugh Constantine, Sir Neil Wheeler, and Sir Lewis Hodges, and Air Marshals Sir Edward Chilton and Sir Neville Stack.

Today's engagements

Princess Margaret, president of the Girl Guides Association, opens world conference at Sussex University, Brighton, 2.20.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attend reception given by British Boys Movement for Australia, at Australia House, 6.30.

Exhibitions: Bank of England Arts Society, Royal Exchange, 10-4; Alfred Stevens, designer and sculptor of the nineteenth century, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, 10-6.

Latest wills

Beatrice Elizabeth Smith, of Romford, Essex, left £17,102 net. She left personal legacies totalling £200 and the residue to Salem Baptist Church, Romford.

Miss Doris Caroline Roberts, of Barking, Essex, left £16,256 net. She left all her property to the St John Ambulance Brigade.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed):

Chaplin, Sir George Frederick, of Brentwood, Essex .. £352,079
Wansborough, Mr Gilbert Dyke, of Bristol £124,800
Hoskyns-Abrahall, Sir Theo Chandos, of Colne Engaine, Essex £11,381
Ball, Mrs Elizabeth Steedman, of Rugby, Warwickshire .. £104,820
Castle, Mrs Violet Irene, of Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire £139,542

Forthcoming marriages

Viscount Chetwynd and Miss A. M. McCarthy
The engagement is announced between Adam, Viscount Chetwynd, of Johannesburg, South Africa, and Angela May McCarthy, of Salisbury, Rhodesia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. McCarthy, of Nottingham.

Mr D. J. Bostock and Miss B. A. O'Byrne
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs J. C. Bostock, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Beth Ann, younger daughter of the late Mr S. O'Byrne and Mrs M. O'Byrne, of Sandymount, Dublin.

Mr S. N. Evans and Miss S. A. Holdcroft
The engagement is announced between Stephen Nicholas, only son of Mr and Mrs V. M. Evans, of 14 Wilderton Road, Branksome Park, Poole, Dorset, and Sharon Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. V. Holdcroft, of 20 Rosedale Avenue, Wattle Park, Adelaide, South Australia.

Mr M. L. Evans and Miss M. D. Richards
The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of the Rev Frank and Mrs Evans, of 16 Capel Isaf Road, Llanelli and Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F. B. Richards, 43 Addison Avenue, London, W11.

Mr A. M. McQuade and Miss B. V. Gough
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Dr and Mrs Brian McQuade, of Shepperton, and Brenda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Roy Gough, of Davyhulme. The marriage will be in August.

Mr P. G. A. Milne Home and Miss G. C. Ingleby
The engagement is announced between Patrick, youngest son of Captain A. J. F. Milne Home, RN, and Mrs Milne Home, of Elibank, Walkerburn, Peeblesshire, and Caroline, daughter of the late Mr J. A. Ingleby and Mrs Ingleby, Invermarkie, Glass, Huntly, Aberdeenshire.

Bishop of Edmonton

Canon W. J. Westwood, former Vicar of St Peter Mancroft, Norwich, is to be consecrated Bishop of Edmonton in St Paul's Cathedral tomorrow at 11.30 am.

OBITUARY

SIR ROBERT MATTHEW

An eminent architect

Professor Sir Robert Matthew, CBE, PPRIABA, FRTPI, FRIAS, ARSA, who died on Saturday, aged 68, was for seven years architect to London County Council and then for 15 years Professor of Architecture at the University of Edinburgh. He was also senior partner in a firm of architects with a quantity of notable work to its credit and was much in demand as a town-planning consultant. But more than all this he was one of those men which every profession throws up from time to time who, by virtue of unusual qualities of character and leadership, exert an influence far beyond that which their professional attainments suggest.

His clear-sightedness and intellectual probity set him apart from the often conflicting factions created in the architectural profession by differences in age and fashion, and from alliance with one section of the profession or another. The respect with which he was held, moreover, extended far overseas, largely because of his work for the International Union of Architects (whose President he was from 1961 to 1965) and for the Commonwealth Association of Architects. Both these bodies will find him hard to replace; in fact it may be said that without his leadership and continuous labour behind the scenes neither would have achieved the position and influence it has.

Robert Hogg Matthew was born on December 12, 1906, the son of John Matthew, himself a noted Edinburgh architect. He was educated at Melville College, Edinburgh, and at Edinburgh College of Art. He was an able and industrious student, winning a succession of prizes: the Pugin studentship of the RIBA in 1929, the Soane Medallion in 1932 and the Bossom gold medal in 1936. His long career of public service began in 1936 when he joined the Department of Health for Scotland. By 1945 he had become the department's chief architect and planning officer.

The following year he came south on being appointed architect to the LCC. This was at a time when the LCC architect's department had vast responsibilities but an internal structure ill suited to making the best of them and a reputation for work that was unprogressive and uninspired. Its responsibilities were increased in 1950 when housing, hitherto designed in a separate department under the valuer, was transferred to the architect's department after much criticism of the quality of work being produced.

Matthew set to work reorganizing the department, and in particular giving small groups of architects the responsibility for building projects from start to finish so that they acquired a sense of personal involvement instead of being mere cogs in a machine. The result was that the department changed almost overnight from an inert bureaucracy to one of the liveliest offices in the country, in which ambitious young architects were eager to work. LCC architecture earned admiration all over the world, and, by its example, transformed the image of local authority architects throughout Britain. Many of the young architects who worked under Matthew at the LCC subsequently became the leaders of a new generation.

While at the LCC Matthew was responsible for the Royal Festival Hall. He brought into the department, as his deputy, to take direct charge of the project, Leslie Martin (now Sir Leslie and his eventual successor as architect to the council). One of Matthew's qualities was his ability to delegate work and still retain a sufficient degree of control.

In 1953 he left the LCC and returned to his native Scotland to occupy the chair of architecture at Edinburgh, a post he held for 15 years, giving it a new authority and broadening the scope of the department to include other environmental disciplines. He combined this with a remarkable variety of other work: lecturing, committee work, consultancy and architectural practice. These required incessant travelling. Matthew used to acknowledge, not without pride, that at times he spent more nights in the train between Edinburgh and London than in his own home.

Such an existence demanded unusual stamina, and would have been impossible if he had not had a devoted wife. In 1931 he had married Lorna Louise Pilcher, who survives him with one son and two daughters. She ministered to and organized his daily life, entertained for him in their houses in Regent's Park and East Lothian and accompanied him on many of his exhausting excursions overseas.

His activities after 1953 included private architectural practice in Edinburgh and, from 1956, a leading part in the firm of Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners. He took a considerable share in the design of some of their largest projects. One of these was New Zealand House, London. At the same time he acted as a planning consultant in many parts of the world and as a judge in many architectural competitions. This was a role for which his analytical mind and his refusal to allow details to obscure principles equipped him well. He was an excellent chairman. The same attributes were evident in his tireless efforts on behalf of the International Union of Architects and the Commonwealth Association of Architects. At their conferences he was always the most authoritative figure, handling difficult situations with common sense and courage. He played a central part in the IUA conference at Madrid in May this year while already afflicted by his final illness.

Matthew served on the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland and the Historic Buildings Council for Scotland and, from 1970, was adviser on building conservation policy to the Secretary of State for Scotland. From 1962-64 he was a notably [illegible] and far-sighted president of the RIBA. From 1963-67 he was a member of the BBC's general advisory council. He was also president of the Saltire Society. After his retirement from the chair of architecture at Edinburgh in 1968 he was made chairman of the University School of the Built Environment, which enabled him to continue the process he had himself begun of moulding it to suit contemporary needs, and his life-long service to architectural education. In 1974 he was made professor emeritus.

In 1972 Matthew was appointed by the Government to advise (with Mr W. P. Skillington, of the Department of the Environment) on standards of design in Government buildings. The resulting report was welcomed by all those concerned with improving official architecture and attracting better architects into government service, and it was a disappointment to him that the action he had recommended was not taken.

During all Robert Matthew's years in London and his later years as an international figure he remained essentially a Scot. Rather than the conventional though distinguished, personality his official and academic record might suggest, he was a true original. A quiet but persuasive way of speaking concealed an acutely analytical brain which enabled him to marshall facts and promptly come to sensible conclusions about them; yet it was his personal simplicity—one might even say, his innocence—that inspired so much trust in him as well as so much affection from his friends. He had an endearing vagueness in his manner, though he liked his own way and expected his household to revolve round him. He unaffectedly enjoyed the fame his achievements brought him.

His services to architecture were honoured in many ways. He was accorded the RIBA's distinction in town-planning in 1949, made an honorary Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1951 and a CBE in 1952, knighted in 1962, made an Hon LlD of Sheffield University in 1963 and given the gold medal of the Danish Architectural Association in 1965. In 1970 he received the highest award that British architecture has to bestow: the RIBA's Royal Gold Medal.

SIR RICHARD CLARKE

Sir Richard Clarke, KCB, OBE, died on Saturday at the age of 64. His death deprives British public life of a most remarkable personality.

Although Sir Richard "Otto" Clarke was widely known in governmental, academic and business circles, he was not very much in the public eye; but he had a major influence on national affairs and for anyone who knew him, he was one of that very small group of people who make an immediate, powerful and lasting impression.

Richard William Barnes Clarke was born in 1910. He was educated at Christ's Hospital and was a Wrangler at Cambridge.

His career began with a short spell in the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. This was followed by six years on the *Financial News*, up to the outbreak of war; during that period he was also a Visiting Lecturer at Cambridge University. It is 40 years ago that, as a young newspaper man, he devised an Index of Ordinary Share prices which was to become the celebrated *FT Index*.

His journalistic training stood him in good stead in his subsequent career. It provided him with an ability to concentrate on essentials and gave him an extraordinary speed and lucidity in drafting. It was just before switching from journalism to public administration that he wrote a classic little study on the British Economic Blockade.

He then became one of that large but highly select band of temporary Civil Servants, who, as certainly the more enlightened "regulars" will acknowledge, transformed the character of the British administrative machine, and made it capable of coping with the tasks of war in a way it would otherwise not have been able to.

He was successively in the Ministries of Information, Economic Warfare, Supply and Production, and spent one year—an extremely important one both for his own education and his future career—in the Combined Production and Resources Board in Washington.

Like a few others, though in retrospect undoubtedly not a sufficient number, he decided to stay on in the Civil Service once the war was over. He became an Assistant Secretary in the Treasury, advancing rapidly to Under-Secretary and Third Secretary.

He and William (now Lord) Armstrong were the two principal authors of the reorganization of the Treasury which was carried out under Selwyn Lloyd's Chancellorship and which came into effect in 1962.

Its most important features were the combination of the Home and Overseas Finance Divisions (reverting to an earlier pattern) and the setting up of a National Economy Group (the predecessor and, later, the inheritor of the concept underlying the Department of Economic Affairs), reporting directly to the Permanent Secretary, though headed by a Third Secretary—unlike the two main Operating Divisions which were headed by Second Secretaries. Otto Clarke became one of these, being in charge of the supply side of the Treasury. He then moved on to become Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Aviation and, during the last four years of his Civil Service career, he was Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Technology.

When he retired in 1970, he continued to do a certain amount of work for the Civil Service, both at home and abroad, which resulted in a series of reports of great value in the highly important if somewhat esoteric fields of Government structure and administration. He also took a number of directorships in major companies.

This recital of the successive stages in his career shows a progress which, though not very common, is at the same time not altogether unusual. What was different about Otto Clarke was that he consistently brought to all his activities both exceptional qualities of intellect and high executive ability. Despite the fact that he, a wartime recruit, had reached the heart of the very citadel of orthodox Treasury control, he always retained a fresh and unorthodox approach to all problems with which he had to deal. He was exceptional in this respect: there were not many of those who stayed on after the War and became established Civil Servants, who were able either to avoid continuing to be relative outsiders or, alternatively, to be wholly absorbed into the orthodoxies of the machine.

He did not suffer fools gladly, and even Ministers were not spared, where necessary, his polite yet incisive critical comments. But his keenest shafts were reserved for those of high but unmerited position; for the more humble, if they were truly anxious to understand and to do right, he had ample patience and much help to offer.

He could also be a most delightful companion. He had an enormous range of interests and knowledge, to which the wide variety of books in his library bore witness.

In the Civil Service he was treated with that respect which great ability always commands; but he was also regarded with a certain awe.

He played a decisive part in the management of the balance of payments in the immediate postwar period; and his role as the "rear link" in Whitehall for many of Britain's postwar international activities, the Marshall Plan, the whole range of activities connected with The European Recovery Programme, the economic and financial aspects of NATO, the Free Trade Area negotiations, and many others, was of crucial importance.

It is not generally known that after many false starts, with the aid of specially summoned outside "writers" it was Otto who wrote the triumphant short, succinct, yet comprehensive introductory report which was the European response to the Marshall speech.

Equally, it is not perhaps generally known that among the many official documents he wrote was that landmark in economic planning the White Paper *Economic Survey 1947*, one of the important stages in the infusion of Keynesian doctrines into macro-economic management.

He played an outstanding part in guiding Whitehall thinking, at the same time being a splendid comrade-in-arms to those "in the field" whenever he could be tempted away from the fastnesses of Great George Street. Otto Clarke at work, for example, in an official car bringing him back from the airport after a Marshall Plan meeting in Paris, with the stub of a Stationery Office pencil writing on a wartime quality Stationery Office scribbling pad at a fantastic speed a detailed account of the meeting, with considered conclusions, virtually ready without correction to be printed as a Cabinet document, was an unforgettable experience.

Otto Clarke married in 1950 Brenda Pile (née Skinner).

This, for both of them a second marriage, was an exceptionally happy one, and a great joy to behold to their close friends. Lady Clarke and three sons survive him.

Our Chess Correspondent writes:

Sir Richard was a keen and excellent chess player in his youth and played on a high board for Cambridge University in the early 1930s. He was a contemporary of the late C. H. O'D. Alexander and played on the second board to Alexander's first in the 1931 and 1932 matches against Oxford University, losing in 1931 and winning in 1932.

On leaving the university and entering the civil service he gave up active play but maintained a strong interest in the game and was particularly concerned with questions of advancing the quality of British Chess so that it could do well in the international field.

Some 20 years ago he took on the organization of a rating system for players of the British Chess Federation. He became chairman of the BCF Grading Committee and by dint of much skilful work succeeded in making the grading scheme as foolproof as possible. When, five years ago, the Friends of Chess organization was founded with the express object of improving the standing of British Chess in the international field, he became chairman of its committee and threw all his energies into the work with utmost enthusiasm.

As one who has worked on his committee from the very start I can testify to the great drive and resources he devoted to the project. His passing is a sad loss for British Chess.

Tripos: Music, theology, mathematics, oriental studies

The following Cambridge University tripos results are published, with the third class omitted. (* denotes distinction):

MUSIC, PART 1
CLASS 1: F. J. R. Grier, Eton and King's.
CLASS 2, DIV 1: L. Bryan, Nottingham HS and Newn; D. J. Cranmer, Warwick and Sidney; J. N. M. Drake, Norwich and Trin; P. M. P. Ferney, Winchester and Magd; S. J. Harrison, Winchester and Corpus; A. H. Ingram, St Paul's and Trin; R. D. Ireland, Haberdashers' Aske's and Cath; G. W. Jones, Cyfarthfa Comp and Caius; I. C. Kelly, Blackheath HS and Newn; I. Ledingham, The Leys and Queens'; J. Ledsham, Kirkham GS and Selw; J. M. Gabb, St John's, Leatherhead, and Queens'; R. D. Morrison, UCS and Magd; F. J. Pike, Abingdon and King's; J. D. Recknell, Eltham C and Magd; P. M. Taylor, Rugby and Corpus; P. Webster, K Edward VII, Sheffield, and Cath; J. Weir, N London Coll S and King's.
CLASS 2, DIV 2: [illegible]

MUSIC, PART 2
CLASS 2, DIV 1: J. A. Ellis, King's S, Macclesfield, and King's; [illegible]
CLASS 2, DIV 2: M. D. Archer, RCM and Jesus; [illegible]

THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES, PART 1A
CLASS 1: V. P. White, Eltham Coll and Clare.
CLASS 2, DIV 1: S. A. Fisher, [illegible]
CLASS 2, DIV 2: N. A. Barker, [illegible]

MATHEMATICAL, PART 2
WRANGLERS: [illegible]
SENIOR OPTIMES: [illegible]

MATHEMATICAL, PART 3
Honours: D. J. Allwright*, Rugby and Pet; [illegible]
CLASS 2: [illegible]
The following, who are not candidates for honours, have attained the honours standard: [illegible]

MATHEMATICAL, PART 1B
CLASS 1: D. Arnold, King's, Macclesfield and Pet; [illegible]

ORIENTAL STUDIES, PART 1
(a) Arabic; (b) Arabic and Persian; (c) Chinese; (d) Hebrew; (e) Hebrew and Arabic; (f) Hebrew and Aramaic; (g) Hebrew and Assyriology; (h) Japanese Studies; (i) Persian and Turkish; (j) Indian.
CLASS 2, DIV 1: C. A. Aylmer (c), [illegible]
The R. A. Nicholson Prize is not awarded.

ORIENTAL STUDIES, PART 2
(a) Arabic; (b) Arabic and Assyriology; (c) Chinese; (d) Egyptology; (e) Hebrew; (f) Hebrew and Arabic; (g) Hebrew and Aramaic; (h) Indian; (i) Japanese; (j) Persian and Turkish.
CLASS 1: C. T. H. Back (d), Winchester and Jesus; [illegible]
The Shaonagar Medal is awarded to [illegible] the Brotherton Prize for Sanskrit, and the R. A. Nicholson Prize are not awarded.

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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Time for
acclimatizing
to restraint,
page 17

otal shutdown kely at Chrysler ver stoppage y 342 workers

avid Young
unofficial strike by 342 ers in the Chrysler UK ics plant at Coventry is to lead to a total shut- of the company's car pro- on lines this week with 0 workers laid off.
e dispute is over payment workers laid off owing to trial trouble at another sler plant.
e Ryton assembly lines at ntry are scheduled to come standstill tomorrow, and uction at Linwood, Ren- shire, is to stop on esday.
rkers at the plastics plant their strike two weeks They are demanding pay for the time they were off because of a recent dis- at the Coventry engine nbly plant.
rysler has offered to place matter in the hands of an pendent arbitration panel; the strikers say they will o arbitration only if the pany agrees in advance to them for the weeks they been on strike if the arbi- on result is in their favour.
Peter Griffiths, the Chrys- ndustrial relations director, yesterday that the company stated since the strike n that it would accept the ings of arbitration, but e must be no pre-conditions e by either side.
nother total stoppage of sler car production will ardize valuable export rs from the Middle East threaten development of long-rumoured new model gramme.
r Griffiths said: "The com- y is still losing money, and will take a real effort on rybody's part in this very ficult time for the motor ustry if Chrysler is to have y future in Britain. I do hope se those on strike will think ain while there is time."

Shop stewards and workers at the plastics plant are due to meet on Tuesday to consider the latest situation.

Chrysler's situation in Britain in recent years has prompted the company to consider applying for government aid under the Industry Act 1972, but an alternative to this depends on the export orders which could be jeopardized if there is a lengthy halt to car production.

Chrysler could become the first major company to take advantage of the new "pre-shipment finance scheme" for helping exporting companies since it was announced in the Budget.

The scheme will be financed by the clearing banks, and talks are going on with officials of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, which will administer the scheme, with a view to launching it in the next few weeks.

The scheme, under which the bank put up the cash for the production of goods for export and the ECGD guarantees the banks against loss should the exporter subsequently go bankrupt, would seem to be tailor-made for Chrysler if it can retain its level of export orders.

Chrysler needs cash to finance production for a £20m export order for Iran, and there is a possibility that the medium-sized car under development will be imported into the United States by the company's American parent.

Last year Chrysler exported cars and commercial vehicles worth £98m, but lost £17m. Losses so far this year have been running at a level which has prompted the company to seek a loan of £35m from Finance for Industry, the medium-term lending institution owned by the Bank of England and the clearing banks.

Restructure of Gulf sets pattern for rivals

By Roger Vielvoye

Gulf Oil's decision to restructure its operations into seven "investment centre" companies is seen by oil industry observers as heralding the end of fully integrated oil companies.

The progress of the Gulf restructuring will be followed with keen interest by the other major companies. Oil industry sources suggest that other "majors" may be forced to restructure in order to maximise their profits from refining and marketing, although not necessarily on the same lines as Gulf.

The great strength of the seven largest international oil companies—"the seven sisters" of which Gulf is one—has in the past been their ability to compete in every facet of the industry's operations, from exploration through to production, transportation, refining and marketing.

But the moves by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to take complete control of the world oil pricing structure and the rich oilfields formerly held on a concession basis by the large oil companies, has largely removed the important first stage of the integrated operation.

Large companies that formerly made the bulk of their profits at this stage through crude oil trading with their marketing subsidiaries and third party customers have found their margins per barrel trimmed to less than 30 cents, in many cases.

In this situation they are being forced to devise ways of taking their profit from the refining and marketing operations. The Gulf restructuring is designed to do this.

An extractive industry's company will assume responsibility for the exploration, production and sales of the company's crude oil, natural gas, coal, uranium, shale and other raw materials throughout the world.

A refining and marketing company will acquire worldwide responsibility for petroleum processing and product sales. These two companies will replace the existing structure where Gulf's operations are divided up on a geographical basis.

Both companies will be independent of each other and will only trade on a strictly commercial basis. The four other companies to emerge from the restructuring are: a chemicals concern; a transportation and trading company, which will operate the company's fleet of tankers and conduct third party crude oil and petroleum sales; a science and technology company; and a property development group.

BSC facing a week of pay problems

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Labour troubles facing the British Steel Corporation come to a head early this week in a series of meetings with union leaders over pay and the operation of the May 19 agreement on cutting the industry's wage bill.

Pay negotiations on behalf of 65,000 process workers will be resumed with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation today, and the BSC is expected to improve its offer of just under 18 per cent to at least 22 per cent in response to the union's claim for 30 per cent plus continuing threshold payments.

The corporation will be making an offer two days later to the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, which has tabled a claim as yet unspecified, but thought to be about 35 per cent.

Both these claims are well outside the TUC's social contract with the Government, and are being pursued at a time of rank-and-file revolt against implementation of the agreement between the BSC-TUC steel industry committee on cutting the wage bill by as much as £100m in a full year.

Steel production at Port Talbot has now ceased because of a strike by about 5,000 ISTC members, and leaders of the confederation will be asked today to make the stoppage official. The strike is over local management's implementation of part four of the May 19 agreement which pledged maintenance of the guaranteed working week but allows BSC to move people from shift working to day work.

It was recognized at the time of the joint agreement that this would cause "some hardship", but the Port Talbot workers claim they are losing up to £20 a week through the abolition of weekend working.

The ISTC intends to take up the case of the strikers and of other groups dissatisfied with the way the agreement is being interpreted, at the first joint meeting tomorrow between the corporation and the steel industry committee to monitor its progress.

At a weekend meeting local ISTC officials decided to continue the Port Talbot strike and not meet again until tomorrow. Steel output at the plant, which employs 13,000, is at a standstill after the walk-out of 600 cold-rolling mill workers on Friday night.

There have been other less serious protest walk-outs, which have not been given official union support, over the shift working changes at East Moors, Cardiff, Llanwern and at Gartcosh in Scotland.

At Port Talbot, a fresh issue in the dispute has emerged. Mr John Carberry, ISTC organizer in the Swansea area, who is having talks with national officials of the union in London today, said the stoppage was also in protest at failure to reach agreement on an incentive bonus scheme and the curtailment of weekend working.

Tour groups send out currency surcharges

By Patricia Tisdall

Inclusive holidaymakers are starting to feel the full effect of the latest currency fluctuations. Invoices are being sent out this week by those tour operators who stood by the industry agreement not to make an immediate on-the-spot charge.

They include surcharges to cover the fluctuations and will affect holidaymakers departing during August, eight weeks after the invoice date.

Thomson Holidays' clients travelling to Spain, whose currency until now has been virtually untouched by the exchange moves, are for example, being asked for an additional 4 or 4.5 per cent. Those going to Greece are being asked for around 3 per cent on top of the brochure price, and those destined for Italy between 4 and 4.7 per cent extra.

The surcharges are intended to cover additional payments on the overseas cost of the holiday and vary according to duration, destination and type of holiday.

Invoices carrying these currency surcharges are calculated at last week's exchange rate (week beginning June 16) which for the peseta stood at 126.70 to the pound. The rate at which the Thomson brochure prices were calculated in June, 1974, was 137.25 to the pound and tour operators maintain that they cannot absorb such a sharp fall.

The controversy arises on the method of collection. Thomson Holidays, Thomas Cook and British Airways (Sovereign and Enterprise) are among those who have elected not to ask for extra payment after the final invoice for the holiday has been sent out. This is usually eight weeks before departure.

Cosmos and Swan Tours are among firms who immediately asked clients to pay extra either at the airport or the resort, against the recommendation both of the Association of British Travel Agents and the Office of Fair Trading.

As well as currency surcharges, holidaymakers are also being asked to pay an extra charge to cover higher fuel costs and may also have to pay extra for airport tax in some cases.

Warning on chemicals investment

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Investment by the chemical industry in plant to yield basic products cannot be sustained at present prices, which have been distorted by the effects of government controls. This warning was given by Mr G. S. Galer, corporate planning manager for Shell Chemicals UK at the annual conference of the Oil and Colour Chemists' Association over the weekend.

Underlining the serious difficulties being experienced by the industry because of the rapid increase in capital costs—likely to rise by at least 25 per cent this year—Mr Galer pointed out that the industry's earnings at the peak of its cycle in 1973-74 had been depressed by price and profit control.

These controls, he continued, had cost the industry an estimated £2,000m since the beginning of 1973.

Mr Galer said that Shell's calculations showed that the price of toluene would have to be increased by about 10 per cent to justify investment, while for investment in a highly capital intensive product like polypropylene prices would have to be raised by around 20 per cent.

These projections were reinforced by a study which appeared in *Chemistry and Industry*, the official journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, which indicated that, in the second half of this year, continued depressed sales reduced overall profitability.

The survey, prepared by the Economist Intelligence Unit, said that United Kingdom export sales of chemicals in the first four months of this year had averaged £185m free on board in the four-month period compared with the £194m average in the final quarter of last year.

35 countries approve new tin agreement

Geneva, June 22.—Thirty-five consumer and producer countries yesterday approved a new five-year agreement regulating the international tin market by buffer stocks, floor and ceiling prices, and export controls.

The main novelty of the fifth international tin agreement, approved after five weeks of talks, is the stated objective to double the buffer stock from 20,000 tonnes [hitherto put up exclusively by producers] by matching "additional contributions" in cash or tin from the consuming countries.

Producing countries failed in their efforts to make this consumer contribution compulsory under the new agreement with effect from July 1, 1976. But a special clause permits renegotiation of the agreement if consumer countries are not moving satisfactorily towards that target.

The "carrot" for the consumer countries, as Mr W. Keith Buck, Canadian vice-president of the conference put it, is an assurance of help in times of tin shortage. General Rogelio Miranda Baldivia, of Bolivia, vice-president representing the producing countries, said producers were "not entirely happy but accept this compromise as an important step towards a better agreement".

M Pierre Legoux, of France, president of the conference, said that at one point the talks were "on the verge of serious difficulties" over the consumer countries' part in the buffer stock. He credited producers' "flexibility" with having helped to overcome this critical phase.

Initial floor and ceiling prices under the new agreement will be those in force upon expiration of the previous agreement next year. Prices, to be reviewed by the International Tin Council before the agreement becomes effective, are Malaysian $900 to $1,100, per "pikkul"—a Chinese measure—in Penang. This is about £3,030 to £3,690 per tonne in London.

Under the agreement, the Tin Council can review the price range at any session on the basis of continuing studies of production costs, price trends, and other relevant factors.—AP-Dow Jones.

CWS joins price code revision call

By Business News Staff

The Co-operative Wholesale Society has joined the rest of the retail and distributive industry in calling for urgent revision of the Price Code in what is an unprecedented move.

The CWS, in the words of its chairman Mr Lloyd Harrison, seldom aligns itself with the rest of the industry in its "often more strident demands and complaints over government policy", therefore its involvement in this campaign is all the more significant.

Mr Harrison has now met representatives of the 250 regional retail societies to tell them of the CWS decision to involve itself in this campaign.

Circumstances since the introduction of the Price Code have now changed, Mr Harrison has told the regional societies. "The reversal is so drastic and so severe that it would be hard for me now to exaggerate the dangers and risks currently facing all of us and the consumer whose interests we serve."

Hugh Clayton writes: Prices of fats and oils, two of the most important materials for the food processing industry, have begun to fall for the first time in 18 months. Craigmillar, a Unilever company, has cut prices of its oil to caterers by more than 15 per cent.

Mr Julian Storey, marketing director of Princes Foods, who sell Trex oil, said: "The market has turned down after an explosive high. Price rises last year cut volume for all of us. But most of us think it will go up again."

He added that the retail price of Trex oil was about to be cut by 5p or 6p a bottle.

But Mr Tony Newnham, marketing manager of Kraft Foods, which has cut wholesale oil prices by 15 per cent, said: "It is not a temporary cut. We feel prices will at worst stabilize at this level and may well drop further. Our prices are down to the level of 12 months ago."

Van den Berghs & Jurgens, the market leader in margarine in this country, said it had no plans yet to cut list prices although it was operating several promotions.

Iraq cuts output target and gives priority to oil search

Beirut, June 21.—Iraq has cut its target for oil production and export capacity, and plans to concentrate on oil exploration for the next five years, the *Middle East Economic Survey* said.

In a detailed report on Iraq's oil policy, MEES quotes Mr Adnan Hamdani, secretary general of the committee for oil affairs as saying the production target has been cut to around 200 million tons a year by 1982 from 325 million by 1980.

Mr Hamdani said top priority would go to exploration, with $1,500m (about £650m) being set aside for a five-year programme for 1974.

"It is vital to know what we have", he said, adding international experts have predicted Iraq will be second only to Saudi Arabia in its reserves.

Mees quotes Mr Tayeh Abdel-Karim, Iraqi oil minister, as saying Iraq wants to cooperate with co-members of the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries to link oil prices to an index of prices of manufactured goods and commodities in world trade.

State may train trade unionists

By Our Industrial Editor

In another move to reassure employers about the introduction of company planning agreements, the Government is now examining the case for launching state training schemes for trade unionists.

The idea is that employers should release shop stewards to learn how to read company balance sheets and assess other information which boards may provide to employees. Individual unions would also be offered training assistance for their paid officials.

rench float oan for 50m SDRs

France gave its blessing at e weekend to private financ- g in Special Drawing Rights, move that could have long- nge importance to the inter- tional capital market.
Electricité de France, the nch government power lity, disclosed that it will er 50m SDR eight-year notes uring 8.75 per cent on the ernational bond market. The ndicate manager is Krediet- ik SA Luxembourgeoise, rope's leading specialist in t of account financing.
SDRs are used for making tlements between govern- nts and as a measurement of ue. The EDF note issues l not use the SDR as a means settlement, but rather as an counting device. Payment of erest and principal for the DF issue will be in dollars.— -Dow Jones.

I strikers expected reject 26pc offer

Leaders of 57,000 workers ployed by Imperial Chemical dustries are today expected reject the company's 26 per t pay offer made earlier this nth.
Their meeting takes place ainst the background of ikes at the company's com- x on Teesside, where plants Billingham and Wilton have en halted after strike action 9,000 workers. A fibres inning plant at Doncaster has o been shut down through ike action by skilled workers.

ord offer to Egypt

Ford has offered to set up a 00m (about £170m) car sembly plant in Egypt, if the nditions are acceptable, it uld be a triumph for the licy of forcing foreign com- nies to sever links with Israel they want to do business the Arab world. Ford was acklisted 12 years ago for aling with Israel.

ourtaulds strike ends

About 1,000 workers at Courtlds factory at Aintree, Liver- ol, yesterday accepted a nagement offer of £5 increase the basic from May 1 and 12 in the continual shift m Saturday as the basis for rther negotiations. They will turn to work today.

goslav imports ban

Yugoslavia yesterday banned ports of a wide range of nsumer goods in an effort to duce its trade deficit. The ods banned include television s, whisky, milk, some fruit d vegetables, vacuum clean s, electric cookers, washing achines, refrigerators, record ayers, tape recorders and her domestic appliances.

ail chief's sales visit

Mr Richard Marsh, the Rail- ays Board chairman, yesterday e to South America at the nd of a mission aimed at sell- g Britain's railway expertise ul manufacturing ability to lombia, Venezuela and Brazil

Law Society wants tax rates review

By Peter Hill

Reconsideration of the scales for higher rate taxation in the light of the large amount of tax yielded because of inflation is called for today by the Law Society.

The society's revenue law committee has urged the Treasury and the Board of Inland Revenue to consider changes following its study of the Finance (Number 2) Bill 1975.

Commenting on the basic rate of income tax at 35 per cent, and the investment income surcharge on the excess of investment income over £1,000—or £1,500 in the case of a taxpayer over 65, the committee said:

"The combined effect of the increase in the rates of income tax and the impact of inflation is producing an increase in the real effect of taxation which is out of all comparison with the adjustments in the rates which have been made in the past two years."

The committee noted that if an individual earned £6,000 a year in 1973-74, his highest rate of tax would have been 40 per cent, but if he earned a comparable income, adjusted in accordance with the retail price index in 1975-76, the combined effect of inflation and increases in tax in the Finance Act 1974 and the Finance (Number 2) Bill, his top rate of tax would be 60 per cent.

In the committee's view, the latest Bill appeared to give no recognition to the effects of inflation on taxation.

The Committee has suggested that the whole subject of inflation on taxation should be referred to a select committee set up by the Government, which would receive and consider evidence from all political parties as well as outside interests.

Savings officials surprised by high level of inquiries about index-linked scheme

By Tim Congdon

Interest in the index-linked Save-As-You-Earn scheme, which is to come into operation on July 1 has been so great that an official decision has been taken not to publicize the issue heavily in the next few months.

The Department for National Savings and the National Savings Committee are understood to have expressed concern at their administrative capacity to handle the prospective demand.

The national savings movement has been surprised at the level of inquiries received from the public. The demand for leaflets and information has been much above that usually expected for a new national savings issue.

Although the movement welcomes this high level of inquiries, there has been a conscious decision not to set in motion a large-scale sales campaign until four or five months time. By then the Post Office and local savings groups are expected to be able to cope better with the inflow.

The retirement issue of national savings certificates, which is also linked to the movement of the retail price index, was introduced on June 2.

The early take-up has been fairly heavy, with about £10m of savings in the first week and only slightly less in the second.

But much of this investment is understood to have come from sophisticated and wealthy savers, who bought £500.

The take-up in the first year of the scheme is not, therefore, expected to amount to anything like £500m, as might be suggested by simple extrapolation from the inflow in the first two weeks. However, some observers have argued that, as the scheme becomes more widely known, people under the qualifying age (65 or over for men, 60 or over for women) will lend money to older relations to invest in the issue on their behalf.

The SAYE scheme is much more attractive than any other secure fixed interest investment in yield terms. With inflation running at well in excess of 20 per cent, the yields on bank deposit accounts, at slightly over 6 per cent, and on assets such as long-dated gilts, at between 14 and 15 per cent, are much less than the return on an index-linked investment.

However, an investor is able to take advantage of the index-linking only if he does not withdraw any savings from the scheme until he has completed the five year contract. The illiquidity of the scheme may mean that its competitive impact will be felt most severely by long-term savings institutions such as life assurance companies. However, considerable concern has been expressed by the building societies and the banks.

The net inflow into national savings for the five weeks ending May 31 amounted to £11m, according to figures released yesterday by the National Savings Committee. With the addition of net accrued interest of £27.8m the total remaining invested in all forms of national savings increased to £10,922.3m.

The committee describes the upturn this year as "undoubtedly substantial". Total new savings in the first five months of the calendar year amounted to £127m compared to a total dissaving of £135m for the equivalent period of 1974.

Rescue operations, page 17

Aluminium output fall

Production of primary aluminium was more than 100,000 tonnes lower in May this year than in the same month last year, the International Primary Aluminium Institute has announced.

Benn foray to EEC energy talks

By Our Energy Correspondent

Mr Wedgwood Benn this week makes his first foray into Europe since the referendum. In his new capacity as Secretary of State for Energy, he will meet other European energy ministers in Luxembourg on Thursday.

On the agenda will be the European Community's latest proposals for encouraging and financing investments in indigenous energy resources in an effort to reduce the Community's overall dependence on oil imports from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

Included in these proposals is the possibility of a floor price for oil imports to protect new investment in alternative energy sources from a sudden fall in the cost of imported oil.

From Britain's point of view, the discussions are crucial, for as an energy rich member of the Community, it could benefit considerably from any moves to assist financially in the development of coal and non-Opec oil resources.

Meanwhile, Mr Benn's opposite numbers in the other eight Community countries will be watching to see what line he takes during the discussions.

One of the criticisms of United Kingdom membership of the Community by Mr Benn during the referendum campaign, was that EEC regulations threatened British sovereignty over North Sea oil and prevented the establishment of a special low price for products made from North Sea crude if the British Government wanted to pursue such a policy.

All the EEC countries, with the exception of France, are also members of the International Energy Agency (IEA) which has its own July 1 deadline for finalizing proposals on an oil import floor price.

Since the 18-nation IEA agreed to the floor price in principle on March 20, there has been a distinct lessening of enthusiasm for the concept of protecting new investments in energy production against the threat of cuts in the price of Opec oil.

According to sources within the IEA this declining interest has forced the principal advocate of a floor price, the United States, to abandon its attempt to persuade other members to fix a dollar price on July 1.

Less optimistic observers feel that Japanese, Italian and some other European objections to the whole idea of a floor price could jeopardize a decision on July 1.

But it is generally assumed that a compromise will be reached so that it will not appear that the situation is stagnating.

The difficulties of fixing a floor price were underlined by a report from an IEA experts committee that has been studying the problem in detail. The United States had hoped that the group would be able to recommend a price. Instead, it merely presented a number of options for the agency to debate.

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Lending rate 10 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is held unchanged this week at 10 per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications £638.8m
Bids at £97.65pc
Prev week £97.65pc
Average rate £9.4074pc
Next Friday £350m
Allotted £250m
Received 20pc
Received 87pc
Prev week £9.4148pc
Replace £160m

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Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Decade of progress in business education

ndon Business School is cele-ating its tenth anniversary is week. It has been an excit-g decade. Five of us began as e academic planning com-ittee of the school from a all office in Queen's Gate, ivided by Imperial College. day the school's permanent sidence is in Regent's Park.

A thousand and more man-ers a year pass through its ors, on courses of all kinds r post-graduates and execu-ves. There is a full-time teach-g faculty of 45 and an equal mber in full-time research ppointments, with an overall dget of about £1.3m a year, of hich, more than half is earned rectly from fees or raised as nded research.

Ten years have seen not only e development of the London d Manchester business hools on a joint foundation, t major increases in the total tivity, in university depart-ents in general, polytechnics, e private schools of manage-ent and within companies and ganizations themselves. The owth has not always been par-cularly tidy and no one would retend that it has taken place ithin a comprehensive and ordinated overall plan.

This is perhaps inevitable in ie context of such a major ap forward on so many fronts hich has been somewhat con-using to the onlooker attempt-g to put the various contri-utors into perspective, and to lentify the particular market eeds that the various institu-ons are trying to satisfy. evertheless, there are a num-er of general observations iat might be made about anagement education during is period.

Successful management educa-on must be based on a artnership between managerial rganizations and the institu-ons of management education. rom many points of view rela-ons between the two went sour the middle of the decade. earing management with the eling that management educa-on was not providing what it anted and the educators with the feeling that what they were doing was not well understood.

Whatever the substance of the issue, the lack of communication on both sides was apparent. Both understanding and development within management education can only be based on a continuous dialogue between both sides.

Alerted to this problem by the Mant and Owen reports, major efforts have been made over the past five years by the institutions in the education field and by organizations to work more closely together, in some cases through more formalized advisory mechanisms, consumer councils and liaison committees. This is a continuous and on-going problem and nothing is ever perfect. However, I believe that the efforts over recent years from both sides have resulted in good progress.

This is reflected in the development of curricula and the search for alternative styles in management education together with the greater responsiveness of management organizations to the problems that face the management education institutions.

It should not be expected, nor would it necessarily be desirable, that a common education philosophy should characterize management education institutions as a whole. The markets served by them vary from place to place. There are schools with a national and schools with a regional emphasis. There are those with large undergraduate populations and those with no undergraduate or post-graduate activity at all.

Even within particular schools there are problems of meeting the needs of managers at very different stages of their careers, at different ages, and operating at different levels of management responsibility. Within this overall framework, there are requirements for different approaches and room for experimentation and healthy debate that should characterize continuously developing activities.

Hopefully, over the past ten years, we have learned that there is no magic formula or philosopher's stone of management education to which we can appeal to meet our needs. A closer examination of some of the debates, such as between in-company and out-company education, or between on the job and off the job education suggests the need for clearer distinctions between what is achieved by one or the other rather than acrimonious discussions about who is right. There would, I think, be a large measure of agreement that in general schools do not produce managers. They are not to be seen as intending to provide high class consultancy without feedback. They are basically in the business of helping managers to help themselves through a variety of education methodologies, supported by a continuous study of, and research into, the management problems of organizations and the provision of information that is helpful to the practising manager in doing his job.

We in London have taken a special interest in recent years in increasing our activities as a national school with international interests, which has resulted in about one-third of our post-graduate students and executive participants being drawn from overseas. In the two-year Masters programme, a special second year option has been developed for selected students, which enables the year of study to be split three ways between London, Paris and New York.

These developments reflect two clearly held views. The first is that we have attempted to measure our activities by the best possible international standards. One important way to assess that standard is, of course, to put it to the test in the international market place where students in the world at large are making decisions to undertake programmes of study in the United States, Europe and elsewhere.

Secondly, the economic future of the country lies largely in successfully dealing with the problem of national competitiveness in world markets. To begin assisting in that process from a management education point of view seems to us to require an open vision on the part of our managers who benefit from working side by side with students and participants from overseas in common tasks within the education framework. To be isolationist in this respect would seem to us out of keeping with the overall economic pressures and developments taking place in the world.

Anniversaries, of course, are not only occasions for looking back—but also for looking forward. At this moment of time, I look forward to three broad developments.

The first concerns the implementation of the concept of lifetime learning in management. It is time to break down the idea that education is primarily some kind of occurrence at the beginning of one's working life, after which in a formal sense nothing occurs. The rapid growth in management education over the past decade has taken place from an initial position of managers in occupations at all stages of management life.

So far, by and large, the educational provision that has been made for managers at different stages has for obvious reasons not been particularly related to what has gone before. We have, as it were, begun in many cases in the middle of the film. The lifetime view of education is, of course, not by any means confined to management. None the less, management education with much emphasis on adult education is providing an interesting model of development which should—and I expect will—be extended.

The second is that the development of management education so far has in large measure been seen as an activity for industry and commerce. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of that need. At the same time, however, the practice of management is all pervasive throughout the economy at large, in both the public and private sectors engaged in major managerial and resource decisions that affect the life of all of us.

In the next phase of the development of management education, it is important to start building on the basis of what is already known, extending it into important managerial fields such as education, health, local government and public bodies. To treat these as different in a highly significant sense from other forms of management seems not only a mistake but also a costly one in failing to build upon the kind of foundation that has been laid over the past 10 years.

Finally, and of great importance, is the contribution to be made by institutions of management education to ideas. The first task of any institution of management education is to professionalize its teaching and educational management within the framework of the educational process.

But, without research, problem review and the dissemination of ideas, it will rapidly become sterile, unexciting and repetitive. Management schools in Britain seem to have made great efforts to get these things right and it is perhaps time that hopefully encouraged by the dialogue and support from organizations, they will now begin to be more confident in public debate on the important managerial issues of the day.

With due modesty, the schools may well ask themselves more and more, not only how are they responding to need in the immediate sense of their students and participants, but what their responsibilities are to management in the wider sense of the struggle of ideas. We at London will certainly be asking this question—in another 10 years we may be clearer about the answer.

R. J. Ball

Professor Ball is the principal of London Graduate School of Business Studies.

The polished family enterprise of a quiet American

ir Samuel Johnson, 47 years ld, quiet American with—ccording to some colleagues—steely if understanding eye or business performance, runs ne of the biggest private com-anies in the world.

Johnsons Wax now has its ourth generation of the family t the helm and—contrary to he British north country vale-iction on the family firm of logs to clogs in three genera-ions—is doing very well, thank ou.

Johnsons is a deliberately inflamboyant multinational with 41 subsidiaries round the world, and headquarters at Racine, Winconsin, and worth currently some $500m a year in sales. These are split equally between the United States and overseas, with Europe account-ing for a quarter of the total. The company has been in Britain since 1918 and has ingested Goddards, the United Kingdom silver polish makers on the way.

The United Kingdom subsidiary, with annual sales of well over $20m, is at Camberley, Surrey. Also in this country is what Johnsons call its Euro-centre. It acts as counsellor and clearing house for 15 European subsidiaries, includ-ing the British operation, and represents considerable decen-tralization from Racine.

Mr Johnson has just been over for a high-pressure visit to review the expanding European operations. With him was one of his United States board members, Mr Jim Allen, now in his seventies, who put his name into one of the oldest companies in management con-sultancy, Booz Allen and Hamilton Inc.

Mr Allen had a lot to do with making Mr Johnson a good European early in his career when the latter's father—also Samuel—was wondering how to give his son a start in the business. On the Allen advice young Sam, early in the 1950s, had nearly four years running the European organiza-tion. "It's a market with great possibilities, including sales into eastern Europe", Mr Johnson said.

Mr Johnson has needed all the expertise he can muster to keep ahead or abreast of the often savage competition in Johnsons' chosen product areas.

Pledge was its highly suc-cessful aerosol furniture polish, off which Reckitt and Colman in 1970 took some shine when it brought out the cleaner-shiner Mr Sheen. Within four months Johnsons had produced its competitive cleaner-shiner, Sparkle.

That sort of reaction time is arguably a lot easier in the tightly-run private company where the top level of manage-ment is more closely caught up in the business. Mr Johnson himself feels the biggest advan-tage is that, with no clamouring shareholders to face every half year or so, he can take a medium or long term view about spending with equanimity.

Johnson's is certainly a big spender on advertising, in bad years as well as good (although a 15 per cent company growth has tended to be its norm). Mr Johnson describes the current year as a tough one, but the advertising expenditure has still been continued at around $50m worldwide, around a quarter of it in Europe.

The Johnson empire has for a long time been a leader in the United States in using corpo-rate funds for civic and other good works. The subsidiaries are also empowered to contri-bute to their own communities in the same way. Mr Johnson's grandfather brought in profit sharing for employees, and this now runs—after allowing a 10 per cent return on shareholders' equity—at 25 per cent of pro-fits before tax.

Mr Johnson said: "I've known that in a good year it means the equivalent of an extra six months' pay to an employee. Equally I've known it to be zero. Sometimes you have to do a lot of explaining to one country's subsidiary that's had a good year that the overall cake is not so big be-cause some other countries have had a bad time. But it works out in the end and it's probably best done on a worldwide basis."

A limited group of execu-tives and other senior em-ployees and directors get a stake in the company.

Derek Harris

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rent Act means that landlords let property at their peril

From M. D. T. Evans

Sir, In his letter (June 19) Father Byrne says that research carried out at Shelter Housing Aid Society leads to the conclusion that it is too early to judge the full effects of the Rent Act 1974. It would be interesting if SHAC would publish this research.

Whatever may be the correct figure as to the number of homeless persons, it is obvious that there are two factors under the Rent Acts which produce a situation in which anyone who has a vacant house or flat lets it to a private individual at his peril.

The first of these factors is the control or rent. The second is security of tenure.

In days gone by there were substantial companies which built and maintained residential accommodation, especially flats, for the express purpose of renting them. This was done as a commercial activity and obviously a prime requirement was that there should be an adequate return on the money invested.

The artificial pegging of rents through rent officers at levels which in some cases will not even pay for the maintenance of the property has killed this kind of investment. We shall not see it again in this country until there is an entirely new attitude to the landlord who wishes to invest in residential property, and public recognition of the fact that there will be no new investment where there is no prospect of an adequate return.

A walk down any residential street shows "for sale" signs on every hand. The reason why all these houses and flats are for sale are doubtless many and varied.

Some of them will be the product of the "conversions carried out for speculative purposes" to which Father Byrne refers. Why he should seem to treat such conversions with contempt I do not know. It is precisely because in the past people were prepared to commit their own money to speculative building of one kind or another that there is available a stock of housing in this country today.

Other properties will be for sale because the owner has had to move house.

In the vast majority of cases there will be a bank manager in the background with a loan to be repaid out of the proceeds of sale.

With the present difficulties which people have in obtaining mortgage finance there must be many thousands who would be glad to be able to rent, if only for a year or so, one of the houses or flats which now stand empty awaiting a buyer. They cannot do so because the owner, and more important still his bank manager, know that once they are in they will become irremovable.

In this situation it is simply fatuous to talk about the import-ance of security of tenure. It is precisely the fact of security of tenure which keeps the home-less person and the empty house apart. It is equally fatuous for Father Byrne to dispute the assertion that half of these properties would be let but for the existence of the Rent Act.

Nobody knows what properties would be let if there were no Rent Act. The great probability, however, is that if the law were altered in such a way and in such circumstances that the owners of property could feel truly confident that it would not subsequently be re-altered to their detriment, then quite a number of them, perhaps a large number, would almost certainly want to get some return on the money which they have tied up in their property, some contri-bution to the interest which they have to pay, by letting the property for a while in the hope that eventually mortgages will again become easier and buyers return to the market.

Is it not criminal folly by our legislators that they continue to refuse to countenance any change in the law which would make this possible? Their rea-sons seem to be grounded solely on the outworn and discredited dogma that "security of tenure" must be sacred and inviolate.

One is driven to suspect that the true objective in all this is the destruction of the private residential landlord for ideo-logical reasons. If that is so, then let it be understood that much of the homelessness in this country at the present time is directly attributable to the quest for socialism.

M. D. T. EVANS,
Moor House, London Wall,
London EC2Y 5HR.

From Mr Anthony Jacobs

Sir, Father Byrne's depressing response (June 19) to my sug-gestion that the Rent Acts ought to be revised to encourage the substantial amount of tem-porarily empty property to be let on short leases is perhaps only to be expected. Statutory tenants' rights are considered by so many people to be sacrosanct.

He does reasonably suggest that the quoted figure of 30,000 homeless may in fact be an underestimate and I cannot dis-agree with this, and he goes on further to question whether my statement that half the 600,000 empty houses might be let. Again he is right to ques-tion this figure because it is not really possible to estimate accurately how many homes could be let if there was a new form of short lease.

Eventually, however, in the last paragraph of his letter we arrive at his suggestion as to how to deal with the 600,000 empty homes: merely point out to the owners, claims Father Byrne, that their anxieties about the Rent Acts are unjustified. Three examples may illustrate why this approach is bound to fail:

● An owner has bought a house in another district, but has been unable to sell his original house. If he lets this house either furn-ished or unfurnished he will not be able to sell the house with vacant possession as long as that tenant remains there, because the tenant will have indefinite statutory rights.

● A married couple with adult children only require the ground floor of their family house, but are unwilling to let the upper part of their house without forming it into a separ-ate flat, giving separate access, for which they are prepared to pay. Once this is done, how-ever, they can never regain vacant possession of the upper flat if they wished to sell their house in due course when, for example, they retire.

● An owner, or rather, shall we say, a landlord or property com-pany, owns a house from which a statutory tenant has just moved away. This house has a market value of £10,000 and the fair rent which the statutory tenant was paying was £260 a year. The house can be let for £750 a year, but on appeal to the Rent Officer the rent would be reduced to £260. The land-lord is willing to continue to let the property if he obtains a fair return on his investment. Otherwise he believes his proper course is to sell the house.

These are three typical ex-amples which explain both why there is a vast number of empty residential properties through-out Britain and, further, why the supply of privately owned accommodation to rent, both furnished and unfurnished, is rapidly drying up. These are indisputable facts and all the rhetoric in the world is not going to change the situation. The Rent Acts need revision and advising prospective land-lords that their anxieties are unjustified is reminiscent of the urgings of King Canute.

ANTHONY JACOBS,
Liberal Housing Panel,
20 York Terrace West,
London, NW1 4QA.

Land profits

From Mr A. W. Tait

Sir, Who creates land profits? If three acres of agricultural land worth £2,000 are sold for private housing for £60,000, who pays the difference?

Initially the builder or the developer, but he must recover what he spends on land in the house price. It is the home buyer, and no one else, who pays the land price. This is now being largely overlooked, both in the current Parliamen-tary debate on land and in *The Times* correspondence.

This council, which repre-sents consumers as well as all sections of the housing in-dustry, suggests that the Bill should be amended to enable those buying new houses on new land to be given some share of their own money.

A. W. TAIT,
Director-General,
National House-Building Coun-cil,
58 Portland Place,
London, W1.

Business appointments

New chief for Australia & NZ Banking Group

Mr Angus MacKinnon has assumed the chairmanship of Australia and New Zealand Bank-ing Group after the retirement of Sir Alexander Ross, who remains a director. Lord Remnant is deputy chairman.

Mr W. J. C. Doule and Mr J. M. Hobbs have been appointed deputy chairmen of Investeco Overseas Holdings.

Mr T. M. West joins the board of Metal Products (Willenhall).

Sir Kenneth Keith has retired from the board of Eagle Star Insurance.

Mr Nell Freeland and M Philippe Faurisson have joined the board of H. Clarkson.

Mr J. H. S. Gardner is retiring from the chairmanship and from the board of L. Gardner & Sons as from July 1. He will be suc-ceeded by Mr G. N. C. Flint. Mr J. K. Gardner, now a joint man-aging director, will become man-aging director. Mr E. A. Todd retires from the board on July 1 and Mr W. G. Thompstone on September 1.

Mr G. J. Mackenzie, who is resigning as managing director of MDS Data Processing on July 1, is to be succeeded by Mr R. G. Skinner.

Mr Frank Belok, a director of Silhouette (London), has become vice-chairman. Mr Douglas Roach has joined the board and Mr John Edwards has been made company secretary.

Mr Roger Marlow, previously assistant director-general, has been appointed deputy director-general of the Institute of Directors. Mr Andrew Hutchinson has been ap-pointed to the new post of con-troller of the Institute.

Readicut

★ Sales, at £42,195,282, were 17.7% higher

★ Profit before tax, at £4,032,733, was 9.1% lower

★ Direct Exports, at £9,267,939 were 32.0% higher

★ Ordinary Dividend increased by maximum permissible: covered more than three times

★ Capital Expenditure, at £1.88m., was at record level

Summarised Results		
Years ended 31st March	1975 £	1974 £
Sales	42,195,282	35,834,948
Profit before taxation	4,032,733	4,434,819
Profit after taxation	2,027,859	2,255,361
Profit after taxation plus extraordinary items	2,091,083	2,400,777
Amount absorbed by Preference and Ordinary Interim and Final Dividends	658,777	606,096
Group Profit Retained	1,432,306	1,794,681

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Horbury, Wakefield, West Yorkshire.

Readicut International Limited

Hartwells Group Ltd.

Car and Commercial Vehicles, Agricultural Equipment and Fuel Oil Distribution

Year ended 28th February	1975	1974
Sales	£41,909,072	£34,338,198
	£	£
Trading Profit (before interest charges)	1,192,097	1,046,071
Net Profit (before taxation)	718,572	718,509
Net Profit (after taxation)	317,853	389,424
Profit—extraordinary items	59,096	15,835
Net Dividend per 25p Ordinary Share	3.280p	3.369p
Dividend cover	2.2	2.8
Earnings per share (fully diluted)	6.4p	7.9p

Annual General Meeting—Oxford 11th July 1975—Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Hartwells Group Limited, Seacourt Tower, West Way, Oxford OX2 0JP.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Some questions over share incentive schemes

ere are a number of perhaps squieting aspects of executive are incentive schemes which ve been highlighted by the itish Leyland situation but ich are by no means peculiar that company's scheme.

The BL board found itself, ghly or wrongly, in a some- at ambiguous situation last eek when it recommended the heme of Arrangement that uld give the Government con- ol of the company, and which ay prevent what nominally uld have been a costly uidation for the group's ecutives as individuals.

This ambiguity centres on the ragraph in the British Ley- nd Share Incentive Scheme ich says: "If an order is ade, or an effective resolution passed for the winding up of e corporation, then the cor- ration by its liquidator shall entitled to make a call on all part of the Scheme Shares ld by a participant or his al personal representatives to but not exceeding the ference between the amount eady paid and the nominal lue thereof." This is in effect model clause which is inserted the generality of share incen- e schemes and which repre- its a risk that possibly could stallize more often in the esent economic climate.

British Leyland's is a partly d scheme launched in 1970 der which nearly 11 million res have so far been issued subscription prices ranging m 30p to 51p a share, of ich most holders have paid per cent. In liquidation a imum of £2.2m could be led from the 200 or so execu- s involved, though some of m argue that a liquidator uld probably have had to ive at least part of that com- ment if they were not to e been "bankrupted".

lowever, the fact remains t the Companies Act norm- requires participants in re incentive schemes to pay to the nominal value of the res in the event of a winding

Unless the law is to be dered meaningless that com- ment must presumably mean at it says (unless rescinded a Court Order) and argu- y it places directors in an idious position. It can also argued that a company's res will often have sunk ow par value in the market or to a liquidation and that y payment ordinary share- lders receive will thus be ewise below par value. The p a share that BL share- lders are being offered for ample compares with a 25p minal value of the shares.

If BL executives are spared s potentially onerous com- tment by virtue of the heme of Arrangement, it vertheless looks as though y will not emerge unscathed r their share incentive eme. The Government ap- rs anxious to scrap it once las control of Leyland and apparently suggesting that executives concerned should prepared to write off their stment so far in the scheme lose their deposits in

le total amount of "de- s" that could be thus ited is apparently around ,000. Taking the example of ior executive who has paid er cent on his allotted 00 shares this could mean s of around £3,000. Better ips than the £34,000 ual liability he would have n a liquidation but still no to lose.

rtaulds
lance sheet
scle

ver the problems of the and textile industries at

Lord Kearton, chairman of Courtaulds: collapse in export prices.

the moment, there can be no quibble about the strength of Courtaulds' balance sheet. The highlight is a virtually unchanged working capital position last year at £168m (excluding short-term borrowings and cash) by virtue of what looks like a ruthless attack on debtors, where the figure has fallen from £168.4m to £155.7m.

That alone makes the group's accounts something of a novelty this year, while the overall feeling of corporate well-being is enhanced by an increase in cash to nearly match the £20m rise in overdrafts, and a modest reduction in long-term loans.

This display of resilience is perhaps no more than was expected of Courtaulds' accounts since the shares have shown relative strength at 127p against a background of bad news from the textile sector generally. But Courtaulds is uncharacteristically sounding loud warning bells on what has been happening to its key operating areas since the turn of 1975 when the most important subsidiaries close their books.

Profits from fibres and textiles fell from £103m to £91m last year in spite of the cushioning effect of "substantial" export contracts entered into in happier days. This presumably has now come to an end, and, to quote the group, "export prices have collapsed". Deliveries of man-made fibres declined by two fifths in the United States over 1974, while there was frantic destocking, which, as far as Courtaulds is concerned, is still going on.

The shares, yielding 6.7 per cent, are evidently banking on Courtaulds recovering towards the end of 1976. But at this level, the shares must be vulnerable to disappointment. Given the group's better relative share price performance there could be more lucrative pickings among the other textile counters if one was speculating on an upturn in the textile cycle.

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £343m
Net assets £420m (£352m)
Borrowings £115m (£119m)
Pre-tax profit £125.2m (£116.3m)
Earnings per share 32.9p (31.1p)

Sealed Motor
When 40p looks better than 48p

Adwest's offer for Sealed Motor Construction was due to close last Friday, though I expect, the Adwest advisers, to say today that the bid has been extended on unchanged terms —40p of Adwest 10½ per cent convertible loan stock for each SMC share.

When I wrote about this situation a couple of weeks ago I said that Myson, the other bidder for SMC, which despite heavy losses is nevertheless the largest maker of domestic central heating pumps in the country, would need to produce some factual support for its share price if it was to defeat Adwest. This was in spite of the fact that Adwest was making a lower offer on paper.

Since then Myson has raised its offer and converted it from all-equity into a mix of roughly 90 per cent equity and 10 per cent cash. Thus, Myson's offer is still heavily dependent on its share price and the other thing that has happened recently is that, despite support operations, Myson's shares have fallen back. At 72p that means that Myson's offer is worth 48½p for every SMC share.

The other important factor is that Adwest has been buying SMC shares in the market at 40p—and it seems reasonable to assume that Myson raised its offer to try and block Adwest market-buying. SMC's share, meanwhile, are at 44p, mid-way between the two bids.

At this stage, then, we have Adwest claiming around 13 per cent of the SMC equity, including the 10 per cent committed by the SMC board, and Myson with around 15 per cent of SMC, including those bought by its advisers, Charterhouse Japhet.

Myson is arguing hard about the industrial and marketing advantages which would be gained from a takeover of SMC; Adwest sees industrial advantages, too, and is spending time attacking the Myson paper.

This is the key, of course. Unless Myson is able to say what is going to happen to trading this year in specific terms I doubt that its shares would hold anything like their present level after a takeover of SMC. Adwest, meanwhile, has a much stronger balance sheet and is rightly at this stage playing the line of conservatism. Unless Myson does something dramatic I still reckon that could be a winning tactic in this case even if the unhappy SMC board now switches its allegiance to Myson.

Readicut Int
Improved liquidity

As with Courtaulds the feature of the Readicut International balance sheet is the containment of the working capital position. Overall the working capital position is virtually unchanged from the previous year-end, but stocks are down some 7 per cent at £10.6m, reflecting strict stock control and, presumably, sluggish demand in certain areas and the easing in wool prices. The upshot of this—together with the fact that the stock relief proposals cut this year's corporation tax payment by £1.16m—is that net borrowings are down from £5.62m to £3.7m, while the short-term position has swung into surplus from a net debt position of £1.66m.

All this may add up to a sound enough base, but the key for the shares at 20½p, where they yield 7.7 per cent, is likely to be the trend in consumer spending over the next few months—particularly after Readicut's pre-tax decline of nearly a sixth in the second half of the year just ended.

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £12.4m
Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m)
Borrowings £3.73m (£5.62m)
Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.43m)
Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Hugh Stephenson

A period for acclimatization

Mr Healey has set a timetable of six weeks to form a new incomes policy. From his narrow position as Chancellor, he can see two developments with some clarity.

The first is that the public sector's borrowing requirement is not under control. The second, related to it, is that a "norm" of public sector wage increases of almost a third a year cannot continue. For no system of government finance can hold where the public sector's wages and salaries are rising at a rate which would roughly double their money value every 2½ years.

From last November, the Chancellor was making a particular point of his determination to reduce the level of the borrowing requirement. He was defeated, in the main, by three elements. The first was the need to provide directly or indirectly for the effects of these extraordinarily high settlements. Put over-simply, the political need to maintain that the social contract was still intact led to the contorted claim that the miners' settlement was within the spirit of the code. Thereafter, the miners' terms (which were, and doubtless will again be, a special case) were invested with the quality of a legitimate benchmark for others.

The second factor was the strength and speed of the economic recession, which reduced the income from established sources of revenue. The third was the corporation tax concessions on inflationary stock profits, announced in the November, 1974 Budget. The value of those concessions to overall corporate finance was, it seems, substantially more than original official estimates. This was a main reason why the rate of corporation tax was not reduced, as widely expected, in this April's Budget.

Thus, by April, the forecast of the borrowing requirement for the current financial year had risen to an astronomical £9,000m, or roughly one-tenth of the gross national product. Preliminary indications are that it could be even 30 per cent higher than was being forecast in the spring. In any case, the absolute figure and the trend are causing anguish to monetarists and crypto-monetarists, who fear the inflationary consequences of deficit financing on this scale, and also to those who fear the psychological effects on the holders of sterling.

Because the current economic recession has been deeper than any of his official or conventional advisers forecast, the Chancellor has little or no room, politically economically, to use further deflation and, in any case, fiscal action taken this summer would not have any additional influence on the next round of wage bargaining. And, while the recovery of the American economy is now widely expected by the end of this year, its effect on the British economy through an uplift in world trade cannot be expected until late 1976 or 1977.

Finally, on top of the obvious political problems of a statutory incomes policy within the Government, there are the gravest practical objections to introducing one when inflation is running at the present rate. The anomolies, misallocations and twistings that develop within a year were bad enough at 5 to 10 or 15 per cent. At present rates of inflation, even though they will slow by the end of the year, these weaknesses risk being instantly fatal to the venture.

These considerations must force the Chancellor to the conclusion that the Government will have to take the lead in lowering the average rate of wage settlements in the public sector. The elaborate tripartite ritual dances about some new social contract over the next six weeks will not, therefore, betoken a conversion to incomes policy as a prime weapon in the battle against inflation. Unlike the Heath government, the main weapons for Mr Healey remain fiscal and monetary policy. The purpose of the next six weeks is rather to create a climate of opinion which will reduce the expectations of those groups with whom the Government will, in effect, be negotiating directly from September onwards.

Rescuing National Savings from the effects of inflation

Investment in National Savings has long been a rather unfashionable topic among economists and financial analysts. Inflation has tended to be higher—and, in recent years, much higher—than the rate of interest offered on National Savings instruments.

The National Savings Committee has been well aware of the lack of attractiveness of the savings policies it has had to promote. As Sir John Anstey, president and chairman of the committee, said a few weeks ago, it was "heart-breaking" that inflation should have eroded the real value of ordinary people's savings.

The unwisdom of this form of investment, except for tax reasons, has been obvious and the main point of discussion has usually been to make a tirade against the Government's immorality in obtaining cheap finance from small and inexperienced savers.

The complaint now is quite different. Real interest rates are negative even for traditional competitive fixed interest investment media, such as the building societies and bank deposit accounts.

Although the reasons for this phenomenon are something of a puzzle it is quite common in periods of rapid price increases and there have been no recent signs of interest rates chasing the inflation rate upwards.

However, the Government has decided to introduce two National Savings schemes which will be inflation-proofed and are, as a result, more attractive than traditional fixed interest investments.

Although the Government has described the two schemes as experimental they constitute, if not a threat, at least a serious source of concern to the building societies and the banks.

Indeed, it has been argued that if the schemes are popular their "success" will be so much of a nuisance to established financial institutions that the Government will be obliged to suspend them.

The Save-As-You-Earn scheme, which is to be introduced on July 1, is considered to be the more significant. It will involve investing up to £20 a month for a period of five years.

Each contribution will be revalued in line with the retail price index. At the end of the five years the repayment value will equal the contributions plus this index-linked component. A somewhat exiguous bonus will become payable in addition if the payments continue for seven years.

There is no doubt whatever that the scheme shows the best rate of return of any safe fixed-interest savings outlet at present available. But a simple comparison of returns is misleading.

The SAYE issue will be entitled to the index-linked component only if the sum invested is not withdrawn before the five years are up. Otherwise the return will be only 6 per cent. In other words, its attractiveness in yield terms depends on its illiquidity.

Moreover, unlike saving with building societies which, for most people, is a stepping-stone to home ownership, and therefore a prelude to the safest inflation-proofed investment of all, the SAYE issue leads nowhere in particular.

The SAYE issue is unlikely, therefore, to overwhelm other fixed-interest investment. Life insurance policies and certain private pension schemes are likely to suffer most seriously from its competition, but even they may be insulated to some extent by inertia and lack of knowledge.

The second scheme, which became effective on June 2, is intended for old-age pensioners. They can hold £10 units up to a maximum value of £500.

Again the period to maturity is five years when the issue attracts a 4 per cent bonus in addition to the upward movement in the retail price index. Unlike the SAYE scheme, it will be possible to encash units before maturity and still receive the inflation-proofing component.

The pensioner scheme has made a slow start. There may be a gradual build-up in coming months, but it is unlikely to be dramatic.

The possibility of lending money to grandparents to enable them to take advantage of the scheme—a "market in grandmothers", as one economist described it—exists, but mothers-in-law tend not to be good bank managers.

Moreover, the scope for switching from existing bank and building society deposits can be exaggerated. In 1973, for example, £4.503m out of total personal bank deposit accounts of £4,585m were in accounts larger than £1,000, and £3.165m was in accounts larger than £10,000.

In other words, the great majority of deposit accounts are too large for a switch of £500 to make much difference to the total amount remaining with the banks.

The potential impact of the two schemes on monetary policy is, nevertheless, interesting. Investment in National Savings is identical in its effects on the public sector borrowing requirement with sales of gilt-edged securities.

It withdraws funds from bank deposits and finances the Government's deficit. Unless offsetting moves are taken elsewhere in the financial system the effects are deflationary.

If the two schemes are wildly "sucessful" and attract savings of the order of £2,000m or £3,000m in the present financial year they will reduce the proportion of the Government's borrowing requirement which will have to be covered by gilt sales. This could have some controversial effects on the gilts market.

One school of thought argues that the presence of the index-linked schemes will divert investment away from existing stocks, and will therefore damage the market. The other argues that, on the contrary, the need for finance from conventional "tap" sales will be reduced and the net effect on the market should be favourable.

Given the nature of the present scheme, the second school of thought is plainly correct. The overall effect of the two indexed schemes should be to raise the economy's propensity to save.

If it is reasonable to assume that the balance between financing the borrowing requirement by sales of debt instruments and by increasing liabilities with the banking system is unchanged, it must follow that the size of conventional "tap" sales will be smaller.

However, a different scheme with "tap sales of index-linked gilts, might have different effects. If investors' expectations of inflation became much more pessimistic, switching from existing stocks into the new indexed stock might be considerable.

If this switching took place *after* the initial issue had been made it would do nothing to finance the borrowing requirement and would not reduce the need for subsequent gilt sales.

Indexation, as so far proposed, can have only marginal effects on financial markets and these will, in any case, be far from unambiguously adverse.

Tim Congdon

Sir John Anstey, president and chairman of the National Savings Committee: "heart-breaking."

PORTSMOUTH AND SUNDERLAND NEWSPAPERS, LIMITED

THE HON. RICHARD STOREY'S REVIEW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1975

This year it proved impossible to match increased costs by increased revenue.

In order to meet rising expenditure intense efforts were made to raise the volume of advertising and, although this was not achieved at Portsmouth, in the currently more buoyant North East there was some expansion. As, however, this did not nearly equal the rise in our costs, it was necessary to increase advertising rates substantially in November and a further increase has been announced. It is now difficult to predict market reaction to such increases and there is a risk that future ones would weaken demand.

There is also a danger that the public will become unwilling to pay frequently rising prices for newspapers. Our newspaper cover prices were increased recently and simultaneously newsagents' commission was slightly reduced —bringing it closer to that allowed by other provincial newspapers—and a scheme was introduced which, by providing a direct incentive to newsagents to sell more of the Company's papers, may help increase circulations.

Thus the largest increases that the market would tolerate were introduced when the Price Commission allowed, but it may soon be unreasonable to expect advertisers and readers to bear price increases to help meet rising costs.

Although the price of newsprint has not risen so fast this year, and every effort is being made to stabilize all internal expenditure the greatest part of which is wages, costs are still rising fast.

The Company has continued energetically to pursue greater productivity. Therefore I am glad to report that, after considerable effort, trade union agreement has now been reached enabling new composition equipment to be used in Sunderland for a trial period; ultimately this could prove an important advantage to the whole Company. Plans are being considered, based on our research in the U.S.A., for a similar development at Portsmouth. It is unnecessary, as well as being improper, to promote any remedy for the current weakness of the provincial press, or make fundamental changes in its structure—at least until newspapers in this country have reached the technical efficiency achieved by many of those abroad.

The new building and machinery for the Echo is on schedule for the move this winter. The cost of this development has grown alarmingly and the full use of the resources available is vital. The Echo's staff, assisted by the Mail's, has endured with forbearance and responded with vigour to the demands of the retraining programmes and the general dislocation.

Three trade unions' "sanctions", imposed nationally in support of national pay claims, have disrupted work. It is regrettable and undesirable, with pay claims now being made annually, that so much of senior management's time should be exhausted on the local impact of national disputes. Moreover it is distressing when such disputes cause, as inevitably they must, so much unnecessary friction amongst the staff. These frequent "sanctions" damage the Company and achieve nothing to justify them. A national reorganization of trade union negotiations is needed to allow longer periods of stability during which the Company's proper work can continue unhampered.

Another disruption, with which senior managers have to deal, is the unremitting Government interference in the Company's business: submissions to the Price Commission, however courteously and expeditiously handled—as they are —impose serious strain on a company of this size.

I hope the results of our research in the U.S.A. will be submitted to the Royal Commission on the Press to support the argument that the provincial press, if it were properly to use the new technology available, would need no Government subsidy nor any of the other unwelcome embraces that menace it.

Our newspapers' editors have sought to protect their freedom, and that of the press generally, against legislation which threatens to give a trade union means whereby it could control the content of newspapers. It is Parliament's duty to reject this proposed legislation.

Although the year was difficult for them, progress has been made by our shops and valuable experience gained. If consumer demand increases, and the distributive trades' huge wage awards are absorbed, better results are expected.

Two commercial radio companies, of which this Company has been a leading member and is currently a 15% and 8% shareholder respectively, both obtained licences and broadcasting in Portsmouth and on Teesside should start soon.

The year ahead will be difficult. The Company's success will depend on its ability to restrain costs, while increasing revenue, and the length of time during which the national economy remains deflated.

Business Diary in Europe: No accountability

was some ghoulish, if t, glee over the weekend ned by the troubles of Duffryn, where reserves en written down by £3m e belated discovery of s discrepancies" in the f a French subsidiary.

glee, it should be stated, not so much from PD's tors in French or British ring, so much as those ants in the big inter- practices trying to themselves in France eeth of opposition from ich profession.

h accountants appear to pted the slogan, "They t pass", and are exerting tical pressure to limit ities of outsiders. There wever, be some trouble ning away the fact that subsidiary's discrepan- ed French auditors for rs.

rench are using attack est means of defence. hey are losing ground ig international prac- he big French com- r instance, find it diffi- in access to the Euro- rket without audit by nally established part- rench profession, on hand, isn't too happy idea of partnerships, native or foreign. ists through—and they prefer to work d even when the complexity of forces them to it is not in a way that partnership would t French accountants on the ground, and ritish counterparts say they are not by French expertise. rms operating regis- tered French subsidiaries are obliged to have the subsidiary's books audited by a French accountant, although they may also have a British audit for their own satisfaction—providing they care to pay two lots of fees.

Of course, it is tempting to dispense with the expense of a cross-check, until, as sometimes happens, fingers get burnt.

Mercedes binge

Mercedes Benz spent well over £20,000 to fly in and entertain the 200 transport executives taking part in an international road haulage conference at Eastbourne last week.

Most of them came from Europe but there were some from as far as Africa. Because these big set-piece international seminars are the highlight of Marcedes's year there is keen competition between overseas subsidiaries to be the host country. Mercedes Benz UK is the youngest subsidiary—it was formed only 18 months ago—and there were a few raised eyebrows in the organization when it was preferred to much older and certainly more profitable companies.

But they do not have Gerd Hoffmann, the 52-year-old managing director of Mercedes Benz UK, and the influence of this keep-fit fanatic far exceeds his actual position. Hoffmann has acquired a reputation as a tough trouble shooter—a man not to be crossed—after successful turn-round jobs in several overseas subsidiaries.

He will need all the help available to take the loss-making British operation into the black. Soon after Stuttgart bought the company from the Thomas Tilling Group in January, 1974, the United Kingdom market went into the doldrums. Since then the falling value of the pound in relation to the Deutsche mark has played havoc with German profit margins in Britain. Add the fact that Mercedes heavy trucks were already expensive and you have a pretty daunting picture.

Apart from the good will generated by lavish entertainment at Eastbourne there is a straightforward marketing objective to be gained. The haulage bosses invited control some 250,000 vehicles. Any good salesman would give his right arm to have two days with such a bonanza of captive listeners. And by closeting British hauliers with committed Mercedes fleet operators from Europe there is always the chance that actual experience will clinch a few sales. Nothing sells a truck like a satisfied customer.

Despite the recession, Hoffmann insists that he will sell 6,000 cars and 3,000 commercial vehicles in Britain this year—increases of 15 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. Even so, he will be struggling to break even using his profitable car business to subsidize his commercial vehicle losses. But this is the biggest market in Europe for commercials and whatever the cost Mercedes is prepared to pay it on the basis that the tougher the going the better the chances of Europe's largest and most profitable truck builder.

Vodka galore

Having concluded deals with American companies in everything from Pepsi Cola to perfume, the Russians have now handed over to an American distiller the sole rights to sell their vodka in the United Kingdom.

Sojuzplodoimport, the state import/export agency, has handed over rights to the sale in Great Britain, the Channel Islands and Northern Ireland of its Stolichnaya Russian vodka to Inver House Distilleries.

Inver House is a wholly-owned British subsidiary of the Philadelphia-based Publicker Industries. The deal will involve Inver House back-pedalling the sale in the United Kingdom of its own Kulov vodka at its Airdrie scotch, gin and vodka plant.

In announcing the deal, Ted Veru, president of Publicker's distilling and marketing arms, said that his Scotch "will be the leading brand of scotch in the Russian domestic market by 1976." Should this happen, however, it will apparently not be as the result of government decree for, as an aide later explained, the vodka deal involves no reciprocal arrangement under which Sojuzplodoimport will push Inver's scotch or Coldstream Gin.

Safety drive

Belgian authorities are at last taking some serious measures to reduce road deaths in a country where it is estimated that the motorist is five times more likely to be involved in an accident than in Britain.

The wearing of seat belts in the front seats of cars has been compulsory since the beginning of this month. Now tougher regulations on drinking and driving are to come into force on July 1. These will reduce the permitted level of alcohol in the blood from 1.5 grammes per litre to 0.8 grammes, bringing Belgium into line with most of its neighbours.

Minimum penalties for speeding and other offences are to be raised to 1,500 Belgian francs (about £18) and/or eight days in prison.

In a further move the Government has decided that the speed limits of 90 kilometres an hour (about 55 mph) on ordinary roads and 120 kilometres (about 72 mph) on motorways, originally introduced as temporary fuel-saving measures, will remain in force indefinitely.

There remain odd gaps in Belgian safety regulations. Six driving lessons and correct answers to a short list of theoretical questions secures anyone a driving licence for 12 months, after which it is automatically extended for life.

Lucky escape

Graziano Verzotto, ex-senator and Christian Democrat, former chairman of the Sicilian government's mining corporation, EMS, who escaped arrest in February, has turned up in Beirut. There, the newspaper *Corriere della Scra* says, he leads an active life as a consultant for the investment of petrodollars in Italy.

He was the "victim of colossal machinations". Verzotto told an interviewer from the newspaper who asked him why he fled the country. He left, he said, first because he was innocent; secondly, because he needed freedom of movement to organize his defence; and thirdly because he feared that in prison something might happen to him. After all, he recalled, as recently as February 1 he narrowly escaped a kidnapping attempt at the entrance to his Syracusa flat by thugs who shot and wounded him in the wrist.

An Italian lawyer who is assisting Verzotto in Beirut intervened to say this was the work of a mysterious professional killers' association with headquarters in Cologne—the so-called "Alpha group" which would undertake assassinations on commission. The intention, he indicated, was to kidnap Verzotto, ransom him for 1,000m lire, then eliminate him.

The warrant for Verzotto's arrest, on charges of speculation and abuse of office for private gain, was issued by a Milan magistrate on February 13. But as no one had thought of impounding Verzotto's passport since the EMS scandal broke, he was able to leave like any tourist.

The magistrate found that supplementary secret interest rates were paid to top people in Ente Minerario Siciliano on funds deposited by the corporation with two Milan banks, one of them a member of the former Sindona empire. The magistrate is also investigating reports of similar under-the-counter interest payments to individuals connected with the para-statal engineering group, Finmeccanica, and with the public housing corporation, Gescal.

Verzotto, who, according to the *Corriere*, has lost none of his taste for Havana cigars and scotch whisky, is the second illustrious wheeler-dealer connected with the Christian Democrats to escape arrest abroad. His more eminent predecessor, Michele Sindona, now lives in New York. The Italian Government is awaiting a request made in January to extradite Sindona to face accusations of fraudulent bankruptcy.

APE amalgamated power engineering limited

Sustained world wide demand for Group's products

The Annual General Meeting of Amalgamated Power Engineering Limited will be held on 17th July in Bedford. The following is an extract from the circulated statement by the Chairman, Mr R. F. BATTY:

The Report and Accounts for the calendar year 1974 record the results of a year of continuing world wide demand for the capital goods we supply, of continuing problems in improving output and of adjusting to trading conditions rendered the more hazardous by escalating inflation coupled with the effective devaluation of sterling.

In the first half of 1974 U.K. manufacturing turnover increased by less than 10% compared with the last half of 1973 although Group turnover was lower overall, but there was satisfactory improvement in the second half of 1974 and U.K. manufacturing turnover for the year was 25% higher than in the previous year.

The volume of Group sales in the U.K. increased to 49.5%, compared with 40.4% in 1973 and exports from the U.K. increased by £1.297 million in 1974 to account for 44% compared with 49% in 1973.

The margins on plant manufactured in the U.K. which fell sharply in the second half of 1973 were reduced further in the first half of 1974 by 20% but recovered in the second half of the year which accounted for the significant improvement in profitability in the latter half of the year.

OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES. The turnover of the South African company was somewhat lower than in 1973 but profitability improved in 1974.

The turnover of the Indian company again increased in 1974 but profits were about the same as in 1973.

Direct exports from the U.K. accounted for 37.7% of Group turnover in 1974 against 37.6% in 1973. The turnover of our sales subsidiary companies in Australia, New Zealand and Canada accounted for 14% of overseas turnover in 1974 against 16% in 1973.

ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS. The reduction in Trading Profit for 1974 of approximately £377,000 was the result of lower margins from U.K. manufacturing and the major cause was our inability to recover excess costs incurred on fixed price contracts originally taken towards the end of 1972.

Your directors are recommending a final dividend of 1.99951 pence per share which makes a total of 3.05476 pence per share.

TRENDS AND PROSPECTS. Generally speaking physical output in 1975 is likely to be similar to that of 1974 although inflated in money value. It is our practice and has been for more than a year to insist upon Cost Price Adjustment Clauses in all contracts. The prospects are that 1975 will be a year of comparable physical output to 1974 but it would be hazardous to forecast the profitability of our operations in a year of accelerating inflation.

W.H.Allen Sons & Company Ltd · Belliss & Morcom Ltd · Crossley-Premier Engines Ltd

FINANCIAL NEWS

Robertson sells sites for expansion cash

By Desmond Quigley

Sales of empty factory sites during the current financial year should more than cover the costs of last year's reorganization—which included the closure of plants at Paisley, Hereford and Ledbury—and help to reduce borrowings, Mr R. C. Robertson, chairman of Robertson Foods, says in his annual report.

There is little doubt, he says, that the streamlining will lead to an improvement in profitability, which, together with a reduction in certain raw material costs, should more than offset other increases, such as wages and packaging. The accounts show that overdrafts rose from £2.3m to £2.9m last year, although overseas bank loans dropped from £425,000 to £404,000.

The board is intending to introduce an executive share option scheme which will account for no more than 5 per cent of the issued share capital. In order to ensure sufficient unissued capital in the future to "maintain flexibility" the directors are proposing to increase the group's authorized share capital to £4.2m.

Brownlee prospects good

Glasgow-based timber merchant Brownlee has made good progress in its expansion and modernization and the group continues to have adequate resources and facilities at its disposal. The long-term economic prospects of Scotland are good and as this is the group's principal market place it follows they are also good for the group. But the chairman says he cannot view the immediate prospects with the same optimism. Even though trading in the current year to date has been satisfactory the continuing increase in oncosts of every description and the trade's high wage settlements mean that prospects for the full year's results are uncertain and he says it would be wrong to attempt any forecast. Advantage has been taken of stock relief and softwood was bought at favourable prices towards the end of the year but other stock holdings were reduced.

Harrisons expect fall

In his annual review Mr J. F. E. Gilchrist, the chairman of Harrisons & Crosfield, says that in current circumstances he would look for somewhat reduced profits this year. But he quickly points out that shareholders need no reassurance that the group everywhere is in good heart, vigilant and energetic, and given fair and reasonable *conditions it will resume* the strong upward progress which has marked the past decade. The group balance sheet in fact shows further growth with investment in fixed assets up by close on £2m.

With regard to finance he says the group are financing the contract for drilling on the Beryl Field platform in the North Sea. And an advanced state had been reached in securing additional support to meet the other group capital requirements.

Rowlinson cuts loans

With some £16m in future work the chairman of Cheshire-based Rowlinson Construction Group says the profits improvement should be maintained in the current year provided that the group is able to contain rising costs as successfully as in the past year. The group has no borrowings other than a medium-term loan of £201,000 for its bankers. Current account overdrafts have been cleared and the group has funds in short-term investments.

Leadenhall-Sterling

For the year to March 31 last pretax profits of Leadenhall-Sterling Investments fell from £292,000 to £226,000. The fall is largely accounted for by the sale of the group's shareholding in Yatton Furniture and group profits this time includes unfranked income of £25,500 compared with a share of profits previously of £116,000. Earnings a share emerged showing a fall from *11.6p* to *10.2p* but the total dividend is being raised from 4.13p to 4.6p.

Berry Wiggins' aims

The board of Berry Wiggins intend transforming the group into an oil service group which can participate in every major oil area worldwide says Mr Paul Bristol, the chairman. No one else he says is attempting such a development in this country and yet the possibilities are "enormous" if the group can continue to build on the solid base that has already been established.

Morrison sales jump

Mr K. D. Morrison, chairman of Wm Morrisons Supermarkets, says that as no new stores are to be opened in the current financial year he regards it as a year of consolidation. The group is currently enjoying an almost 50 per cent increase in sales and if this can be maintained and costs kept under control he is optimistic of another successful year following last year's records in both sales and profits.

Staflex hopeful

The downturn in trading conditions evident in the latter part of 1974 continued into the current year and the first quarter's trading is short of the board's expectations. There are signs that things are picking up and although the first-half may not show growth, a record for the full year in sales and profits is predicted.

Estel runs into red

Dormund, June 22.—Estel NV Hoesch-Hoogovens revealed a loss in the March quarter of 1975 after recording a sharply lower profit in the first. A "satisfactory" result in the manufacturing sector was not enough to *offset losses in steel*-making. The board plans to cut back on steel output and expand in manufacturing.—Reuter.

CREUSOT-LOIRE PLAN LOAN

This French maker of special steel and nuclear equipment, plans to float a loan for about 100 million francs (£11m) on the international capital market, according to banking sources quoted by AP-Dow Jones.

MATHER & PLATT

Board proposes to raise borrowing limit. Coupons on 7½ per cent debenture stock and 10½ per cent stock would then be increased by ½ per cent.

Results this week

Sheepbridge, Plessey and Allied

Main features of the profit and dividend line-up forthcoming which are interims from Allied Breweries, Plessey, and Sheepbridge. Among attractive end-year statements will be Godfrey Davis car group, London & Overseas Freighters, MK Electric, ATV, and Edgar Allen:

TODAY.—**Finals**: Godfrey Davis, Giltspur, Leopold Joseph, Lankro Chemicals, and Whitecroft. **Interim**: Herbert Morris.

TOMORROW.—**Finals**: Edgar Allen, Geo Bassett, British Cotton & Wool, ElectroComponents, GRA Property Trust, Highgate & Job, S. & U. Stores, and Tecalemit. **Interims**: Allied Breweries, IC Gas, and Walmsley (Bury).

WEDNESDAY.—**Finals**: Burtonwood Brewery, Ldn & Overseas Freighters, and M. K. Electric. **Interims**: Baker Perkins, Crest Nicholson, Greenfield Millets, Lincroft Kilgour, and Plessey.

THURSDAY.—**Finals**: Assoc Television, Brickhouse Dudley, B. Elliott, Ldn & Midl Industrials, Racal, Shaw Carpets, Sheepbridge Eng, and J. W. Spear. **Interims**: Blundell-Permoglaze, G. F. Lovell, Sidlaw.

FRIDAY.—**Finals**: Bishops Stores, Rediffusion and Scapa Group.

More share prices

The following will be added to The London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be *published* daily in Business News:

British Funds
Treasury 9½ per cent 1980
Commercial & Industrial
Lloyds Industries International

E. AUSTIN AND SONS

Pre-tax profit for year to March 31, 1975, £303,000 (£243,000) on turnover of £2.82m (£2.3m). Final dividend 2.98p (2.68p) making 4.48p (4.09p).

HAWLEY-GOODALL GROUP

Chairman confident that overall demand for camping products will not suffer appreciably; camping sales to April 30 are well up on previous year.

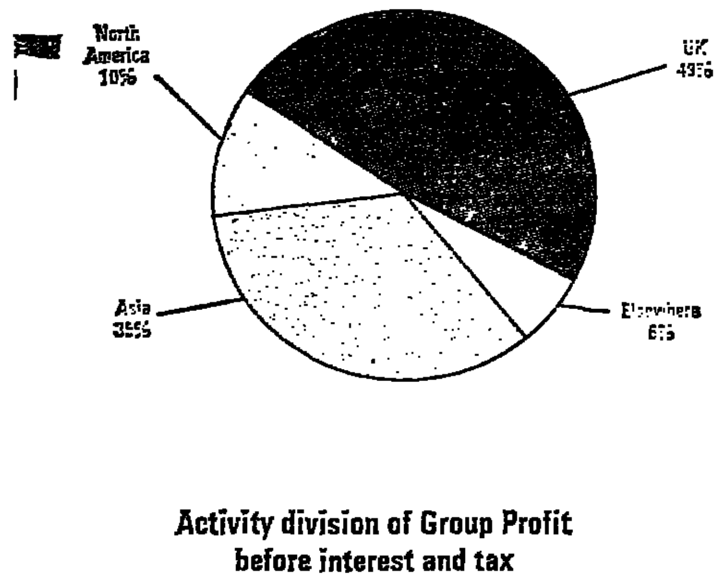
Harrisons & Crosfield

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

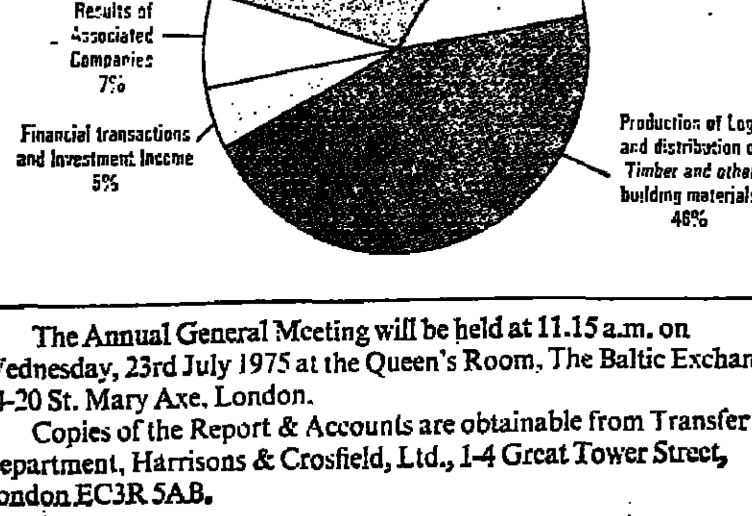
Period 1st July to 31st December 1974

Turnover	£253,000,000
Group profit before interest and tax	£13,024,751
Profit, after tax, attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	£3,828,511
Earnings per share	60p
Ordinary dividend per share (Maximum permitted)	12.0133p
Profits retained in the business	£3,189,452

Geographical division of Group Profit before interest and tax



Activity division of Group Profit before interest and tax



Extract from the Statement of the Chairman Mr. J. F. E. Gilchrist, O.B.E.:-

Following the decision to change the year end to 31st December the results now presented cover the transition period from 1st July to 31st December 1974, and include the results of the Parent Company and some subsidiaries for six months to 31st December, the results of The Sabah Timber Company Ltd. for its year ended on that date, and of certain other subsidiaries for nine months ended on that date.

The Group profits for this transition period, before interest and taxation, amount to £13,024,751. After interest, taxation and minority interests the Group net profit attributable to the Ordinary Shareholders is £3,828,511, and the earnings per Ordinary Share were 60p.

To facilitate a comparison with other years the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account includes a calculation, based partly on management accounts, of the Group profits for the twelve months to 31st December 1974 which, before interest and taxation total £17,505,000, compared with £21,217,840 for the last complete year ended 30th June 1974.

This fall of £3,712,840 includes a reduction of £4,327,500 in *profits from our timber interests which did not maintain the* exceptional level of the year to 30th June 1974. Our other activities together thus show an increase of £614,660, somewhat lower profits from manufacturing, where price controls have been an adverse factor, being more than counterbalanced by increases from our general commercial operations, investment income and share of results of Associated Companies.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet shows further growth with investment in fixed assets up by close on £2 million.

The period now reported upon was not without stress for management and staff alike. Conditions in virtually all the countries in which the Group operates had a more or less severe inflationary background which, in one form or another, had a direct and profound influence on the life of the individual. Trading conditions in addition were volatile and generally difficult.

We have a splendid staff and they deserve our admiration and sincere thanks.

In current circumstances we would look for somewhat reduced profits this year, but Members need no reassurance that the Group everywhere is in good heart, vigilant, energetic and imaginative. Given fair and reasonable conditions, we shall resume the strong upward progress which has marked the past decade.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 11.15 a.m. on Wednesday, 23rd July 1975 at the Queen's Room, The Baltic Exchange, 14-20 St. Mary Axe, London.

Copies of the Report & Accounts are obtainable from Transfer Department, Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., 1-4 Great Tower Street, London EC3R 5AB.

Wall Street

New York June 20.—Wall Street stocks gained strongly today on an accumulation of favourable economic news, but peaked and began to retreat after the report of a Federal Reserve move to drain funds from the credit markets.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 10.09 points to 855.44. About 1,000 issues gained while 480 fell. Volume totalled 26,260,000 shares compared with 21,450,000 yesterday.

Brokers attributed the early surge to favourable events, including the strong gain yesterday after a period of hesitation; the report of a significant lessening of the consumer price index rise in May from April.

NY silver up 3.40c

New York, June 20.—COMEX SILVER futures closed firm near the highs of the day with upticks of 3.80c to 3.40c on short covering. June, 448.60c; July, 449.30c; Aug, 452.60c; Sept, 456.00c; Dec, 466.10c; Jan, 469.30c; March, 476.00c; May, 482.50c; July, 489.00c; Sept, 495.50c. Handy & Harman, 448.00c (previous 445.00c); Handy & Harman of Canada, Canadian $4.60 (Canadian $4.55). GOLD.—The New York Comex ended mixed $1.00 lower to $0.20 higher. The Chicago IMM ended unchanged to $0.50 higher. Comex volume was 404 contracts while IMM sales were estimated at 546. NY COMEX.—June, $163.00; July, $163.40; Aug, $164.30; Oct, $166.60; Dec, $168.90; Feb, $171.20; April, $173.60; June, $175.80; Aug, $178.10; Oct, $180.20. CHICAGO IMM.—June, $163.00 nominal; Sept, $165.50; Dec, $168.90; March, $172.40; June, $175.70; Sept, $179.90.
COPPER.—Very steady; 1,760 sales. June, 53.20c; July, 53.30c; Aug, 53.70c; Sept, 54.10c; Dec, 55.50c; Jan, 56.00c; March, 57.00c; May, 57.90c; July, 58.80c.
SUGAR.—World futures finished 0.08c higher in the spot July to 0.20c lower in other months. Spot, 13.30c unchanged; July, 12.14-12.20c; Sept, 11.48-11.47c; Oct, 11.45-11.49c; Jan, 11.35c nominal; March, 11.55c; May, 11.50-11.56c; July, 11.50c; Sept, 11.50c; Oct, 11.30-11.40c.
COCOA.—Futures closed 0.25c to 0.55c lower. July, 43.65c; Sept, 41.66c; Dec, 41.01c; March, 41.38c; May, 41.70c; July, 42.05c. Spots: Ghana 63. Bahia 52.
COFFEE.—Final prices were 0.30c lower to 0.40c higher on a moderate turnover of 584 lots.—July, 55.45c; Sept, 57.40c; Nov, 57.80c; Dec, 57.90-57.75c; March, 58.20-58.10c; May, 58.50c.
COTTON.—Closing prices were about 0.25c to 0.58c higher. Volume was 2,500.—July, 46.20-46.21c; Oct, 47.70-47.72c; Dec, 48.22-48.25c; March, 49.08c; May, 49.70-49.80c; July, 50.35-50.45c; Oct, 50.70c; Dec, 50.85-51.00c.
WOOL.—Grease wool and crossbred futures closed unchanged to 0.20c down. GREASE WOOL.—Spot, 133.0c nominal; July, 132.5-135.5c; Oct, 133.0-136.5; Dec, 136.5c; March, 139.0c; May, 135.0-136.5c; July, 135.0-138.5; Oct, 135.0c. CROSSBRED.—Spot, 78.0c nominal; July, 77.0-83.0c; Oct, 78.0-83.0c; Dec, 78.5c; March, 77.0c; May, 77.0c; July, 77.0c; Oct, 77.0c.
CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Soyabeans rose 10½c to 13c, meal finished $0.40 to $0.90 higher and oil limit gains of 1.00c.—SOYABEANS.—July, 527-528c; Aug, 521-520½c; Sept, 513c; Nov, 515-513c; Jan, 521-522c; March, 527c; May, 533c; July, 538c; Aug, 533c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—July, $129.80-129.60; Aug, $130.00; Sept, $131.50-131.00; Oct, $131.50; Dec, $135.50; Jan, $135.00; March, $137.00. SOYABEAN OIL.—July, 22.37c; Aug, 21.35c; Sept, 20.80c; Oct, 20.25c; Dec, 19.85c; Jan, 19.60c; March, 19.32c; May, 19.30c; July, 19.10c; Aug, 18.90c.
CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed strong 11½c to 13½c higher. July, 324-322c; Sept, 330½-330c; Dec, 342-341c; March, 352c; May, 355c. MAIZE closed strong 5½c to 7½c higher. July, 290½-290½c; Sept, 275-272½c; Dec, 253½-254c; March, 260½-261c; May, 264½c. OATS closed strong 2½c to 2¾c higher. July, 152½c; Sept, 145c; Dec, 146½c; March, 147½c; May, 137½c, nominal.

	June 20	June 19
Allied Chem.	38	37
Allied Stores	35¾	34½
Allied Supermkt.	2½	2½
Allis Chalmers	10½	10¼
Alcoa	45⅞	45½
Amax Inc	54⅞	54
Amerada Hess	20½	20¼
Am. Airlines	7¾	7¾
Am. Brands	40⅜	40⅜
Am. Broadcast	25⅜	24⅞
Am. Can.	31¾	31¼
Am. Cyan.	28	27¼
Am. El. Power	20½	20½
Am. Home	40½	41
Am. Motors	6⅞	6⅞
Am. Nat. Gas	35⅞	34⅞
Am. Standard	13⅝	13⅝
Am. Tel.	50⅜	49⅞
Amf. Inc.	20½	20⅜
Anaconda	18¼	18⅞
Armco Steel	28⅞	28
Asarco	17¾	17⅜
Ashland Oil	23⅛	22⅞
Atl. Richfield	103¾	101⅞
Avco	5¾	5⅞
Avon Prod.	46½	46¼
Babcock & Wcox	24⅞	24½
Bankers Tst NY	39	38⅞
Bank of Am.	45⅛ ch	45⅛ ch
Bank of N.Y.	30⅝	30½
Best Fds.	23½	23⅜
Bect. Dick	34	33⅜
Bell & Howell	17	17
Bendix	38	37¼
Beth. Steel	35⅛	35½
Boeing	29¼	29
Boise Cascade	22	20½
Borden	23⅞	23⅞
Borg Warner	18¼	18⅞
Bristol Myers	65	65
BP	12	11⅞
Budd	8¼	8½
Burl. Ind.	25⅜	24⅞
Burlington Nthn	38⅜	38¼
Burroughs	101⅞	100⅜
Campbell Soup	32⅞	33¼
Canadian Pac.	14¼	14¼
Caterpillar	63⅞	63¼
Celanese	38⅞	38⅞
Central Soya	14⅜	14⅛
Charter N.Y.	28⅜	28¼
Chase Manhat.	36⅞	36⅞
Chem. Bk. N.Y.	38⅞	38⅞
Chesapeake Ohio	36⅞	37
Chrysler	11	11
Citicorp	38⅞	38⅞
Cities Serv.	46⅜	45⅜
Clark Equip	28½	29⅜
Coca Cola	88⅜	87⅜
Colgate	33⅞	31⅞
C.B.S.	50¼	50½
Columbia Gas	28	27⅞
Comb Eng	33⅞	33⅞
Comw. Edison	28⅜	28¼
Con. Edison	14⅜	14
Cons Foods	15½	15½
Cons Power	18⅞	18⅞
Cont. Can.	24⅞	24⅜
Cont. Oil	66⅞	66⅜
Control Data	21¼	22
Corning Glass	52	50⅜
C P.C. Intnl.	48⅞	44½
Crane	47⅞	47⅜
Crocker Int	25⅞	25⅞
Crown Zeller	37¼	36⅜
Dart Ind.	24	23⅜
Deere	41	39⅞
Del Monte	24⅜	24⅜
Delta Air	33½	32⅜
Detroit Edison	13⅞	13⅞
Disney	49⅝	48⅝
Dow Chem.	86⅞	85⅜
Dresser Ind.	64⅜	66⅞
Duke Power	16⅝	16⅝
Du Pont	123⅞	120
Eastern Air	5⅛	5
East. Kodak	103⅝	103⅜
Eaton Corp.	25	25⅛
El Paso G.	13⅜	13½
Equitable Life	17¾	17½
Esmark	32⅞	32⅞
Evans P. D.	5⅞	5¾
Exxon Corp	91	90½
Firestone	18⅞	18⅞
Fst. Chicago	24½	24⅜
Fst. Nt. Boston	29	29⅛
Fst Penn Corp	18⅜	17½
Ford	37⅞	37⅜
G.A.F. Corp.	18⅞	18⅜
Gamble Skogmo	23⅜	23⅜
Gen. Dynam.	53	50½
Gen. Electric	48⅜	47⅜
Gen Foods	27	28⅛

	June 20	June 19
Gen. Instr.	12½	13¼
Gen. Mills	40	40½
Gen. Motors	45½	45½
GenPubUtilN.Y.	16⅜	16⅛
Gen. Tel. El.	24⅛	25
Gen. Tire	14	14
Genesco	5	4¾
Georgia Pac.	44⅞	43¾
Getty Oil	189	189
Gillette	30⅞	30¾
Goodrich	17½	17¼
Goodyear	18⅛	17¾
Gould Inc.	24½	24½
Grace	27¼	27¼
Grant W.T.	4½	4½
Gt. At. & Pac.	10⅞	10½
Greyhound	14	14½
Grumman Cp.	18	18¼
Gulf Oil	23⅜	23½
Gulf Wn. Ind.	36⅜	36½
Heinz, H. J.	50⅞	50¾
Hercules	31⅛	30¼
Honeywell	38⅞	38½
IC Inds.	14⅛	14¼
Ingersoll	78¾	78¾
Inland Steel	38⅛	37½
I.B.M.	208⅞	208⅝
Int. Harv.	28¼	27¾
Int. Nickel	27⅞	27⅜
Int. Paper	50⅛	49½
Int. Tel. Tel.	23⅞	23⅝
Jewel Co.	23⅜	23½
Jim Walter	40⅛	39¾
Johns Manv.	22⅛	22
Johnson & John	96⅛	97
Kaiser Alum.	29⅛	27
Kennecott	38⅜	37¼
Kerr McGee	93⅞	91½
Kimb. Clk.	27⅞	27
Kraftco Cp.	39⅞	39½
Kresge S.S.	29⅞	30
Kroger	22⅜	22¼
Ligg. Myer	31⅞	31½
L.T.V.	14⅛	14½
Litton	8⅛	8⅝
Lockheed	11⅛	11
Lucky Stores	13⅛	13¼
Magnavox	8⅞	8⅝
Manuf. Hanover	37⅛	37
Mapco	42⅞	42⅞
Marathon Oil	43⅞	43⅞
Marcor Inc.	26⅞	26⅞
Marine Mid.	18⅛	17¼
Marine Mar.	18⅛	18⅛
McDonnell	16⅞	16⅞
Mead	21⅛	21
Merck	83	81
Minn. Min.	64	63½
Mobil Oil	47¼	47
Monsanto	69¼	68½
Morgan, J. P.	60⅜	60½
Motorola	47⅛	47¾
NCR Corp	33⅞	33¾
NL Ind	14⅜	14¼
Nat. Bisc.	35	34¾
Nat. Distill.	18½	18½
Nat. Steel	37⅞	37½
Norfolk West	68	67¼
NW Bancor.	44⅛	43¾
Norton Simon	19⅞	19¼
Occ. Pet.	18⅛	18
Ogden	18⅛	17¾
Olin Corp.	26⅞	26
Otis Elev.	30⅜	30
Owens Ill.	41⅞	41¼
Pac. Gas. El.	21⅞	21½
Pan. Am.	4⅞	4¾
Penn. Cent.	1⅞	1¾
Penney J C	58⅛	58¼
Pennzoil	21⅞	21⅞
Pepsico	66	66¼
Pet Corp	22⅜	22¼
Pfizer	31¼	31
Phelps Dod.	36⅜	36½
Philip Mor.	49⅞	50½
Phill. Pet.	55½	56⅛
Polaroid	34⅜	34⅝
P.P.G. Ind.	30⅛	30½
Proc. Gamble	94	93¼
Pub.Ser.El&Gas	17⅛	17¼
Pullman	55¾	55¾
Rapid American	6	5⅞
Raytheon	59⅛	58
RCA Corp	19⅛	19¼
Repub. Steel	30⅜	29⅞
Reynolds Ind.	57⅛	57
Reynolds Metal	21	21
Rockwell Int	23⅜	24⅜
Royal Dutch	37⅛	35½
Safeways	48	48¾
St. Regis	28½	28½
Santa Fe Ind	27⅛	27⅞
SCM	12½	12¼

	June 20	June 19
Schlumbgr.	84¼	83¾
Scott. Paper	16	16¼
Seaboard Coast	22	22¼
Seagram	30⅞	31⅛
Sears Roe.	70¼	69
Shell Oil	54⅞	54
Shell Trans.	28⅞	28¼
Signal Co	17⅞	17⅞
Singer	15	15⅛
Sony	12⅜	12¼
Sth Cal Edison	20⅞	21⅞
Southern Pac.	28⅞	28⅞
Southern Rly.	50⅜	51
Sperry Rand	44⅞	43¼
Squibb	37¼	36¼
Std. Brands	69¼	69
Std. Oil Cal.	31⅞	31⅞
Std. Oil Ind.	46⅞	47
Std. Oil Ohio	73¼	71⅞
Sterling Drug	21	20½
Stevens J.P.	17⅛	16⅞
Stude Worth	32½	32¼
Sunbeam Cp.	20¼	19⅞
Sundstrand	23	23⅛
Sun Oil	34⅛	34⅞
Teledyne	21	18⅛
Tenneco	24¼	24½
Texaco	27¼	26⅞
Texas East Trans	36	33
Texas Inst.	108¼	107
Texas Utilities	24⅞	24⅞
Textron	23	22½
T.W.A.	7⅞	7⅛
Travelers Gp.	27¼	27⅞
T.R.W. Inc.	24	23⅞
U.A.L. Inc.	18⅞	18½
Unilever Ltd.	34¾	34¼
Unilever N.V.	43½	43¼
Unionamerica	2¼	3¼
Union Bancorp	8⅞	8½
Union Carb.	61½	60⅛
Un. Oil Cal.	43¾	43⅛
Un. Pacific Corp.	78¼	74
Uniroyal	7⅞	8
United Brands	5¼	5⅞
Utd Merch & Man	12¼	12⅞
U.S. Industries	4¼	4¼
U.S. Steel	67	60⅞
Utd Technol	59¼	58¼
Wachovia	23¼	22¼
Warner Comm	16	15¼
Warner Lambert	35⅛	36
Wells Fargo	20¼	19½
West'n Bancorp	24⅞	23½
Westghs El.	18⅞	18
Weyerhaeuser	38⅞	37⅞
Whirlpool	22⅞	21⅞
White Motor	8½	8½
Woolworth	15⅛	14⅞
Xerox Cp.	67¼	68
Zenith	26¼	25¼

Canadian Prices

	June 20	June 19
Abitibi	10	9⅞
Alcan	23½	23½
Alg. Steel	25⅞	25
Asbestos	16¼	16 h
Bell Tel.	45	45⅛
Can. Sup. Oil	41⅞	41¼
Can. Inv Fd.	4.63	4.83
Cominco	29	28¼
Cons. Bat.	28	28
Falconbridge	34⅛	33½
Gulf Oil	22¼	33
Hawker Can.	5.63	5.75
Hud. Bay Min	18½	18⅛
Hud. Bay Oil	33¼	34¼
I.A.C. Ltd.	19½	19⅛
Imasco	30	28¼
Imp. Oil	28¼	29¼
Int. Pipe	12⅛	12⅞
Mass.-Fergsn.	16	16
Power Cp.	9 h	9¼
Price Bros.	14½	14⅛
Royal Trust	23½	22⅞
Seagram	31⅞	32¼
Steel Co.	27⅞	27¼
Tex. Can.	29¾	30
Trans. Mot. Oil	10¼	10⅛
Walker H.	33⅞	33¼
W.C.T.	21⅛	22

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.2730 ($2.2730); three months, $2.2490 ($2.2490). Canadian dollar, 97.39c (97.45c).

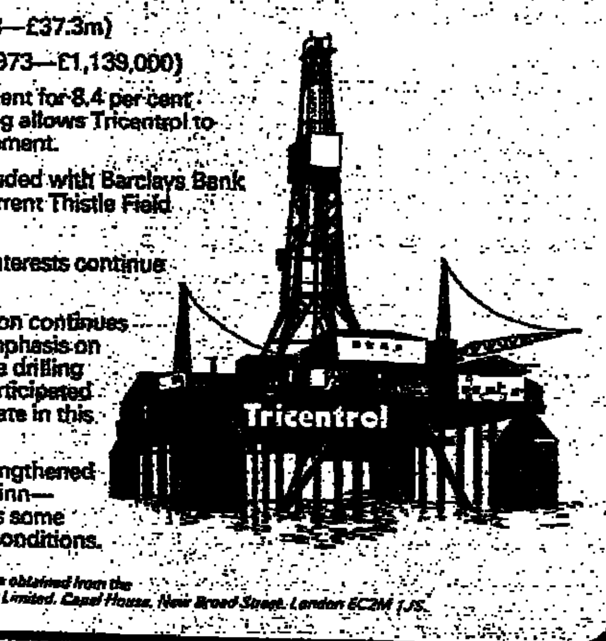
The Dow Jones spot commodity index rose 2.21 to 266.58. The futures index was up 1.76 at 244.42.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 855.44 (845.35); transportation 166.75 (166.58); utilities, 86.23 (86.37); 65 stocks, 261.38 (259.37).

New York Stock Exchange index, 49.39 (49.05): industrials, 54.85 (54.17); transportation, 32.09 (31.95); utilities, 33.61 (33.36); financial, 53.28 (53.00).

Tricentrol 1974

* Turnover £48,290,000 (1973—£37.3m)
* Profits after tax £916,000 (1973—£1,139,000)
* £38m guarantee by Government for 8.4 per cent share of Thistle Field financing allows Tricentrol to stay in the North Sea development.
* £3m bridging facilities concluded with Barclays Bank enables Tricentrol to meet current Thistle Field obligations.
* North American oil and gas interests continue to prosper.
* Oil, gas and mineral exploration continues world wide with particular emphasis on the British North Sea Offshore drilling programme. Tricentrol has participated in the drilling of 16 wells to date in this area.
* UK Commercial Division, strengthened by the acquisition of D. McMinn—Hardware wholesalers, shows some resilience in difficult trading conditions.



Copies of the 1974 Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Press & Public Relations Department, Tricentrol Limited, Capel House, New Broad Street, London EC2M 1JS.

…ANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

…list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	41¾	42
Do 7 '82-87	58½	59¼
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	54	58
Debenhams 6½ 2nd Deb	44	44
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	33	34
Do 7¼ Ln 2002-7	35	48¼
Distillers 7¼ Ln '88-93	49¾	48¾
Dunlop 6¾ 2nd Deb '85-90	49¼	49½
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	47¼	47
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	66½	66¾
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	69¾	67¾
Fisons 6½ 2nd Deb '84-89	48	48½
Gallaher 6 Ln '83-85	53	54
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	50	50
GEC 7¼ Ln '88-93	60	59¾
Glaxo 7¼ Ln '85-95	24	24
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	64	64½
Gus 5½ Ln	28	30½
Do 7½ Ln '85-88	59	57
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	51½	50
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	51	54½
ICI 5½ Ln '94-2004	34½	35½
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	50¾	51¾
Do 8 '88-93	52	52½
Imperial Gp 6 Ln '85-90	63	64
Do 7½ 2004-09	43½	46½
Do 10½ Ln '90-95	65¾	63¾
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	59½	62½
Int Stores 7½ Ln 2003-08	47½	47½
Land Secs 8½ 1992-97	52	53½
Laporte 10½ Db '94-99	65	65
Lewis Trust 6½ 2nd '85-90	51½	51½
Lucas J 7½ Ln '93-98	53	53
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	47½	48
Metal Box 10½ Ln '92-97	68	68
Midland Bank 10½ Ln '93-98	68½	69½
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	61½	61½
Ranks Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	66½	66½
Do 6½ Ln '86-88	48	48½
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	56	56½
Reckitt & Col 6½ Deb '85-90	54	54
Reed Int 7½ Deb '90-95	50	50½
Renold 7½ Ln '92-97	48	48
Reyrolle Parsons 7½ Ln '88-93	48½	48½
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	38	38½
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	45	45
Sainsbury (J.) 7½ Deb '87-92	55	55
Scot Newcastle 8½ Deb '71-76	91½	91½
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	51	51
Slater Walker 9½ Ln '91-96	37½	55½
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	56½	56½
Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln	26½	25½
Spillers 7½ Deb '78-83	67½	67½
Do 7½ Deb '84-89	56½	56½
Tate & Lyle 7½ Deb '89-94	49½	49½
Thomson Org 5 Deb '84-89	43½	37½
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	50½	50½
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	53½	53½
Tootal 4½ Perp Deb	33½	36½
Do 6½ '85-90	50½	50½
Truman Ltd 7½ Deb '88-93	54½	54½
Do 10½ Deb '91-96	67½	67½
Tube Invest 9 Ln '89-94	59	64
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	49½	49½
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	53½	55½
Do 10½ Deb '89-94	67	67½
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	32½	33
Do 7½ Deb '86-91	58½	58½
Unilever 6½ Deb '85-88	56	57½
Watneys 7½ Ln '94-99	38½	48½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	51½	51½
Whitbread 7½ Ln '98-99	82½	46½
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	37½	46½
Do 9 Ln '97-2001	56½	56½
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 8 '89-94	91	94
AB Foods 7½ '94-2004	180	188
BPB 7½ '89-94	64	71
Bowring C. T. 1981	73	73
BICC 6½ '88-93	88	88
Britain's 10½ '91-96	90	90
Brooke Bond 7 2003-8	31	31
GEC 7½ '87-92	120	121
Grand Met 10 '91-96	82	82
Guest Keen 10 '88-93	73	73
Hepworth Ceramic 11 1978	92	97
Ind and Gen 4½ '94-99	89	89
Lucas J 6½ 1980	72	72
MEPC 5 '89-94	102	100
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	80	77
Ready Mixed 8½ 1978	80	83
Romney Tst 4½ '73-98	81	81
Stock Conv 8½ 1984	181	181
Temple Bar 5½ '85-90	78	78
Trust Hse Forte 5½ '82	88	95

*Ex dividend. † suspended.

…nk Base Rates

…Bank	9½%
…e & Co.	*9½%
…Bank	9½%
…d Bank	9½%
…Westminster	9½%
…y Trust	11½%
…entury Bank	11½%
…ms & Glyn's	9½%

…y deposits on sums of …,000 and under, 6½%, …to £25,000, 6¾%, over …,000, 7¼%.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

$ STRAIGHTS	Price	Redpm Yld
AIDC 10½ 1981	103½	9.40
Airlease 8½ 1988	88	10.45
Ashland 8 1987	91½	9.20
BICC 7½ 1987	72	12.37
Bristol 8½ 1979	92	10.88
British Steel Corp 8½ 1989	88	10.27
Burlington 7½ 1987	91	9.00
Carrier 8 1987	91	9.27
Chevron 7 1980	98½	7.35
Conoco 7 1980	97½	7.62
Conoco 8 1986	97	8.41
Cons Food 7½ 1991	88	8.95
Coventry 8½ 1981	93	10.52
Coventry 8½ 1980	91	10.69
Curacao Tokyo 8½ 1988	94½	9.37
Curacao Tokyo 10½ 1982	103½	9.39
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	91½	9.16
Dana 8 1987	91½	9.20
Denmark Kingdom 7½ 1990	84½	9.52
Denmark Mtge Bank 7½ 1991	82	9.71
Dundee 9½ 1985	95½	10.03
Escom 9½ 1989	91	10.49
Escom Floating Rate 1982	98½	9.18
First Chicago 7 1980	96½	7.90
First Pennsylvania 7½ 1984	85	10.14
GATX 8½ 1987	89½	9.73
Guardian Royal 8 1987	79	11.27
Hambros 7½ 1987	79	10.90
ICI 7½ 1992	80	9.99
International Util 8½ 1982	96½	8.94
Legal & Gen Ass 7½ 1988	76	11.24
Manchester 8½ 1981	90	10.60
Mexico 8½ 1991	86	10.84
Michelin 7½ 1988	84½	9.64
Mitsubishi 9 1989	95½	9.58
Motorola 8 1987	94½	8.75
Nat & Grindlays 7½ 1987	80	10.70
National Coal Board 8½ 1988	88	10.39
Nippon Fudosan 10½ 1980	104	9.08
NA Rockwell 8½ 1987	91½	9.32
Occidental 7½ 1984	84	10.35
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	91½	9.14
Pacific Lighting 9½ 1981	112½	6.70
Pennwalt 8 1987	92	9.12
Ralston Purina 7½ 1987	92½	8.52
Scanraff 7½ 1990	87½	9.04
Scanraff 8½ 1988	96	9.13
Shell 7½ 1987	93	8.45
Skandinaviska 10½ 1981	104	9.34
Slough 8 1988	72	12.47
South Africa 8 1987	84	10.40
Standard Oil 8½ 1980	102	7.63
Standard Oil 8½ 1988	98½	8.51
Standard Oil 8½ 1988	100	8.49
Sybron 8 1987	92½	9.08
Tenneco 7½ 1987	87½	9.52
Textron 7½ 1987	86	9.73
Transocean Gulf 7½ 1987	93	8.45
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	97½	7.55
Union Oil 7½ 1987	92	8.59
Venezuela 8½ 1987	96½	8.90
Volvo 8 1987	89½	9.61
Wm Glyns 8½ 1987	84	10.67

DM BONDS	Price	Redpm Yld
APEL (DM) 10 1981	107	8.50
Charter (DM) 6½ 1988/83	82	9.94
Courtaulds (DM) 6½ 1989/84	83	9.89
Denmark (DM) 9½ 1989	102½	8.91
Escom (DM) 7 1973/88	75	10.64
Goodyear (DM) 6½ 1972/87	88	8.31
ICI (DM) 8 1971/86	91½	9.24
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9½ 1980	106	8.06
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	94	8.76
New Zealand (DM) 9½ 1982	107	8.28
Suedafrica (DM) 8½ 1970/85	97	9.14
Sum Int Fin (DM) 7½ 1988	92	8.55

$ CONVERTIBLES	Price	Conv Prem
AMF 5 1987	64	66.16
American Express 4½ 1987	91	20.66
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	96	13.78
Beatrice Foods 6½ 1991	108	4.57
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1993	104	0.15
Borden 5 1992	91	21.33
Borden 6½ 1991	105	28.34
Broadway Hale 4½ 1987	76	48.69
Carnation 4 1987	88	19.69
Chevron 5 1992	105	0.40
Cummins 6½ 1986	83	140.49
Dart 4½ 1987	90	40.31
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	117	8.26
Economic Labs 4½ 1987	86	17.24
Eaton 5 1987	67	45.94
Ford 5 1988	76	42.69
Ford 6 1986	85	45.48
Gillette 4½ 1987	82	79.27
Gould 5 1987	83	29.48
General Electric 4½ 1987	87	46.74
Halliburton 4½ 1987	151	0.76
Harris 5 1987	68	77.51
Honeywell 6 1986	79	147.04
ITT 4½ 1987	66	55.15
J Ray McDermott 4½ 1987	145	0.87
J P Morgan 4½ 1987	151	0.08
Nabisco 5½ 1988	90	30.32
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	86	32.83
J C Penney 4½ 1987	84	30.46
Revlon 4½ 1987	99½	5.12
Rank Org 4½ 1993	45	96.86
Sperry Rand 4½ 1988	98	15.36
Squibb 4½ 1987	86	33.39
Texaco 4½ 1988	78½	30.46
Union Carbide 4½ 1982	107	0.35
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	94	35.35
Xerox Corp 5 1988	77½	68.68

DM=Deutschmark issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Euromarkets

Quality offers hit mediums

A variation of Gresham's Law was put into force in the Eurobond market last week, when some high quality offerings drove medium quality issues into the market at distress prices.

Three highly regarded offerings were increased by a combined total of $37.5m during the week, but the extra money evidently came from sales of medium quality issues, suggesting that the market is still suffering from indigestion.

One of the most popular offerings was a $50m seven-year issue of Barclays Bank International at par, bearing 9.25 per cent. During the course of underwriting, the "AAA" rated issue was increased in size by $15m. In aftermarket trading, it held at $99.25-100.

An offering of the highly regarded Swedish Investment Bank in Special Drawing Rights also proved a success. It was increased by 10 million SDRs to 40 million SDRs. The offering price was set at par, bearing 9 per cent over seven years—a yield that was a quarter-point less than the Barclays issue.

Payment of interest and principal is indexed to the SDR so that the investor receives more or less dollars as the dollar value of the SDR changes. An SDR is currently worth $1.24648, making the issue equivalent to about $49.8m.—AP-Dow Jones.

Recovery in status due at Charter Cons

Mining

As copper continues to slide in sterling terms, and downwards in hard currencies, the apparent copper orientation of the Charter Consolidated annual report poses some interesting questions. Here is a group which has written off around £19m on the foray into Mauritania where its Somima mine experience has left Charter a little battered if wiser.

But the problems of North Africa are unlikely to be encountered in Zaire. Admittedly the geological structures at Tenke-Fungurume are complex. But it has seven or eight distinct orebodies of varying grades totalling 51m tonnes. If there are problems then these deposits with an above average copper content of 5.7 per cent can have the best of them mined until a solution is found.

With the Zaire Government having a 10 per cent free participation, the notional Charter stake of 14 per cent rises to 18 per cent of the financing burden. This is now estimated at US$660m but it seems fair to assume that this includes a considerable margin for inflation. On the basis of a 65:35 debt equity ratio Charter's involvement is a little over $40m, offset by the considerable design and management fee income—in line with Anglo American group policy.

As part of the debt financing, the equity shareholders have to guarantee a minimum price of 75c a lb on production until project completion. This is equivalent, after allowing for 10 per cent inflation, to under £600 a tonne at present. There is to be a five year tax holiday; after that, and allowing for the government stake, the remaining equity shareholders will be entitled to 40 per cent of profits. What the earnings potential is for Charter is conjecture. But, on the basis of a £900 copper price and costs of £600 a crude calculation, including fee income, an earnings addition of 3p a share is indicated.

Possibly more exciting is the Cleveland Potash development which should break even in mid 1976. Technical problems, some associated with water inflow, have held the project back while costs have risen £12m to £47m. The spice lies in that on completion the United Kingdom could be a net exporter of potash. Meanwhile the bulk of the £18m medium term loan from Barclays Bank has flowed into Charter since the year end, approximately balancing the £13m decrease in liquidity last year.

So with liquidity reasonably firm, a marginal improvement in status is likely for Charter where the prospective p/e ratio of 10½ with the shares at 176p is a clear two points below that of RTZ.

Andrew Wilson
Mining Correspondent

H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED
Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

…alisation …s	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
…5	Armitage & Rhodes	47	+1	3.0	6.4	5.3
…4	Henry Sykes	126	+1	4.9	3.9	8.4
…9	Twinlock Ord	39	+1	0.8	2.2	9.0
…5	Twinlock 12% ULS	61	—	12.0	19.7	—

INTERIM STATEMENT

He's done it again!

* Mr Cube's worldwide spread of activities produced record half year performance.
* First half earnings per share are up 55%.
* Better return from sugar refining in the UK.
* Profits for the full year are expected to be higher than in 1974.

	6 months to 31 March 1974	1975
Pre-tax profits	£15.8 million	£24.3 million
Earnings per share	17.5p	27.2p

TATE + LYLE

Out of sweetness came forth strength

…es of the full Interim Report can be obtained from Roger Foden, Secretary, Tate & Lyle, Limited, 21 Mincing Lane, London, EC3R 7QY.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Offshore and International Funds

• Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous days price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday, (2) Tuesday, (3) Wednesday, (4) Thursday, (5) Friday, (6) July 2, (9) June 31, (10) June 30, (14) July 1, (15) July 2, (16) June 24, (18) July 8, (19) July 24, (20) 25th of month, (21) 2nd Thursday of month, (23) 20th of month, (24) 1st Tuesday of month, (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month, (26) 4th Thursday of month, (27) 1st Wednesday of month, (28) Last Thursday of month, (29) 3rd working day of month, (30) 15th of month, (31) 1st working day of month, (32) 20th of month, (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov, (34) Last working day of month, (35) 15th of month, (36) 14th of month, (37) 21st of each month, (38) 3rd Wednesday of month, (39) 2nd Wednesday of month.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, June 16. Dealings End, June 27. § Contango Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 8.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Price Friday	Ch'ge week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
1071m Savings 3½	1965-75 98¾	+⅜	3.025	9 138
400m Exch 6½	1974 98¾	..	6.624	9.355
300m Treas 6½	1974 97	..	6.701	9.340
16m Victory 4%	1976 93	..	4.046	4 856
600m Treas 10½	1976 100⅜	+⅛	10 428	9 972
850m Treas 6¾	1977 94⅜	+⅜	6.601	9.668
100m Elec 3%	1974-77 92½	..	3.344	7 726
600m Treas 11½	1977 102⅝	..	11.257	10 379
600m Treas 3½	1977 87½	+⅜	3 949	9 948
242m Treas 4%	1972-77 88⅝	..	4 514	9 812
60m Treas 9%	1978 96⅞	..	9.330	10 270
300m Treas 10½	1978 105⅝	..	10 612	10 925
400m Exch 5%	1976-78 85¾	+⅜	5 831	10 242
400m Treas 3%	1979 79½	..	3.838	9 335
600m Treas 11½	1972 100⅝	+⅛	11.407	11 213
575m Elec 4½	1972-76 93⅝	..	10 714	11 069
600m Treas 13½	1979 107¾	..	10.735	11.126
250m Elec 3½	1976-79 79⅜	+⅜	4 468	9.867
1000m Treas Cnv 6½	1980 93¾	+⅜	9.671	10.021
490m Fund 5¾	1978-80 85¾	+⅜	6.533	10 400
262m Treas 3½	71-80 76¾	+⅜	4.596	9 656
481m Treas 3½	79-81 74¾	+⅜	4.863	9 975
361m Treas 8½	1980-82 88¾	+⅜	9.914	11.866
600m Treas 12%	1993 102¾	+⅜	12.137	11.221
550m Fund 5½	1982-84 76⅜	+⅜	7.779	10.752
490m Treas 9½	1984-86 78	+⅜	10 866	12.163
550m Fund 6½	1985-87 87⅛	+⅜	9 824	11.894
500m Treas 7¾	1985-88 68¾	+⅜	11.284	12.802
2052m Treas 3½	1978-88 41¾	+⅜	7.154	11.869
592m Treas 5%	1986-89 50⅝	+⅜	10 017	12 668
691m Treas 8¾	1987-90 69⅝	+⅜	12.431	12 529
490m Fund 5¾	1987-91 51⅞	+⅜	11.390	13.309
500m Treas 12½	1992 88⅞	..	14.337	14 525
69m Fund 6%	1993 49⅝	+⅜	12 477	13.982
940m Treas 9%	1994 94⅝	+⅜	13 967	14.519
41m Redmptn 3½	1986-96 36¾	..	10 149	12.563
214m Gas 3%	1990-95 30¾	..	9.932	12.720
400m Treas 12¾	1995 89⅝	..	14.533	14.639
800m Treas 9%	1992-96 84¾	..	14 143	14.668
2000m Treas 8%	1992-96 89¾	..	13.983	14 934
900m Treas 8¾	1997	..	14.228	14 625
900m Treas 9%	1999 85⅝	+⅜	14.411	14.686
443m Fund 9½	1999-04 99⅝	..	12.931	13.732
800m Treas 8%	2002-06 85⅝	..	14.613	14 761
950m Treas 5¾	2008-12 59¾	..	14.467	14.752
600m Treas 5¾	2012-15 52	..	14 712	14.758
37m Consols 4%	28	..	15 135	..
1295m War Ln 3½%	29½	..	14.542	..
2000m Treas 3%	29½	..	14.569	..
2m Treas 2½	29½	..	15.216	..
24m Consols 2½%	16½	..	14 749	..
24m Treas. 2½% Aft 75	17¼	..	14.992	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

12m	Aust	5½%	76-78	84¾	+⅜	6 583	12 521
12m	Aust	5½%	77-80	74¾	..	7.342	12 996
12m	Aust	6%	81-82	67¾	..	8 923	13 295
12m	Aust	6%	81-83	64¾	..	9.284	13 294
35m	Aust	6%	84-86	64¾	..	9.284	13 294
14m	Aust	6%	79-81	75¾	+⅜	9.438	13.241
	Belgian Minor	4%	Ass	90	-10	..	..
	Canada	4%		94	..	..	..
9m	S Africa	5½%	77-83	59	..	9.919	14.955
	German	4½%	1960	100	..	..	..
	Hungary	4%	1924	24	..	..	..
	Ireland	4%	1960-75	94¾	..	..	..
3m	Jamaica	7½%	77-79	78½	..	9.807	14.806
	Japan Ass	4½	1910	140	..	..	..
	Japan	6%	53-83	61	..	..	..
4m	Kenya	6%	1978	78	..	8.427	14.552
15m	Malaysa	7½%	76-82	75½	..	10.284	13 574
2m	N Z	6%	76-80	77	..	7.977	13.992
2m	N Z	6%	77-82	71	..	8.327	13.992
15m	N Z	7%	80-82	65¾	..	13.367	14 904
15m	N Z	7½%	83-86	64¾	..	11 678	13 993
3m	S Rhd	6%	76-81	73¾	..	8 130	12 972
3m	S Rhd	6%	77-81	72¾	..	8 346	12.906
	Spain	4%	Ass	90	..	..	..
	S Africa	5½%	74-76	99⅞	..	..	..
20m	S Rhd	6½%	80-85	61	..	..	..
4m	S Rhd	6½%	87-92	61	..	..	..
5m	S Rhd	6%	78-81	54	..	..	..
	Spanish	4%		90	..	..	..
4m	Tang	5½%	78-82	80¾	..	9.243	13.082
	Uruguay	3½%		32	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

25m	L C C	3½%	1920	18¾	..	15 687	..
15m	L C C	3%	56-63	49	..	8.475	13.744
15m	L C C	3½%	57-61	49½	..	8 528	13.744
30m	L C C	3½%	62-64	54	..	9 425	13.419
25m	L C C	4%	63-67	50½	..	10.911	14.263
25m	L C C	4%	68-78	48¾	..	8 256	12.238
25m	L C C	4%	69-79	47	..	8 511	12.238
25m	L C C	6½%	88-90	52¾	..	12.771	14.548
50m	G L C	6½%	1976	94¾	..	7.121	11.786
30m	G L C	6½%	1977	91¾	..	7.082	12.119
50m	G L C	6½%	90-92	51	..	12.745	14.548
40m	G L C	6½%	1977	91	..	7.958	12 130
25m	G L C	6½%	88-92	54	..	11.534	13.364
25m	G L C	6½%	93-98	49¾	..	7.615	13 259
25m	G L C	6½%	88-90	54	..	10 560	13.364
17m	Ag Mt	6½%	91-94	48¾	..	11.716	14 531
20m	Ag Mt	6½%	91-93	56	..	14.366	15.799
20m	Ag Mt	6½%	1978-82	41¾	..	13.397	15.260
20m	Belfast	6½%	1974	94¾	..	7.144	11.210
5m	Brighton	6½%	76-78	85¾	..	8.047	12.581
15m	Bristol	6½%	1977-79	89¾	..	7.665	10.407
15m	Bucks	5½%	1975	98¾	..	5.577	12.762
25m	Camden	6½%	1978-79	81¾	..	7.967	12.078
10m	Croydon	6½%	78-81	72	..	9.454	13.566
10m	Edin	6½%	1977-79	81¾	..	7.972	13.000
25m	Glasgow	6½%	1978-82	81¾	..	7.972	13.000
25m	Herts	6½%	1977-79	85¾	..	7.479	12.106
25m	Liverpl	6½%	1978-82	81¾	..	8.260	13.134
15m	Liverpl	6½%	1977-79	84¾	..	7.479	12.106
25m	Met Water B	3%		31¼	..	14.742	15.677
25m	N I	6½%	77-80	82	..	9.412	14.005
25m	N I	6½%	82-84	59	..	11.892	15.510
25m	N I Hsg	6½%	81-83	61	..	10.944	15.510
25m	Notts	6½%	76-78	85¾	..	7.890	12.447
25m	Sheerd	6½%	77-79	78¾	..	8.389	12.619
25m	Shpwk	6½%	83-85	59¾	..	11.443	14.144
12m	Surrey	6½%	79-80	72¾	..	7.969	13.162

Capitalization £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge last week	Gross Div on div pence	Div yld %	P/E
INVESTMENT DOLLAR PREMIUM		34¼	-¼			
PREMIUM CONVERSION FACTOR		0.5463				

FOREIGN STOCKS

2,446.9m	Bayer	DM	..	106	4.1	19.2
——	Commerzbank	DM	-½	124	4.8	20.4
289.9m	Fr Pr Paris	Fr	..	165	5.4	14.4
414.6m	FIAT	Lr	..	194	4.4	17.7
628.6m	Ericsson	kr	-½	64½	1.6	25.1
——	Finnider	M	..	..	..	..
259.3m	Grangesberg	Kr	..	116	4.2	6.4
——	Hoogovens	Fl	..	24.5	4.3	29.4
——	Montreal Int E	$	..	..	..	..
22.3m	Nestle Ord	Fr	..	1850	2.4	33.4
——	Pechiney Ugine	Fr	..	96	4.8	15.7
849.6m	Petrofina Sub	Fr	..	1250	2.4	17.5
23.7m	Soc Generale	Fr	..	248	5.1	16.0
——	Thyssen-Huette	DM	..	74	5.4	10.7
——	Volkswagen	DM	..	124	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

257.4m	Bowaan	$	..	41.9	4.5	5.4
——	BP Canada	$	..	35	..	..
761.4m	Can Pac Ord	$	..	30.4	3.9	10.2
298.9m	El Paso	$	..	17	4.4	17.6
——	Hudson Corp	$	..	24	..	..
436.2m	Imp	$	..	26.5	6.4	11.4
——	Inco	$	..	20	..	..
——	Hollinger	$	..	10	..	..
449.3m	Hud Bay Of	$	..	24	..	..
——	Rio Algom	$	..	16	..	..
30.7m	Int Nickel	$	..	20	..	..
2,363.4m	Int Nickel	$	..	32¾	..	..
1,879.3m	Int Paper	$	..	44	4.6	8.2
249.8m	Kaiser Alum	$	..	22	..	..
209.8m	Massey-Ferg	$	..	12	..	..
——	Pacific Petrol	$	..	20	..	..
——	Pan Canadian	$	..	24	..	..
——	Steep Rock	$	..	4	..	..
——	Trans Can P	$	..	20	..	..
2,457.1m	Un Steel	$	..	30	..	..
8,512.6m	Weir Pens	$	..	45	..	..
123.5m	Zapata Corp	$	..	12	..	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

9,777.6m	Alexs Discount	190	..	10	5.2	6.4
1,667.6m	Allen H & Prop	370	..	20	5.4	6.8
8,873.6m	Antbellum	370	..	..	..	..
147.6m	Anss & NY	402	..	..	..	..
647.7m	Bk Montreal	470	..	24.5	5.2	6.5
65.7m	Bk of Ireland	460	..	24.5	5.3	6.5
31.6m	Bk Leumi Israel	90	..	4	4.4	6.5
4,400.6m	Bk Montreal	US$	..	30	4.2	6.5
603.7m	Bk of Nova Scotia	$	..	30	4.2	6.5
30.6m	Bk of Scotland	210	..	10	4.8	6.5
9.7m	Barclays Bank	460	..	24	5.2	6.5
9,748.6m	Barez Echanis	190	..	10	5.3	6.5
9,238.6m	Brown Shipley	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
9,514.6m	Canada	$	..	30	4.2	6.5
4,787.6m	Cedar Holdings	210	..	10	4.8	6.5
9.7m	Chase Nan	$	..	30	4.2	6.5
2,662.7m	Citicorp	$	..	30	4.2	6.5
——	Com Bk of Aust	$	..	30	4.2	6.5
64.7m	Com Bk of Syd	$	..	30	4.2	6.5
29.6m	Cr Lyonnais	Fr	..	1850	2.4	6.5
9.7m	Crocker Nat	$	..	30	4.2	6.5
9,240.7m	Dbtn & Co	$	..	30	4.2	6.5
2,857.6m	Gilbert Bros	210	..	10	4.8	6.5
26.6m	Guinness Peat	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
8,200.6m	Hambros Bk	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
20.6m	Do Ord	240	..	20	8.3	6.5
9.7m	Hill Samuel	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
852.6m	Hong K & Shang	230	..	10	4.3	6.5
2,087.6m	Israel Brit	90	..	4	4.4	6.5
9,929.6m	Jessel Toynbee	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
25.7m	Keyser Ullmann	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
4,400.6m	King & Shaxson	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
21.6m	Lazard Bros	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
124.6m	Lloyds Bank	370	-10	20	5.4	6.5
197.6m	Mercury Secs	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
239.7m	Midland	370	-10	20	5.4	6.5
——	Minister Assets	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
25.7m	Nat & Grind	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
25.7m	Nat of Aust	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
142.3m	Nat Com Bk Grp	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
454.7m	Nat Wstmstr	370	-10	20	5.4	6.5
4.9m	Ottoman	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
4,923.6m	Rea Bros	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
1,810.3m	Rea of Can	$	..	30	4.2	6.5
25.6m	Schroders	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
2,800.6m	Secombs Mar	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
25.6m	Slater Walker	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
5,840.6m	Smith St Aubyn	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
203.4m	Stand'd & Chart	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
22.8m	Union Discount	370	..	20	5.4	6.5
2,668.6m	Wintrust	24	..	1.4	5.1	6.5

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

220.7m	Allied	0%	-½	4.5	6.6	11.8
15.5m	Bass Charrgton	300	..	15	5.0	11.4
21.4m	Bell A.	57	..	3.68	7.5	9.7
2,529.6m	Boddingtons	84	..	4.0	4.2	13.3
1,864.6m	Brown M.	90	..	4.1	4.8	9.9
2,172.6m	Burtonwood	91	..	3.4	3.7	6.6
11.7m	Cameron J.W.	270	..	12	4.4	7.7
——	Cr Lds Ord	44	..	2.5b	5.6	9.5
4,347.6m	Devenish	115	..	6.0	5.2	9.9
510.2m	Distillers	140	..	7.0	5.0	10.6
26.4m	Greenall	98	..	5.4	5.5	11.2
22.7m	Greene King	118	..	5.5	4.7	9.3
101.5m	Guinness	119	..	5.5	4.6	9.7
2,490.6m	Hardys & B'sons	87	..	4.0	4.6	9.7
13.1m	Highland	103	..	5.0	4.8	9.6
4,197.6m	Invergordon	90	..	4.0	4.4	9.4
13.3m	Irish Distillers	58	..	3.0	5.1	9.6
13.7m	Long John Int	217	..	10.5	4.8	9.6
2,464.6m	Marston	90	..	4.1	4.5	9.8
2,700.6m	Morland & Co	90	..	4.0	4.4	9.5
217.3m	Scot & Newcastle	94	..	4.2	4.4	9.5
1,293.2m	Seagram	US$	..	33.5	4.4	13.2
228.4m	SA Breweries	152	..	6.7	4.4	10.3
7,182.6m	Teacher	150	..	12.3	6.5	10.3
2,402.6m	Tomatin	72	..	3.5	5.0	9.8
17.9m	Tuns	262	..	13.5b	5.1	10.6
125.7m	Whitbread 'A'	62½	-½	4.5	7.1	13.8
7,625.6m	Do B	63	..	4.5	7.1	13.8
24.8m	Whitbread Inv	118	..	6.6	5.4	11.2
19.2m	Wolverhampton	120	..	6.5	5.4	11.7

Capitalization £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge last week	Gross Div on div pence	Div yld %	P/E
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL						
A — B						
6.042.000	AAH	121	+3	12.0	9.9	6.3
1,044,000	AB Electronic	22	..	6.1	19.2	2.2
500.000	AC Cars	40	..	3.3	8.3	15.4
12.5m	AD Intl	81	..	3.3	4.1	8.2
1,756,000	AGB Research	37	..	1.1	3.0	16.7
24.7m	APV Hldgs	272	..	13.0	4.8	8.1
10.1m	AVP Ind	93	..	5.2b	5.1	5.0
4,737,000	Aaronson Bros	95	+1	2.8b	7.9	9.1
300.000	Abrasives Int	12½	-½	2.1	17.5	4.3
1,232,000	Acrow	28	..	2.5b	7.5	11.1
16.9m	Do A	94	..	5.2b	5.2	10.2
1,791,000	Adams Food	21	..	1.6	7.7	10.7
1,246,000	Adda Int	7	..	..	..	2.6
8,756,000	Advest Group	126	+5	9.2b	7.3	8.9
988,000	Aerwn'l & Gen.	16	..	1.5	9.3	8.8
900,000	Airfix Ind	100	..	4.0	4.0	11.7
6,337,000	Do NV	91	..	4.8	5.2	6.3
44.6m	Albright & W	72	..	4.5	6.2	8.2
5,200,000	Alcan 10½%	265	..	10.5	3.9	10.2
7,400,000	Do 5½% Cnv	170	..	5.5	3.2	10.2
4,983,000	Allen E.	48	..	4.6m	9.6	4.5
791,000	Allen.W. G.	28	..	3.5	12.5	6.7
6,751,000	Alliance Alders	272	..	1.7	6.1	7.5
7,945,000	Allied Colloids	85	..	2.1	2.5	10.7
1,386,000	Allied Insulators	152	..	1.6	10.6	4.8
441,000	Allied Plant	21	..	1.1	5.3	16.7
17.4m	Allied Polymer	78	..	6.4	8.4	8.7
1,100,000	Alpine Hldgs	11	..	..	..	9.0
9,790,000	Amal Metal	178	..	12.0	20.1	1.9
4,013,000	Amal Power	39	..	4.7	12.1	4.7
1,144,000	Amber Day	30	..	2.2	7.3	4.8
782,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	37	..	2.6	8.9	3.7
880,000	Ancona Chem	36	..	5.2	14.6	4.5
2,562,000	Anderson Strath	143	..	13.1b	9.2	6.3
905,000	Anglo Amer Ind	300	+25	35.5	4.4	11.0
3,215,000	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	4.7	13.9	3.1
24.3m	Anglo-Thai Corp	125	..	2.0	1.7	8.5
616,000	Anglovest	25	..	2.4	9.7	10.7
1,883,000	Appleyard	34	..	3.5	10.4	4.9
1,238,000	Archimedium 'A'	28	..	2.5	8.9	4.9
2,138,000	Arlington Mtr	63	..	6.8b	12.5	5.7
8,786,000	Armitage Shanks	93	..	6.1	11.5	11.9
8,000,000	Arnott Young	74	..	7.4	6.2	6.9
272,000	Ash Spinning	34	..	3.6	16.4	3.6
86,000	Asprey Gift Pf	34½	..	6.3	18.1	..
2,926,000	Ass Biscuit	65	..	3.7	8.0	9.3
4,500,000	Do A	65	..	3.7	8.0	9.3
177,000	Ass Brit Eng	24	..	2.6	3.8	10.9
212.5m	Ass Brit Food	57	+½	3.2	5.6	9.5
29.4m	Ass Engineer	58	+2	6.5m	14.1	4.1
5,203,000	Ass Fisheries	95	..	3.2	17.5	2.4
5,807,000	Ass Leisure	32	..	3.2	14.0	6.0
70.0m	Ass News	52	..	5.2	5.2	6.5
2,026,000	Ass Paper	104	..	10.4	7.1	12.4
114.2m	Ass Port Cement	146	..	6.8	15.4	5.1
16.1m	Ass Tel 'A'	44	..	2.5m	10.9	3.3
443,000	Ass Tooling	23	..	2.5	10.9	3.3
746,000	Asbpey & Midley	28	..	2.5	8.9	5.6
2,318,000	Atlas Stone	59	..	6.8	11.5	5.3
252,000	Attwood Garage	12	..	2.2	18.0	2.2
4,172,000	Auditronic	37	..	3.2	8.6	5.8
5,440,000	Aut & Mech Hldgs	272	..	12.1	4.5	10.7
2,608,000	Aurora Hldgs	102	..	12b	11.4	3.7
477,000	Austin E.	44	..	4.1	9.2	3.1
9,375,000	Automotive Pd	95	..	6.7	7.0	10.1
36.9m	Avana	100	..	6.7	6.7	10.1
2,224,000	Avon Rubber	24	..	2.6	10.8	2.4
16.5m	BBA Grp	49	..	3.7	7.6	9.9
30.5m	BBPD Int	28	..	2.2	7.9	9.3
3,900,000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	36	..	3.7b	14.2	5.8
132.0m	BOC Int	51½	+½	3.7b	7.2	8.3
3,898,000	BSG Int	10	..	..	..	11.9
33.4m	BSR Ltd	170	-2	9.2	5.4	8.5
30.5m	BTR Ltd	125½	+½	5.1	4.0	9.8
31.9m	Babcock & W	114	..	8.7	7.6	10.4
1,161,000	Bacal Const	21	..	..	..	..
2,681,000	Baggeridge Brk	28	..	3.7	13.3	3.0
2,031,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	5½	..	0.3	4.7	3.0
2,125,000	Baird W.	66	..	11.6	17.6	4.6
6,342,000	Baker Perkins	136	..	4.0	11.1	4.1
1,770,000	Bamfords	39	+2	3.3	8.5	4.9
3,024,000	Barker & Dixon	42	..	..	..	4.9
214.3m	Barlow Rand	319	..	12.8	4.0	9.2
730,000	Barr & Wallace	33	..	4.2	12.8	9.0
940,000	Do A	33	..	4.2	12.8	9.0
15.7m	Barratt Devs	99	..	9.0b	9.1	4.9
6,897,000	Barrow Hepbn	98	..	4.4b	11.4	4.9
8,296,000	Barton & Sons	85	..	3.3	11.6	2.6
5,847,000	Bassett (G.	97	..	7.1	7.3	8.9
5,327,000	Bath & P'land	36	..	3.7	10.3	5.1
1,147,000	Baxter Fell	52	..	7.7	9.3	2.8
1,053,000	Beales J.	23	..	3.1	11.0	8.9
2,097,000	Beatson Clark	48	..	9.8	12.0	9.0
650,000	Beauford Grp	20	..	3.8	19.1	7.3
979,000	Beaverbrook	80	..	0.5e	0.8	..
5,310,000	Do A	80	..	0.5e	0.8	..
2,311,000	Beckman A.	42	..	6.5	15.1	5.4
4,269,9m	Beecham Grp	224	..	7.9	2.7	12.9
9,063,000	Bejam Grp	81	..	4.4	5.4	11.0
2,781,000	Bemrose Corp	29	+1	2.4m	11.8	3.6
1,171,000	Bennett	21	..	2.1	13.8	4.8
2,018,000	Benson Int	25	+10	6.1	6.4	4.2
21.2m	Bensons S. & W.	165	+12	8.9	5.4	7.8
1,020,000	Berisfords	30	..	2.3	7.6	8.0
1,835,000	Bestobell	33	..	2.3	6.9	8.2
18.3m	Bestobell	144	..	10.9b	7.5	6.9
4,725,000	Bett Bros	51	..	3.9	6.1	5.4
6,145,000	Bibby J.	76	..	5.4	7.1	8.7
842,000	Bibby Line	41	+2	4.5	10.5	5.8
9,790,000	Birmid Qualcast	44	..	5.1	11.5	8.1
800,000	Birm'gham Mint	40	+1	..	..	2.5
2,975,000	Bishops Stores	120	..	2.6	2.2	14.6
2,975,000	Bisichi	41	..	2.6	6.4	6.9
6,895,000	Black & Edg'n	140	..	7.7	5.5	9.4
1,602,000	Blackman & C	142	..	2.2	1.5	9.3
1,200,000	Blackwood Hodge	135	+1	4.3	3.2	4.7
1,200,000	Blackwood Mt	15	..	..	..	..
4,759,000	Blagden & N	102	..	7.7	7.5	4.1
845,000	Blumenl Bros	34	..	4.8	28.0	6.1
2,225,000	Blundell Perm	35	..	3.3	9.4	5.1
1,047,000	Boardman K. O.	42	..	2.2	12.8	2.8
3,148,000	Bodycote	112	..	10	7.9	3.9
900,000	Bolton Textile	18	..	1.8	17.6	3.4
435,000	Bonas & Mc Ed	25	..	2.5	10.0	3.3
1,500,000	Bonker McCon	180	..	8.1	5.0	..
3,645,000	Boots & Hukes	93	..	5.3	6.3	6.0
5,929,000	Bool TL	110	..	9.7	9.8	6.4
2,087,000	Bowes	237	..	11.3	4.8	10.3
2,342,000	Boulton W.	13	..	15	11.8	6.3
177.0m	Bowater Corp	170	-3	10.9	6.4	7.9
13.6m	Bowthrpe Hldgs	34	..	1.9	5.6	7.7
1,496,000	Braby Leslie	40	..	4.9m	11.4	3.5
725,000	Bridg G.	50	..	7.3	13.5	4.8
3,500,000	Do A	50	..	7.3	14.6	4.4
691,000	Braid Grp	11½	..	1.6	13.7	4.3
1,917,000	Braithwaite	75	..	9.8	11.8	6.2
1,000,000	Brammer H.	92	-2½	6.1	6.6	6.3
1,578,000	Brandon Int	62	..	3.0	4.8	6.5
1,578,000	Brawadis	25	..	2.5	10.0	3.3
3,746,000	Bridon	143	-5	8.5b	5.9	6.8
——	Brierley	44	..	3.2	7.2	10.3
2,562,000	Bright J Grp	42	..	3.2	7.6	6.3
983,000	Brit Bd Plast	8	..	0.9	15.2	2.5
822.3m	Brit Am Tob	358	-6	15.6b	4.3	7.6
3,716,000	Brit Car Auctn	42	-1	3.4	8.0	9.5
3,964,000	Brit Enkalon	114	..	5.2	4.5	6.4
2,685,

[Ind]ustrial & Commercial

BATH

(City centre 1½ miles)

PRESTIGE HEADQUARTERS OFFICES

Victorian house in parkland setting, with car parking

ABOUT 5,200 SQ FT

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PROPOSED 18 HOLE GOLF COURSE WITH ASSOCIATED FACILITIES SAILING LAKE AND CLUB.

245 ACRES

At present comprising 2 farms (now vacant) and site of sand quarry.

OUTSKIRTS OF CONGLETON

Greater Manchester 22 miles. The Potteries 15 miles. Outline Planning Permission to develop as above. FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN ONE LOT AT ASTBURY VILLAGE HALL, CONGLETON, ON TUESDAY, JULY 15th, 1975, at 3 p.m. AUCTIONEERS:

JOHN BRAGGINS & CO.,

37 Princess Street, Knutsford. (Tel.: 2618)

Solicitors: DANIEL, ASHWORTH & BOOTH,

8 & 10 West Street, Congleton. (Tel.: 2777)

full particulars apply the AUCTIONEERS as above.

[INVESTM]ENT PROPERTY

...T OPPORTUNITY, ...hn, Cornwall. Imposing ...d house, 3,020 sq. ft., with office user. Own ...s overlooking open farm-...deal prestige headquarters ...d. Quick sale at £39,950 Box 2606 M, The Times.

...T OPPORTUNITY, St. ...wall. Block of 11 flats ...sale, freehold. Vacant. ...O. offers. Box 2605 M The ...

...THEN. Fine multiple shop ...possession Feb. 1976. ...0. Peppiatt & Co., 6 Old ...Street, Bath. 0225 26947.

...LD investments required ...veral purchasers. Not res-...il. please. Details to Man-... 01-935 8341.

FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES

LOCK-UP STORAGE AREAS

in service warehouse 675 SQ. FT. AT £136 P.M. including rates, lighting, etc. STRAND HOUSE, GREAT WEST RD., BRENTFORD.

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SWINDON. Purpose built industrial units. 86p per sq. ft. Peppiatt & Co., 6 Old King Street, Bath. 0225 26947.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

COOMBE HILL KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES SURREY

...us detached family house in ½ acre garden with lawns and ... in quiet private road. 3 reception rooms, 1 with opening ...atio, 4 bedrooms with fitted wardrobes. Study, games room, ...rooms with showers, shower room, 2 w.c.s. Large modern kitchen with dining area. Full gas fired C.H. Utility room. garage. 3 golf courses nearby. 20 mins. Waterloo.

£74,500 FREEHOLD

Details 01-942 6724

...IN KENSINGTON ...E REGENCY ...WN HOUSE

...nised, 3 recept., 4 ...ths.; shower, fitted ...tiled conservatory. ...oomed flat. Private ...-facing 40ft. gar-...ly view. 50 year ...nisable. £47,000. ...f preferably after

...TFULLY ...ED HOUSE

...., S.W.6 ...1 single bed-...ough reception. ...L/R. Carpeted ... Conservatory. ...Freehold.

...SHEPPARD. ...ll day. ...1 eves.

...500

...e in excellent ...and incor-...cial features. ...ation close to ...bedrooms, 2 ...2 bathrooms. ...l. Outstanding ...l accommod-...

...its ring: ...2483

...hoat, Surbiton: ...All services. ...phone, fridge. ...small garden. ...yacht club ...o.n.o. Phone ...7 p.m.

...handsome ter-...gardens. 5 ...A potentially ...house but ...£21,500 or ...1879.

...ted Tudor ...0 mins walk ...5 bedrooms, ...oakroom. 2 ...ption rooms ...eating, large ...e and shed. ...L Freehold ...1716.

...S.S. Charm-... 2/3 recep., ... patio, gar-... Freehold.—

...TS

...W.10. ...ACE ...ents. 2 ...edrooms. ...bine ex-...heating.

...ARE

...T.S. Spa-...loor flat. ...kitchen.

..., W.11 ...tastefully ...first-class ...floor: 3 ...ngle bed-...ng room. ...dr., bal-... resident ... lease. ...ality car-...9448. S-...

...ette. 90yrs. ...352 9451.

LONDON FLATS

BRYANSTON SQUARE, W.1

Elegant first floor balconied flat. Large drawing room, dining room, fitted kitchen. 2/3 bedrooms, bathroom/w.c., extra w.c., high ceilings and extensive storage, c.h. Lease 42 years. £33,500 to include fitted carpets, curtains light fittings etc.

01-262 4016

PREFERABLY AFTER 6.00 p.m.

£13,750.—Westbourne Terrace, W.2 2 rooms, k. & b., newly decorated, parking, low outgoings, 130yr. lease. Tel. White, 262 5175 (day), 402 8664 (home).

SMALLER BUSINESS PROPERTY

CORNER SHOP with character in improving part of Bristol. Victorian fittings, large flat. New roof. Freehold £12,000. Telephone 0272 551827.

BUILDING SITES

BUILDING LAND. Portscatho, Cornwall. Detailed planning for 10 units. £34,950. Freehold. Box 2604 M, The Times.

LAND FOR SALE

APPROX. 3½ ACRES of woodland nr. Heathfield, E. Sussex. Magnificent views into wooded valley. £2,275. Bone. Steyning 812962.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

ESTATE AGENTS & PROPERTY DEVELOPERS

don't hide your new houses away. Uncover them in a Times New Homes Property feature on Friday, July 18th. It will be another successful property Feature advertising a variety of new homes throughout England at a variety of prices. So to ensure your properties are seen by over a million readers,

Phone 01-278 9231

now to book your space. The Property Team will be glad to help you.

REIGATE

Attractive 5 bedroom house in private road at the foot of the Downs adjoining fields but only 5 minutes' walk from Reigate station. 2 large reception rooms, study, large kitchen, bathroom and shower, separate cloakroom. Gas central heating, 2 garages, pleasant garden.

£35,000

Tel.: Reigate 44568

OLD KENTISH BARN for sale. Approximately 84ft x 22ft. Timber frame with peg tiles. View by appointment with Land Agents, Alan Hitch & Partners, Biggin Hill 72227.

WILTSHIRE, edge of Cotswolds, 10 miles N.E. of Bristol, M4 3 miles, M4/M5 interchange 12 miles, Bath main line stn. 8 miles. Fine stone-built Country Hse., peacefully situated with superb views. Built and fitted to highest standards. 3 recept., garden room, mod. kit., office/study, 5 beds., 3 bath., dressing room. Oil-fired C.H. Lovely mature gdn. and grounds about 1½ acres. Staff cottage also available if required. Freehold. Rylands & Co., Cirencester (0285) 3101.

[The Tim]es Classified Property Survey

...the Property market besides producing difficulties ...roughout the country has confused the potential ...and investor and created serious problems for the ...d in Commercial and Industrial Property. It is the ...es to investigate various segments of the Property ...country and publish the findings in a

[Clas]sified Property Survey on July 2nd

...ind will be of considerable interest not only to ...readers of The Times.

...terial topics to be covered in this survey—each on ...of the property market today—and advertisement ...ly £9.50 per cm. (Book before 20 June for 10% ...

...ertisement to reach the key property buyers both ... as Commercial and Industrial. Ring The Times:

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the North—Manchester Office 061 834 1234

Property Appointments

Hampton & Sons

Require a

MANAGEMENT ASSISTANT

for active furnished letting department.

Male over 21.

Excellent salary and prospects.

TELEPHONE REF. MC.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

CONVALESCING MOTHER

needs immediate help. Cooking/Housekeeping to help horsey family through normal hectic summer holidays. Everyone helps with work but another pair of hands is needed. Live as family temporarily, but permanent post for right person. Must be single, energetic and unflappable.

Ring Studley 2160 or write to Welford, Outhill Farm, Studley, Warwickshire B80 7DY.

NANNY

Father of 2 young children urgently requires a Nanny, minimum age 30, to help him. Own rooms in delightful period cottage in Cookham. Salary to be negotiated.

Telephone 01-769 6801.

Lady Zia Wernher requires

EXPERIENCED FOOTMAN

Fully staffed. References essential. Wages on application. Reply:

The Secretary, Luton Hoo, Luton.

UNATTACHED LADY

Free to travel. Preferably between 25-45. Live-in to take care of 2-year-old girl and run easy household. One residence, Switzerland. Summer residence Marbella, Spain.

Tel. Mrs. Giddings 01-493 0583. 9.30-5.30.

PEP RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

requires Housekeeper (husband/wife). No children. Small furnished flat. Write full details of previous appointments, office cleaning supervision, catering experience, to Jane Clarke, Political and Economic Planning, 12 Upper Belgrave St., London SW1X 8BB. For details ring Jane Clarke, 01-235 8271.

NANNY/MOTHER'S HELP wanted by national newspaper journalists (mother works full time) to look after 2-yr. old boy in house with garden in lovely Southwark, S.E.1 square. Own room, T.V. Good salary. Telephone 407 9060.

URGENTLY REQUIRED for informal, South African family experienced Nanny/Mother's Help. Preferably NNEB. St. John's Wood area. Top wages offered. References required. 01-455 3570.

WANTED, holiday cook, sea view, I.o.W., urgently, July 4th-18th, family with young children, seaside holiday. Edenbridge 3133.

LADY OFFERED s/c Belgravia furnished flat and small salary in return some housekeeping duties. Phone 01-235 5685.

AU PAIRS/Mother's Help available now.—Yugopair Ltd., 01-59... 3419/4619.

AMERICANS in London require full-time experienced Nurse/Companion for gentle elderly lady. Accommodation in self-contained flat in large private house. Good references essential.—Telephone 01-730 2970.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

AU PAIR for university family, children 9 and 11 years, in Edgbaston, Birmingham, for 3 or 12 months. Daily help. Own room.—Box 2966 M, The Times.

CARNABY BUREAU. Au pair posts London, U.K., France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain: 36 Marshall St., London, W.1. 734 3949.

COOK, Cordon Bleu or equivalent, for weekday lunches only in Park Lane, W.1, Chairman's suite. £5 per day. Write: R. Gerrard, 28 South St., W.1.

EXPERIENCED COOK required, large house, Scottish Island, August/September. Other help provided. Telephone: Lady Margadale Fisbury 202, daytime. Hindon 272, evenings.

MR. G NEEDS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Sussex. £15 pw, good quarters. British Agency (2000) Horsham. Tel. 5571.

NANNY.—A well spoken responsible English Nanny to look after 2 girls aged 5 and 3 and a new born baby in a beautiful, fully automatic country house in the middle of Surrey. We offer a good wage, use of car, regular free time, the possibility of travel and pleasant work in a friendly family atmosphere. Accommodation consists of a newly decorated and tastefully furnished bedroom (private entrance), sitting room complete with colour television and private bathroom. This is an excellent opportunity for someone with first class references. If this position is of interest please write with full details enclosing a recent photo and references. "Lutyen Box"—Box No. 0021 S, The Times.

NANNIES. temporary and permanent; jobs everywhere. Nannies (Kensington), 27 Stratford Rd., W.8. 937 3333/3299.

N.N.E.B. NANNY required for girl, 3 years in residential suburb of Beirut, £25-£30 p.w.; fares paid, driver required, very respectable parents in London for interview. Call Brompton Bureau, 584 6342.

RENT FREE Cornish seaside home, return caretaking, some gardening and housework. 01-584 3544.

SMART GIRL (25-35), liking the country and with good personality, required to look after bachelor's house near sea and some cooking also on yacht. Good accommodation and salary. Write Bingham, c/o The Lansdown Club, Berkeley Sq., W.1.

SUPER JOBS. Occasional/Permanent Nannies, 11 Beauchamp Pl., SW3. 584 0232 and 589 3368.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

ALL DOMESTIC STAFF, Resident daily, perm./Temp. Eaton Bureau, 130 Sloane St., SW1. 730 9664.

AU PAIRS available now.—Carnaby Bureau, 01-434 1609.

DOMESTICS and au pairs from abroad. T.S. Agency, 830 3665.

FROM PHILIPPINES.—Domestics speedily arranged. Experienced recommended ...—...-...ds housemen, 2 yrs. contract. 041 883 7000. New World Agency.

GERMAN STUDENT, 19, looking for a job (July—Sept.) to improve her English, eg. as an old lady's companion. Box 0025 S, The Times.

NANNIES, Cooks, Housekeepers, Domestic Couples, and Gardeners.—Slough Employment Agency, 370 Farnham Road, Slough 24141.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

Notice is hereby given by the Church Commissioners that they have PREPARED a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME to implement proposals sent to them by the Bishop of S. Albans, for uniting the Benefice and Parish of S. Leonard, Bedford and the Benefice and Parish of S. John, Bedford, for making a declaration of redundancy in respect of the church of S. Leonard, Bedford.

A copy of the draft scheme may be inspected at the Church notice board of S. Leonard's Church, Bedford, and at the Church notice board of S. John's Church, Bedford.

A copy may also be obtained or inspected during normal office hours upon application to the Church Commissioners' office.

Any Representations with respect to the draft scheme should be made in writing to the Church Commissioners and should reach their offices not later than 28th July, 1975.

S. P. OSMOND, Secretary.

1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ

Date 20 June, 1975.

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have PREPARED a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME which includes provision for making a declaration of redundancy in respect of and for the demolition of the parish church of St. Philip, Sydenham in the diocese of Southwark.

A copy of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at St. Philip's Vicarage 122 Wells Park Road SE26 6AS. Any representations should be sent in writing to the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, SW1P 3JZ to reach them not later than 24th July, 1975.

MAUD LYONS deceased late of 4 Coychurch Road, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan.

Will anyone having knowledge of the whereabout of Paul Alan (Allen) Lyons her son born on the 7th day of August 1924 and who served with the R.A.F. in or about 1960 kindly communicate with Messrs. Stockwood Williams & Co., Solicitors of 3 Court Road, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matters of: No. 001968 of 1975 ENGLEFIELD HOLDINGS Limited: No. 001969 of 1975 LOMBARD WHARF MOTOR SALVAGE Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Companies by the High Court of Justice were on the 10th day of June, 1975, presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB, and that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 7th day of July, 1975, and any creditor or contributory of either of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on either of the said Petitions may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of either of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of either of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of July, 1975.

Notice of MEETING of CREDITORS BOURNE SALES Limited

Notice is herby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 6th Floor, Willec House, 82-4 City Road, London EC1Y 2DA on Wednesday, the 25th day of June 1975 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having a full statement of the position of the Company's affairs, together with a list of the Creditors of the Company and the estimated amount of their claims, laid before them, and for the purpose, if thought fit, of nominating a Liquidator and of appointing a Committee of Inspection.

Proxies to be used at the Meeting must be lodged with the Company at its Registered Office at 6th Floor, Willec House, 82-4, City Road, London EC1Y 2DA not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day before the Meeting.

Dated 22nd May, 1975

By Order of the Board of Directors

W. Heath, LL.B. Executor of Estate of N. B. S. Pennington, Deceased. "(This Notice is purely formal; all known creditors have been or will be paid in full)".

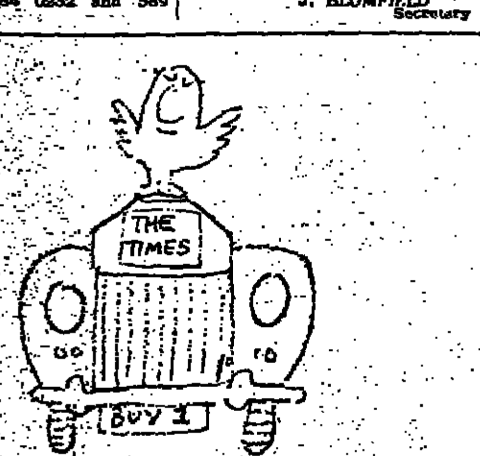
Notice of METING of CREDITORS NEWBURY INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS Limited

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Levy Gee, 100 Chalk Farm Road, London NW1 8EH, on Thursday, the 26th day of June 1975, at 10.30 in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 20th day of June 1975

By Order of the Board

J. BLOMFIELD, Secretary



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PROPERTY also on page 7

LEGAL NOTICES

VAAL RIVER DIAMOND COMPANY LIMITED IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

My appointment as Liquidator of VAAL RIVER DIAMOND COMPANY Limited was resolved at the Annual General Meeting of Members on 30th December, 1974, and published in the London Gazette on 14th January, 1975. It is a Members Voluntary Liquidation and Declaration of Solvency have been sworn by the Directors.

A resolution passed unanimously at the aforesaid General Meeting has been circularised to all Members. It is re-printed here so that any member who has not received it through the post may communicate with me immediately.

"Proposed by Mr. D. S. Thomson as proxy for Central Underwriters, Syndicate Limited that in view of the fall in the value of the pound since the last Annual General Meeting of the Company and the low rate of remuneration received throughout their upwards of 35 years service with the Company, further provision be voted for Mr. Hillson and Miss M. J. Flolling in the sums of £4,500 and £2,500 respectively such payments to be made on the cessation of their employment by the Company."

C. D. SPARKS, F.A.C.A., A.T.I.I., Liquidator.

Company Number 535422 Registered in England

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of TOWN AND COUNTRY SQUASH CLUBS Limited. Registered Office, 25 Albemarle Street, London, W.1 and Business Address, 30 Welbeck Street, London, W.1.

Notice is Hereby Given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 14 Eastcheap, London, EC3 on 27th June 1975 at 12 noon for the purpose mentioned in Section 294 et seq of the said Act.

Dated this 17th day of June 1975.

By Order of the Board

H. K. DOUGLAS, Director

MICHAEL GORDON DICKSON formerly of Surrey Hills, Victoria, Australia. TAKE NOTICE that Anna Maria Grazia Dickson has instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court of Victoria seeking a dissolution of her marriage to you on the ground of desertion and claiming custody and maintenance for the children of your marriage. UNLESS you file an answer in the Office of the Registrar, Supreme Court, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, by 4th August, 1975, the suit may proceed in your absence.

LESTER, PEARN & FIELDEN, Solicitors, 333 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Notice of MEETING of CREDITORS F. W. WATTS & SONS (INVESTMENTS) Limited

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Levy Gee, 100 Chalk Farm Road, London NW1 8EH, on Thursday, the 26th day of June 1975, at 11.30 in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1975.

By Order of the Board

C. H. FIELDWICH, Secretary

EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

University of Bradford

POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Research studentships in modelling of world agriculture by input-output techniques are available, leading to a higher degree. Candidates with first or upper second class honours degree in Economics, Computing, Geography or related subjects are invited to apply to the Registrar, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP, quoting ref. RS/ECON/5.

DRAWING OF BONDS

GUAYAQUIL & QUITO RAILWAY COMPANY LTD Five per cent (FORMERLY Six per cent) 1ST MORTGAGE ASSENTED BONDS

Notice is hereby given that at a Drawing on the 12th June, 1975 at Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited, 67 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, the following Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company Bonds were drawn for repayment at par on the 2nd July, 1975 after which date interest thereon will cease:—

42 Bonds of $1,000=$42,000

250	338	419	432	348
482	1018	1022	1038	1049
1899	2494	3344	3708	3919
3992	4115	4499	4512	4529
4621	5435	5635	7016	7194
7382	7451	7711	7991	8002
8393	8792	9524	9680	9683
10421	10847	10919	10995	11196
11870	12061			

Bonds with COUPON NO. 45 due 2.1.76 and subsequent attached should be presented for payment at Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited, 6-10 Great Tower Street, London, EC3R 5DH (and left three clear days for examination) or at the Chemical Bank, New York.

PATRICK F. J. FREEMAN, Notary Public of the Firm of: JOHN NEWTON & SONS, 27 Clements Lane, London, EC4.

WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK Limited, 6-10 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3.

12th June, 1975.

ECUADOR 4% GOLD CONDORES

Notice is hereby given that at a Drawing on the 12th June, 1975 at Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited, 67 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, the following Ecuador 4% Gold Condores were drawn for repayment at par on the 2nd July, 1975 after which date interest thereon will cease:

9 Bonds of £100 each—£900.00

203	260	468	601	605
609	614	619	657	

Bonds with COUPON NO. 45 due 2.1.76 and subsequent attached should be presented for payment at Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited, 6-10 Great Tower Street, London EC3R 5DH, and left three clear days for examination.

PATRICK F. J. FREEMAN, Notary Public of the Firm of: JOHN NEWTON & SONS, 27 Clements Lane, London, EC4.

WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LIMITED, 6-10 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3. 12th June, 1975.

CORRECTED NOTICE

BOND DRAWING CHILEAN EXTERNAL LONG TERM DEBT LAW NO 8962

CHILEAN 3 PER CENT LOAN 1905

Due to an error, the following amendments are necessary to the advertisement which was published on Thursday, 19th June 1975, relating to the above loan:—

1 Bond of £500 nominal capital Bond No 178 should read Bond No 687.

2 Bonds of £100 nominal capital each

Bond No 687 should read Bond No 1057

Bond No 755 should read Bond No 7516.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited

23rd June 1975

New Court, St Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU.

Business to Business

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INDUSTRIAL FINANCE READILY AVAILABLE

Industrial finance from £1,000 upwards readily available. Also, funding on developments, local authority lending, and expansion for companies.

Financial consultants contact:

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01-841 4054

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90%-95% mortgages readily available, for first-time buyers, at 11% to 11¼%. Building Society repayments over maximum 35 years. 2nd mortgages up to £2,000, over 10 years maximum. Contact.

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FLYING? For low cost fares to many destinations on scheduled flights.—See Holidays and Villas —Mayfair Travel.

BUSINESS TRAVELLERS. — Book now with Wingspan —See Holidays and Villas.

SAVE £30 PLUS, Europe flights. TTL, 01-222 7575. ATOL 532B.

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BUSINESS TRAVEL. Worldwide travel arranged at short notice. Business house accounts/American Express card. Facilities, ring Travel Centre, 434 1541 or 734 5788 for details. ATOL 133B.

Business to Business

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

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Former Coach Inn, Devon

Spacious premises for large family, 6 bedrooms, plenty of garage space and large outbuildings.

At present run as a GUEST HOUSE AND RESTAURANT.

Ideal for ANTIQUES, lots of storage space and 65ft frontage, but well suited for many trades. POTENTIAL ENORMOUS.

Owner's illness forces sale.

£30,000 secures

Telephone: Moretonhampstead 354.

Viewing weekends only.

WELL ESTABLISHED CHELSEA RESTAURANT

serving a high class of clientele. Specialised menu. Excellent quality fixtures and fittings included. Additional advantage of three-room flat and office space on premises. Offers to.

Box 2423 M, The Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES

AUSTRALIAN

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY ASSIGNMENTS OR TEMPORARY AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN DURING SIX MONTHS VISIT TO Australia

Graduate with Australian contacts, business experience and references—anything legal considered.

OXFORD 723775.

PARTNER REQUIRED

to undertake Marketing and Sales Administration of new manufacturing company in very specialised field (leisure industry). Enormous potential. Capital required, £15,000. Contact:

BOX 1738 M, THE TIMES.

MIDDLE EAST EXPORTS. If you wish to develop sales of your products to Middle East markets I offer my wealth of experience with proven export sales record and personal contacts in all countries. Salary or commission agency basis. Tel. Uxbridge 38107.

BUSINESS NOTICES

SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURER frustrated by C.T.T. and other Socialist wealth grabs wishes to contact interested party with view to disposing entire holdings. Several valuable Commercial, Industrial and Residential properties involved and manufacturing unit. Seller is particularly interested in overseas enquiries. Please write in confidence to Slater & Co., 7 Royal Parade, Dawes Rd., S.W.6.

BUSINESS SERVICES

CARTONS. Small runs of large cartons, large runs of small cartons or any permutation of size and quantity. Corrugated or solid board, printed or plain. Phone Christians, 01-407 8080 (Tony Winchester).

DEBT COLLECTION. Nationwide. Pay only on results. Phone Regent Indemnity, 01-586 5245/7.

PRADS. Service 1. Automatic typing. Personalising, name, address, date, etc.—Contact Simon Newlyn (01) 828 5502.

TELEX SERVICES (at private and business use), fast and confidential, also retransmission. Call B.R.T.S., 01-464 7631.

IBM TYPING, audio and automatic typing. Lithoprinting, facsimile letters. Artwork. Typesetting. Mailings.—Red Tape Services, 2 Princes St., W.1. 493 2579.

TELEPHONE ANSWERING Machines—for lowest rentals call 01-892 8052.

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REMOVALS to Europe instant quotes 229 0705. Hedleys Transport.

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INSTAN rentals sales. typewriters, calculators. Metyclean 888 2611

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

MANAGER/BUYER

Applications are invited for the above post in the soft furnishing and interior decoration department of

THOMAS LOVE AND SONS LTD.

St. John's Place, Perth.

Applicants must be thoroughly qualified in all aspects of the trade. Interested parties are asked to write in confidence to

The Managing Director

giving brief details of experience and qualifications for the appointment.

INTERNATIONAL BROKERS TRAINEES

£1,500-£2,000

A Major City-based Lloyds Insurance Company is seeking 3 young people with good educational background, preferably A levels, who are keen to succeed in a City career and have the ambition to become Brokers at an early age. Ring R. T. Eves or D. Haywood on 353 9183.

CLA MANAGEMENT

BOY TRAINEES for investment or actuarial insurance work City "O" levels essential.—Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644.

MUSICIANS and Entertainers in the Medieval style required for regular evening functions at a leading Midland stately home.—Box 2877 M, The Times.

GERMAN/ENGLISH technical translator (German mother tongue), experienced and mature £4,000. Language Staff, 734 8362.

MANAGERESS REQUIRED

For successful wall coverings, fabrics furnishings shop in S.W. London. Pleasant surroundings, good salary plus commission, use of car if required. Challenging and interesting job for someone who enjoys working in this field.

RING 01-229 8144

MARKET RESEARCH.—Research Statistician required to handle marketing and readership statistics for major magazine publishing house in S.W.1. Degree or equivalent qualifications an advantage. However, candidates with suitable experience in marketing research will also be considered.—Please ring Beverlie Flower, 834 2331.

MANAGER required for large Antique Gallery with Jewellery and modern departments in Southern England. Excellent opportunity with possibility of equity participation.—Box 1940 M, The Times.

SECRETARY required by American author, in Europe. Constant travel required (expenses paid). Send complete c.v. (with telephone numbers) to Box 0034 S, The Times.

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When the faces around you are creased on the brow,
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So . . . to book your space or for more information ring now:—

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01-278 9161

Manchester: 061-834 1234.

OPENINGS at all levels in the Profession.—Gabriel Duffy Consultancy, Kensington, 01-937 5521.

ACCOUNTANCY PLACEMENTS have professional permanent and temporary vacancies for audit and especially tax staff at competitive rates. Telephone 409 1341.

YOUNG ACA, C. £7,000 plus, to manage audit operation for major growth company, based London. Ring: 01-499 7761, Lloyd Chapman Assoc. (Consultants).

ACCOUNTS CLERK. Expanding wine and spirit company require a Senior Accounts Clerk with experience of credit control with a large company. Aged 25 plus. Hours 9-5. 3 weeks holiday after 1 year's service. Reply with c.v. to Mrs L. Scholten, B. E. Mason and Co. Ltd., 79-89 Pentonville Rd., London, N.1.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow

DIRECTOR OF THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM

The University Court invites applications for the Directorship of the Hunterian Museum.

The appointment is full-time and the salary will be within the Grade IV range of the national salary structure for Administrative Staff (minimum at present £6,105). Appropriate Superannuation Scheme will apply.

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, with whom applications (12 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 20th September, 1975.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 3691E.

BURSAR

required in September, Lindisfarne College, Ruabon, Clwyd. Applicants should be active and enterprising with ideas for the best management of the school's resources.—Apply the Chairman of the Governors, c/o the Headmaster.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff. These specialist consultants to the profession offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. Rolnick, Mrs Edwards or Mrs. Harkness, 01-405 7201, at 6 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

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SALES MANAGER

PREPARED TO REAP THE DIVIDEND OF HARD WORK

We are an established marketing Company, based in Warrington, and are seeking a Manager, with experience in Sales and Engineering, to create Sales to dealer outlets, industrial stockists and Agricultural network. The Company is concerned with the marketing of hand electric pumps for all Petroleum products, both at home and in Europe. The successful candidate will earn a salary of between £3,000 and £5,000 p.a., with the prospect of Directorship on his proven ability. Please reply, in strictest confidence, to:

Box 2855 M, The Times

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University College DUBLIN

APPOINTMENT IN FRENCH

Applications are invited for a one-year temporary post as Assistant Lecturer in the Department of French. Preference will be given to a candidate able to teach on the French novel and poetry after 1800, and the appointment will be made at the starting point of the Assistant Lecturer scale, at a salary of £3,119.

Applications giving full details of relevant experience and the names and addresses of 3 referees should reach the undersigned by midday on Monday 30 June 1975.

J. P. MacHale, Secretary and Bursar, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4. Telephone: 693 244 ext 451.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM

TANZANIA

Applications are invited for the following posts in the ECONOMIC RESEARCH BUREAU:

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW

Applicants should be holders of Ph.D. in Industrial Economics or Commerce with a bias towards taxation systems. Experience in teaching, research or taxation administration will be an advantage. M.A., M.Sc. candidates with experience in taxation of over four years may also be considered.

The appointee is expected to carry out a review, evaluation and an appraisal of the Taxation System of Tanzania, particularly as it affects industrial and commercial expansion. In addition he/she will assist in training junior staff in the Economic Research Bureau.

SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW/RESEARCH FELLOW

Applicants should preferably be Ph.D. holders, or have an M.A. or M.Sc. in (a) Agricultural Economics with a bias towards capital investment in agriculture or (b) Commerce and/or industrial economics, with a bias towards business organization and performance. The appointee is expected to carry out an analysis of capital investment in agriculture, with the view of establishing appropriate guidelines of how procedures on National Accounting can be modified to suit and enhance Agricultural development.

RESEARCH FELLOW/ASSISTANT RESEARCH FELLOW

Preferably an M.A. or M.Sc. holder, a B.A. and B.Sc. in Economics with three to four years' experience will also be considered. Applicants should be conversant with pricing theory and pricing policies of agricultural commodities.

The appointee is expected to carry out research on the long term effects of long term Pan-territorial Produce prices of major agricultural commodities.

Salary scales: Associate Professor, T£3,052-T£3,472 p.a. Senior Research Fellow, T£2,632-T£3,052 p.a. Research Fellow, T£2,150-T£2,570 p.a. Assistant Research Fellow, T£1,449-T£2,171 p.a. (£1 equals £1.38 sterling). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £1,590-£2,820 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £726-£1,872 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. F.S.S.U. Family passages; biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by air mail, not later than 25 July, 1975, to the Chief Academic Officer, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Khartoum

SUDAN

Applications are invited for the following post in the Department of Philosophy:

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY

Appointee is particularly required to teach the Fifth Year Honours course in Modern Philosophy, and perhaps also to help with the Theory of Knowledge course for Preliminary Year, besides taking one or two other courses according to his special interests. In the case of a Senior Lectureship, candidates should have some years relevant teaching experience and will be expected to contribute on that basis to the administration and development of the Department.

Salary scales: Senior Lecturer £S2,300—£S2,800 p.a. Lecturer £S1,500—£S2,300 p.a. (£1 sterling = £S0.76). BFRS is unlikely to apply to this appointment. Family passages, various allowances: superannuation scheme; annual overseas leave. Detailed applications (3 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than 28 July 1975 to the Personnel Secretary, University of Khartoum, PO Box 321, Khartoum, Sudan. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Edinburgh

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for a Postdoctoral Research Fellow to investigate the fate of mineral fertilisers applied to forested peat soils. The project, which has N.E.R.C. support for 3 years, will examine the interaction and distribution of plant nutrients on peats of differing hydrological status.

Commencing salary, currently under review, will be £2,118 per annum (national range 1A) with superannuation benefits.

Enquiries and applications, giving full details of qualifications and experience, together with the names of two academic referees, should be sent to the Secretary to the University, University of Edinburgh, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9YL, not later than 28th July, 1975. Please quote reference 5026

University of Edinburgh

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITY (LATIN)

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the above Department. The person appointed should take up duties on 1st October 1975, or as soon as may be arranged.

Salary will be on the scale £2,118 to £4,896 per annum (under review), with superannuation benefits.

Applications (6 copies) with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent to the Secretary to the University, University of Edinburgh, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9YL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for applications is 6th July 1975. Please quote reference 1035.

University of St. Andrews

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS and for a LECTURESHIP with special reference to POLITICS. Salary on scale £2,118 to £4,896, plus threshold payments: initial appointment probably not higher than £3,285: F.S.S.U./U.S.S. Applications (2 copies preferably in typescript) with the names of three referees should be sent by 21st July 1975 to the Establishments Officer of the University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Nigeria

ADVERT. REF.: UNP/SAA/CC/75/1

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for posts of PROFESSORS AND READERS in the following subjects:

FACULTY OF ARTS
English, History, Archaeology, Languages (French, German, Nigerian Languages or Linguistics).

FACULTY OF SCIENCE
Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Statistics, Zoology.

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Economics, Geography, Political Science, Sociology/Anthropology.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION
Education.

Candidates must be distinguished scholars who have made substantial contribution to knowledge through research and scholarly publications and have had adequate university administrative and teaching experience including the direction and supervision of graduate research. They will also be required to show evidence of continuing research. Appointees to the posts of professor will assume administrative responsibility of the respective departments.

SALARY SCALES:
Professor: Scale SA 5-6 N8,750-11,025 per annum or N9,815-12,411;
Reader: Level 14: N7,760-9,810
(N1 equals £0.675 or $1.60 approx.)

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE
Fare paid for appointee, wife and up to five children under eleven years of age on appointment, leave after 21 months' tour and on termination for expatriates. Eight weeks annual leave with local leave allowance for indigenous staff. Car allowance, superannuation scheme, free medical services, part-furnished accommodation at standard rates.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:
TEN copies of typewritten application giving details of educational and professional qualifications, institutions attended with dates, experience showing institutions with dates, nationality, marital status, age and names and addresses of three referees competent to attest to candidate's professional ability, to The Personnel Officer, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, East Central State, Nigeria. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy of their application to the London Representative of the University of Nigeria, 56/60 Hallam Street, London W1N 5LH.

Closing date: 22nd July, 1975.

University of Western Australia

PERTH

MEDICINE

Applications for appointment as SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER in the Department of Medicine are invited from persons possessing a medical qualification registrable in the State of Western Australia. The MRACP or an equivalent higher qualification is also essential. Two positions are available and the appointments will involve clinical duties at the Repatriation General Hospital, which is immediately adjacent to the Medical School and the Perth Medical Centre. Facilities in the Department of Medicine will be available for research in addition to the standard facilities at the Repatriation General Hospital. The salary ranges are: Senior Lecturer: $A15954—18544 p.a.; Lecturer—$A11655—13645 p.a. The appointees will also be entitled to a differential of $A3353 p.a. for clinical responsibilities. Benefits include superannuation similar to FSSU, fares to Perth for appointee and dependent family, removal allowance, study leave and long service leave and housing loan scheme. Further information may be obtained from the Staffing Officer.

Applications in duplicate stating full personal particulars, qualifications and experience should reach the Staffing Officer, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, 6009, by 19 July 1975. Candidates should request three referees to write immediately to the Staffing Officer.

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Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 23

GENERAL

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828 8632

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£2,500 neg.

As one of the leading companies in the field, we offer unique career opportunities to a talented individual to develop a career and move into management.

We are looking for an outstanding young woman, over 25, with a sound business/sales background, plus a good level of education. Today's market is tough, it requires innovation, imagination, drive and hard work to be successful. The successful candidate will be trained in depth in all aspects of personnel counselling, leading to management. For further information, telephone Maggie Smith, 734 7196

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Want to get on ? Then call Marlene Oades, 734 7186, OFFICE OVERLOAD, 205 Regent Street, W.1.

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as a P.A. to the Personnel Manager of this large group of companies. You'll have your own beautiful office, key to the Petty Cash, lots of telephone contact, administration plus the satisfaction of getting to grips with a really worthwhile job. Earning potential £2,600. Come on—be more than a typist, call Heather Poole, 734 7186, OFFICE OVERLOAD, 205 Regent Street.

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mid twenties with lots of personality urgently needed for CITY WINE BAR.

Previous experience desirable but not essential.

Lunch times only

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01-248 5855

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TOP LEARNING POTENTIAL

plus the opportunity to join a team of friendly young Estate Agents is here ! Total involvement too, in fabulous continental style new selling atmosphere for eight super W.1 offices. With a lot of enthusiasm and a little typing experience you can earn your own salary. Don't hesitate call Heather Poole, 734 7186, OFFICE OVERLOAD, 205 Regent St., W.1.

RESIDENT Assistant Matron required starting September. 5 days, for boys' boarding prep. school. Particulars and curriculum vitae more important than experience. Would suit school leaver. Strong holidays. Apply: Mrs. W. F. Sale, Headmaster, Aldro, Broadstairs, Kent. Thanet 62991.

INTERVIEWERS with or without experience—if you have drive and enthusiasm we will train you to work in or West End and City branches. Free Hairdressing.—For more details, ring Mrs. Allen, 222 2811.

CHRISTIAN DIOR.—London require experienced Sales Assistant for their Knightsbridge Salon (French) No Saturdays.—Please ring Mrs. Munn, 589 8215.

CLERK-TYPIST with knowledge of bookkeeping required by Estate Agents in Knightsbridge for Furnished Lets Department. Busy and responsible job in young office.—Tel. 937 6091, Mrs. Clay.

RECEPTIONIST / TELEPHONIST £2,000. Plus L.V.s. and share of profits in young Consultancy. Salary increases on March 1st. Lots involved staff. (Ansa St. Bureau, 580 7822.

£2,750 FOR TELEX/Supervisor in lovely new Knightsbridge offices. Tel. Jacki Hunnaball 584 9033 Ku-Type

WAGES CLERK. £2,600. Lively dept. big discount on electrical goods and records. 4 weeks hols. Bureau, 580 3171.

ARABIC SPEAKING SECRETARY for exciting new venture. Profit participation. Hours by arrangement. Phone Nora Jones, 01-437 3215.

£1,810 NEC. Young Receptionist is sought by fast-moving W.1 publishing house. 5 days. Call Jane Hall, 734 7186, OFFICE OVERLOAD, 205 Regent St., W.1.

COMPETENT WOMAN required as agents' Receptionist in progressive group under 30 years. W.1. Tel. 734 7777.

SMART GIRL going country.—See Domestic Sits.

GIRL REQUIRED for small fishing hotel in Scotland to assist with running of hotel, and cooking. Family business, good wages and conditions. Reverse charges to Aberlour 247

BREWER

GENERAL

GIRL FRIDAY

We are looking for a "Girl Friday" for our advertising agency consultancy.

Initially, the work will consist of a variety of jobs centred round the position of telephonist (4 x JR PMBX), receptionist, typist and shorthand needed.

Ultimately, it will develop into PA Secretary handling the day-to-day administration of the business.

The position demands ability, high standards, initiative and the understanding that the trivial is no trivial.

Apply in writing, giving details of experience and present salary to:

SHEILA TREMAINE, JOHN BLACKBURN & PARTNERS, 5 Carlisle Street, London W1V 5RE

RECEPTIONIST TELEPHONIST

required immediately for the West End office of U.S.A. management consultants. Age 22 + and with relevant experience and conversational French. Must be well groomed and of pleasant and mature personality. Ideal opportunity for person who wishes to use initiative. Salary £2,100 neg.

01-493 6801

WEDGWOOD-GERED

Due to further expansion, a number of intelligent girls are required to sell china to overseas visitors in their Regent Street and Piccadilly shops. Salary according to age and experience plus generous commission and LVs

Please ring Miss Tristram, 734 2828, or Miss Monacell, 629 2614.

WELFARE OFFICER

ASSISTANT IN WELFARE DEPARTMENT

for national charity in Eatham. Please hear more on 629 8813.

DON'T SPEAK. JUST LISTEN

SECRETARIAL

HORSE RACING SECURITY

Clerk-Typist required by Racecourse Security Services Ltd. Interesting and varied duties including responsibility for filing system in small office. 25, Portland Sq., W.1. There are opportunities to take a wide interest in racing generally as well as occasional visits to race meetings. Salary by arrangement. LV's. Hours 9-5, Monday-Friday + 4 weeks holiday.

APPLY MR M LLOYD-JONES

01-935 9251

GOOD LUCK IN YOUR EXAMS !

Now's the time to start going for interviews, and if you want a career and not just a job we have positions in both the West End and City areas, with good opportunities for advancement. Please telephone and make an appointment so we can make sure your first step will be the right one.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
175 New Bond St., W.1
01-499 0262; 01-493 9907

BE MORE THAN A SECRETARY

...become the mainspring of this busy personnel office. Generate new systems, organize the smooth running of the department and be involved in handling the day-to-day correspondence, records, diary notes and petty cash. With a sunny personality, lots of common sense and good typing you can earn up to £2,600 + 4 weeks holiday and L.V.s. If this appeals to you call Heather Poole, 734 7186, Office Overload, 205 Regent St., W.1.

P.A. POST IN PERSONNEL AT OVER £2,650

Personnel Manager at large, central London group needs a really reliable young P.A. early 20's with good secretarial background to whom he can delegate a wide range of interesting and responsible tasks. Loads of interest and variety etc. Miss Lucy Challoner, 01-35 Goswell Rd., E.C.1. 251 0126.

WORK FOR THE MD AT £2,600

Highly varied and interesting job for competent Secretary, 30 upwards, assisting the Managing Director of a small financial organization with the flow of responsibilities. LV's of £1.33 a week. Miss Flint, CHALLONER SERVICE, 115 Newgate St., E.C.1. 606 9731

POTENTIAL P.A. HOT ON ADMIN !

Smart executive who spends large chunks of his time abroad needs good young Secretary able to cope with clients on an international basis and who is graduating for full P.A. status. At least £2,500 plus bonus. Miss Maguire, CHALLONERS, 91 Regent St., W.1.

AUDIO SECRETARY W.1

For young lawyer, small, friendly office dealing in Commercial work—no groups, around £2,300. LVs. etc.

PHONE 935 3731

CLIENT CONTACT AT £2,750.

First class opening for experienced Secretary looking after senior partner in large, well known professional firm involves assuming control of a wide variety of delegated duties. Calls for flair, plus persuasive personal touch. Miss Gilbert, Challoners, 100 Floor St., E.C.4. 353 9153

ARE YOU A COSMOPOLITAN GIRL ?

This magazine's Associate Publisher needs a bright young Secretary, preferably with some advertising or publishing experience. Shorthand, typing a 35 hour week, smashing people, 3 runs job if you want to make it so. Ring Beverlie Flower 434 2551.

EXCLUSIVE wine marketing team

(S.W.1) needs young enthusiastic Secretary with good shorthand, excellent manners and a ready smile. Hours 10-6. £2,500 p.a. plus £1.50 L.V.s.—Personal Services Ltd., 937 7094.

BI-LINGUAL SEC with German.

Preferably as mother tongue. English shorthand only for M.D. at major Co. outside London. Age 25-40. Lots initiative. £2,000 neg. plus bonuses. Rand 580 4241.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY
UP TO £2,500 P.A.

Wanted by Financial Director and Company Secretary. Shorthand essential. Varied and interesting work. Aged preferably around 22 to 35. Applicants must be well-spoken, of good appearance and capable of working accurately and on their own initiative.

Holiday arrangements honoured. Luncheon vouchers 55p per day.

Please apply to :

Mrs. J. B. Maslyn, Personnel Manager,
Gordon & Gotch Holdings Ltd.,
30 St. Bride Street, London, E.C.4.
Tel. : 01-353 5211

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND
NO PROBLEM

Whatever your skills or availability come and see us, the office staff Specialists.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
110/111 Strand, W.C.2.
01-836 6644
(Opposite Strand Palace Hotel)

YOUNG SECRETARY
WEDGWOOD

Secretary required for Advertising and Press Department of Wedgwood.

This is an interesting and varied job for young person who is keen to learn about Advertising. Good shorthand and typing essential as well as a neat and orderly mind.

Please write or telephone for appointment to Mr. Gordon Wright, Wedgwood, 158 Regent Street, London, W.1. Tel.: 01-734 7262.

HIGH FASHION £2,500-£3,000!

Run your own show : Utilise your organising abilities. Deal with all top clients as you visit them to arrange big business deals ! Hardly any shorthand or typing is required and you will enjoy good hours, and L.Vs. A truly excellent opportunity for a career girl ! Don't delay—call Sandra Gibbons, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent Street, London, W.1.

90% OF GIRLS COULD NOT DO THIS JOB . . .

are you one of the remaining 10% ? If you have the confidence to bid at auctions, plus first class secretarial and educational qualifications, please telephone Jane Curtis, 222 5091 and make an appointment for this out-of-the-ordinary Director level job in Mayfair. Age 24-30. Salary negotiable from £3,000.

NORMA SKEMP
PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD.
14 Broadway, Westminster,
London, S.W.1

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Part-time

to assist the U.K. Managing Director of well-known company involved in television, films and entertainment industry. Small, lovely Mayfair offices, friendly people. Hours and generous salary negotiable. We need impeccable secretarial skills plus good organising know-how.

TELEPHONE MR JOHN GRIERSON ON 629 8795.

M.D. OF SMALLISH MARKET RESEARCH COMPANY

needs a well-skilled P.A./Secretary, 25-30, to help in office, spend the bulk of her time on secretarial chores, an the rest in being involved in as many aspects of market research as she pleases. To £2,750.

MONICA GROVE & ASSOCIATES.
581 0077

EXECUTIVE LEVEL ROLE IN ST. JAMES'S

AT AROUND £2,700

Busy, interesting job for experienced executive secretary at senior management level in big U.S. owned Management Consultancy. Must be personally well-trained and literary attractive. Marvellous conditions, benefits and perks. Miss Ashton, CHALLONERS, 91 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 581 3793.

GET OUT OF THAT SECRETARIAL RUT NOW !

Enjoy setting up meetings, arranging luncheons, liaising with staff and clients ? If so this executive in the admiralty alone area of a professional firm needs you now. You'll only use your secretarial skills a minimum amount of time, salary is £2,500, hours 9.30-5.15, and subsidised dining room. Call now ! Fenn Anstey-Lees, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent St., W1.

TOP JOB—£3,000

Run your own show when you become the right hand to the M.D. of this fast expanding co. You will have your own office—be dealing with a variety of duties and taking some clients. No shorthand is necessary—just some audio experience. Call Sandra Gibbons now on 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

START AT THE TOP !

Queen Bee, senior secretarial post for efficient woman, 25-30's, to work for small, private Victoria based company, involves looking after 2 directors, boss Lord Brabourne, Lots of interesting conditions such as round the World trips. Miss Grant, Challoners, 100 Victoria St., SW1. 828 5845.

£2,600 PLUS £3 L.V.s offered to

Secretary, 20-30, with good speeds. Modern offices by Lord's. Short walk Euston. Acme Appts., The Forecourt, Victoria Station (in central bus station) 828 9283.

£2,750 PLUS bonus for a girl that

wants to be busy and get involved in a research team of 6 ! Excellent shorthand, Miss Lee Cecil of Secretaries Plus, 235 2156, 15 New Street, EC2.

£2,700 NEG. for smart PA/Sec.,

25+ to M.D. international advertising Ltd., charming boss. Tips Agy., 580 6561.

PA/SEC. £3,000 + for dynamic

City Director fluent PA admin, organiser, 25-35. Tips Agy., 580 6561.

ARCHITECTS, W.1 require Secretary

shorthand typist for varied duties. Salary from £2,250 plus L.V's. Ring Mrs. Fisher, 935 0288.

TEMP. SECS. URGENT ! Shorthand

£48 10s. Audio, £44 25s. Copy Typists, £1 1/4. Long term. Also short-term.—LLS Agy., 734 6817.

SECRETARIES for Architects, Com-

mercial & Agency. 734 0533.

PART-TIME Private Secretary

required by business executive in Belgravia. Commercial or financial background, good shorthand/typing. Car driver. Salary negotiable. 01-235 3601.

SECRETARY/P.A.

£2,500
Exhibitions and Public Relations, S.W.1
Ring Madelaine Jacobs, 734 0381
Alfred Marks Bureau
219 Regent Street, W.1

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY TO CHARITY PRESS OFFICER

This is an interesting, responsible job for an experienced Secretary. Good shorthand, typing speeds, initiative and organising abilities essential. Good salary, Pension Scheme and Life Assurance. Office close to Piccadilly.

For further details telephone DOROTHY JAMES, 01-734 3808 or write HELP THE AGED, 6 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP

ALL THIS AND HEAVEN TOO !

Tricky trains, snarled-up roads, blinking phones, pouring rain—Well—it could all happen ! But whichever way you get to Joyce Guiness Bureau you'll wind up in seventh heaven with a top PERMANENT or TEMPORARY job.

Welcome—coffee's still on !

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 BROMPTON ARCADE,
BROMPTON ROAD,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3.
(Brompton Arcade is a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station, Sloane St. exit)
589 8807
THE place for top jobs !

WANTED TO LOOK AFTER 4 MEN !

FINANCIAL COMPANY moving from E.C.3 to Holborn in August requires experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST (aged 25 plus) to work with Banking/Property team. Good speeds and a sense of humour needed for mad friendly department. Hours 9.30 to 5.30. Salary £2,300 negotiable, plus LV's, plus 1 week's paid holiday after 4 months.

Other Senior Secretarial Staff also required.

Please phone for further details Mrs. Hodge, 01-481 8461.

INTELLIGENT TEMPS

Are you an experienced Secretary with an alert mind and a flair for handling people ?

Would you enjoy using your brain as well as your tired typewriter bashing finger ? Being a Career Girl temporary means meeting interesting people, satisfying work and being appreciated as an intelligent thinking person.

Call Maggie Webb on 493 8982 for further details.

CAREER GIRL LTD.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Efficient Secretary with initiative required for young Executive. Small friendly office. Rewarding but hard work. Awareness of current affairs an advantage. Good speeds. Age 20-25; 4 weeks holidays. Salary negotiable around £2,100.

RING BRITISH AGRICULTURAL EXPORT COUNCIL
01-245 9819

IDEAL HOME MAGAZINE

Experienced Secretary required for Editor. Good typing and shorthand, administrative ability vital. Editorial experience preferable. Very busy office. Age 25-30.

Apply in Mrs Monica Tyson
Editor
01-242 3344, ext. 26

TOP SPOT WITH PAPERBACK PUBLISHERS

Great opening in relaxed atmosphere for bright, intelligent youngster with good personality and sound secretarial experience, working alongside M.D. of famous publishers at the top of the paperback tree. Good negotiable starting salary, bonus and L.V.s. Mrs. Salem, CHALLONERS, 91 Regent St., W.1. 734 9476.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Like to use your initiative ? Get totally involved ? This is an opportunity to expand your potential in modern surroundings as PA/Sec. to the Company purchasing Manager. Quarterly season ticket allowance and salary up to £2,650 is yours in return for your secretarial skills.

Tempted ? then ring Marlene Oades Now. 734 7186, Office Overload, 205 Regent St.

LIVERPOOL STREET

Senior Secretary. £2,600. L.Vs. Age 28 plus, to work for Senior Partner of Insurance firm. 75% Audio. 25% Shorthand.

Call Mrs. Hayes, 247 9701.

ACME APPOINTMENTS,
158 Bishopsgate
(opposite Liverpool St. station).

TINY KNIGHTSBRIDGE SET-UP

requires young, skilled, go-getting Secretary to work for interesting man in his 30's who heads a team of divers. Lots of telephone work with fun people. Lovely offices with balcony and garden.

£2,600
MONICA GROVE & ASSOCIATES,
93 Brompton Road, S.W.3.
581 0077

SOCIAL EDITOR of glossy magazine needs numerate non-smoking Secretary aged 30-45 able to find her way through Debrett, reply to formal invitations, maintain records of social events and copy pleasantly with telephone calls. Reference books, electric typewriter. LVs etc. provided. Please ring Beverlie Flower 434 2551.

PART-TIME AUDIO SECRETARY

for industrial holding group, Mayfair. This post also includes secretarial work. Hours approx 9.30-2.30, but negotiable, 5 days a week. Good typing speeds essential. Salary £1,500 per annum. Please phone Miss Gray, 493 6737.

P.A. ASSISTANT for creative Direc-

tor Advertising Agency, W.1. Good typing but shorthand not essential. Ideally an attractive girl aged 24 requiring job and looking for a challenge. £2,000 + L.V.s.—Call Centacom Staff, 937 6535.

MEDICAL SECRETARIES. Tempor-

ary, shorthand and audio (preferably experienced in medical work). Locum hospitals.—Wren Bureau, 4 Sear St., Leicester Square, W.C.2. 01-753 5446.

FRENCH-SPEAKING RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY starting

early or mid-July for small French firm, salary £2,000. Tel. 856 9110.

TRAVEL WORLDWIDE for attractive

PA/Sec. age plus, to American president. Fluent German/French, English 5% + 10% +. Tips Age.—580 6564.

SENIOR PARTNER, small City com-

modity broking house, P.A. Secretary. Posh. Not much shorthand/typing, slow speeds acceptable. Needs educated with finesse, flexibility. Endless scope and opportunity for initiative. Own office. Around £2,700 p.a. 5.30 L.V.s, 9.45-5.00 (3 days), 9.45-5.00 (2 days). Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807.

INTERNATIONAL News Agency

needs energetic P.A./Secretary to assist Publicity Director. £2,350. 439 3563—Just the Job.

SECRETARY/P.A.

£2,500—FASHION and MARKETING—W.1
Ring Shona Orchard, 734 7721
Alfred Marks Bureau
12 Oxford Street, W.1

SECRETARIAL

PARIS–FRANCE

We are an international group and we should like to recruit several English secretaries for various posts in our European H.Q.

The posts available include some top level bilingual executive positions but we also have vacancies for less experienced girls who would like to come to France. Salaries range from £3,000 to £5,000 p.a. plus tax concessions and fringe benefits. Please write with C.V. and telephone contact number either to La Chambre de Commerce Française, 196 Sloane St., London, S.W.1 (Ref. ABR) or TAS, 77 rue La Boétie, 75008 Paris.

Interviews will be held in London during the week commencing 23rd June and as from this date you may telephone London : 01-235 2212, to arrange an interview.

NEW AND EXCITING

Our new Executive Services have opened at the Inter-Continental Hotel. We provide top secretarial services to top executives from all countries.

We urgently need fully qualified secretaries, audio typists, and copy typists to do prestige work for us.

Excellent remuneration and fringe benefits, including holiday pay, etc.

Why not get the best out of life and call to see Carole Vernon-Allen at room 167 Inter-Continental Hotel, Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, or call 01-491 3970. Manpower, the world-wide service group.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY/P.A.

(ENGLISH/FRENCH)

Required to set up and run small Park Lane office for international business consultant. The suitable candidate will be aged 25+ with top level secretarial qualifications and experience and excellent references, as she will be required to work on her own initiative, take decisions and look after visitors when her employer is travelling. Other essential qualities include a flair for organization, a smart appearance, a sense of humour and the ability to occasionally work under pressure. Salary £3,000.

PLEASE TELEPHONE 01-499 8136.
BETWEEN 10 A.M. AND 1 P.M.

HIGH POWERED PARTNER

in an international firm of lawyers in the Aldwych area, requires a cool, competent, unflappable secretary with good shorthand, typing and audio experience. I.B.M. Correcting typewriter, modern open plan offices.

SALARY £3,000 + LV's £1.25

Call 834 7526

ALANGATE LEGAL SECRETARIES

£1,700 to £2,500 plus

Conveyancing, Litigation, Trust, Probate, Company and Commercial vacancies in all areas of London. We specialise in these positions for both Junior and Senior Secretaries—Permanent and Temporary.

Contact Pamela Hall on 01-405 7201 and discuss your new job today.

HARLEY ST. GYNAECOLOGIST

requires young secretary for research clinic at Kings College Hospital and for private practice for 4 or 5 days per week. Phone 670 3701 evenings or write Box 2829 M, The Times.

GROSVENOR SQUARE

PA/Secretary, 20s, very good shorthand plus typing skills for dynamic young American Lawyer in small, friendly office. Initiative required as you will be arranging meetings, organising travel arrangements and generally coping in his absence. Salary up to £2,600 plus lots of benefits. Interested ?—then ring ANNE on 493 5375.

£2,500

Well-known Solicitors require 2 good legal Audio Secretaries, are working for interesting work with company law and conveyancing and one for the litigation managing clerk. Both new offices situated close to Chancery Lane.

Miss Young
242 2691
CLAYMAN AGENCY
31-35 High Holborn, W.C.2.

SECRETARY, LISTEN

If you are over 20, with an interest in social work, hear how you can assist the senior officer of this national charity in Botham.

Please dial 493 1261

DON'T SPEAK. JUST LISTEN

A PLACE IN PERSONNEL Admin. interesting and efficient personal assistant with sound secretarial experience in the central London Personnel department of well known U.S. owned international company. Calls for a calm, persuasive personality, interest in personnel work and tact and telephone work about £2,500 + bonus, etc. Miss Abbey, Chalmers, 10 Foster Lane, EC2. 606 4566.

£2,800. Lively P.A.—Director with responsibility for external affairs and public relations aspects within this excellent company requires first class Executive Secretary, a real P.A. position. Please ring Bond St. Bureau, 629 1588.

MAYFAIR CO. that runs clubs needs Sec. with shorthand or audio for Manager of P.R. Department. Good promotion prospects. £2,450 plus LV's, Rand 499 6401.

MAGAZINE EDITOR seeks Sec P.A. with initiative and drive to organise him. Lots people contact. £2,400 plus 4 weeks holidays. Rand 493 5555.

M.D. of major computer co. in W.1 needs super Sec P.A. Lots client contact and phone work. £2,600 pcm, plus clothes allowance plus 5-week hols. Rand 493 2081.

FANTASTIC OFFICE for efficient Secretary to solicitor in Mayfair. £2,550. Belgravia Bureau, 584 4343.

JUST AROUND THE CORNER ? Knightsbridge estate agents offer young secretary (18 + with O level experience). Individual job needing some shorthand typing, dealing with clients and opportunity to become negotiator. Starting salary £2,000 p.a. Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807.

OPPORTUNITY for young Secretary, participation in life at the top. Eminent City chairman with greatly diversified interests must have additional Secretary with good fluent Latin and Greek to run directly with him at very high level confidential work. Around £2,800 p.a., excellent fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807.

PUBLISHING AGENCY Challenging and progressive Secretarial position in modern office adjacent Great Portland Street station. Technical competence essential. Foreign language welcome. Salary over £2,000 based on experience and potential. Telephone 01-935 2210.

SECRETARY for president and managing director. S.W.1. £2,500. Belle Agy., 486 2896/405 4944.

Do you live in Woking, Wembley or Hammersmith ?

If you hate that early morning rush and would like to work nearer home then we may be able to help you, this is just one of the possibilities:

PA/Secretary to Personnel Manager of large International Company; plenty of involvement and interest; small friendly unit; salary circa £3,500. Ring: Shar Swingler on 493 8982.

CAREER GIRL LTD.

ADVERTISING M.D.

We are looking for an accomplished Secretary with 2 years' experience in advertising or sales, but with established agency. This position involves a great deal of client liaison. Some research and the ability to work as a right hand to a young, dynamic boss. Sal. c. £2,750.

Tel. Jenny Summerfield, 589 3451/584 4935

NEW HORIZONS
49 Brompton Road, SW3.

FRENCH WITHOUT TEARS

£2,500 WITH BONUS !

Ideal job at small, central London firm for well dressed young Secretary with fluent French and English, plus 2 'Es experience. Lovely, open-plan offices, youthful, friendly staff, pleasant perks. Miss Lloyd, LAURIE & CO., 91 Mosgate, E.C.2, 606 6301.

NEED A MORTGAGE ?

International Bank seek lively young Secretary, aged 19+. Super offices. 9.15-4.45. Lunch allowance, and mortgage at 5% after one year. £2,100 plus August review.

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Not the market ! Not the opera house ! But the Bureau where your preferences are genuinely considered.

If you have the skills we have the jobs !

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55, Fleet St., E.C.4.
353 7696.

TOP ARCHITECT'S AIDE ABOUT £2,700

Excellent opening in large organisation near Fleet Street for pleasant, well-spoken personal Secretary, able to keep pace with busy architects and look after many of his clients. Real hours and fine conditions. Miss McNeill, CHALLONERS, 43 London Wall, E.C.2. 638 9231.

ADVERTISING M.D.

We are looking for an accomplished Secretary with 2 years' experience in advertising or sales, but with established agency. This position involves a great deal of client liaison. Some research and the ability to work as a right hand to a young, dynamic boss. Sal. c. £2,750.

Tel. Jenny Summerfield, 589 3451/584 4935

NEW HORIZONS
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COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
55, Fleet St., E.C.4.
353 7696.

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY/P.A.

ENGLISH/GERMAN

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

English mother tongue, aged 28-35 to work for managing director of large U.S. commodity broking company, city office.

Salary £2,750 negotiable.

Ring 01-623 7231
Mr. Dix

SECRETARIAL

TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED
SECRETARIES

We require young secretaries with previous office experience to work in the Advertising Department of Times Newspapers Limited.

If you are in your early twenties, have good shorthand and typing and an assured telephone manner, why not ring Freda Reed on 01-837 1234, extension 6181.

We can offer interest and variety and a good starting salary, 5 weeks' holiday after 1 year's service and a number of fringe benefits.

£3,000-£3,400

A selection of appointments available for Secretaries aged 25-35.

Oil	The Chairman of a Consortium with Head Office in the West End.
Manufacturing	The Group Managing Director : someone used to Boardroom Procedures.
Investment	The Managing Director ; the Company has varied interests.
Communications	The Managing Director ; someone who will enjoy working with him.

DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES

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WANTED URGENTLY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/PA

Well educated girl, aged 26-40, with excellent secretarial skills required to work with Executive Director as thoroughly competent P.A. Interesting work connected with tourism, publishing and general administration. Working knowledge of French useful, car driver.

Salary c. £2,400 p.a. according to experience. Holidays honoured.

RING : 930 4343, EXT. 200

FINANCIAL DIRECTOR'S P.A./SECRETARY

SALARY £3,000

Our clients are internationally known investment and leisure group, seek a professional and thoroughly experienced Personal Assistant who will understand and become involved with the Financial Director's work. He therefore needs an efficient and reliable person, of 25-40, who has, of course, possess first class secretarial skills. Telephone in confidence: Jonathan Hickling, 584 8362.

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ATTENTION ALL COLLEGE LEAVERS !

Start with a really interesting job. They deal with many interesting projects, so be prepared for the unexpected as you will be dealing with enquiries and the most interesting people. You can get really involved as a Girl Friday, talking with the interesting people. Typing and a sense of humour is all that is required for a salary of £2,000 neg. plus £1.50p L.V.s and three weeks' vacation. Call Dave Wrenthall, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent St., W.1.

TEAM SPIRIT

Could you be the first of two Secretaries organising the busy life of three executives ? You are said to late-20's, have good secretarial skills, confidence and a friendly personality. This is a responsible job with a small, friendly industrial company based in Knightsbridge, would like to meet you.

Salary envisaged £2,400, less luncheon vouchers. Ring Mrs. Green, 589 4000.

CENTACOM STAFF

937 6525
223 Kensington High St., W.8.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

P.R. Secretary, experienced shorthand/typist required for conferences, etc.), sound common sense, used to working on own initiative, own office, IBM Golfball typewriter. Salary £1,900 negotiable.

Apply Mrs. Stevenson, The Advertising Associations, 15 Wilton Rd., S.W.1. opposite Victoria station. Tel. 828 2771.

FROM BUNNIES TO BULLS

Competent P.A./Secretary, 28 plus, with good organising ability is required for a small Literary Agency, situated in St. James's. £2,500 p.a. negotiable.

PLEASE PHONE 01-930 4706.

WANT TO SET THE WORLD ON FIRE ?

Become the Executive Secretary to an International Managing Director of an International record company. Mingle with all the visiting VIPs in their various executive suits. A top job for the right person with a salary of £2,800. Good fringe benefits. So don't delay, call Emma Anderson, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent St., W.1.

P.A. WITH PLENTY OF POISE TO £3,000

Director-general of major British trade Federation needs efficient, well-dressed and spoken P.A. with secretarial experience at Director level and the ability to tackle a wide variety of responsible tasks from office organisation to annual publishing activities. Challenging role with a lot of personal involvement and interest. Ring Miss De Boo Porter, 01-437 9050.

CHALLONERS,
TOP APPOINTMENTS DIVISION
19-55 Oxford Street
London, W.1.

CAREER IN PERSONNEL

This famous W.1 advertising agency can only you the ... Because ... interviews, visit various ... with advertising responsible ... 15-18+ must ... get some fresh into, as you will be ... You can get really involved as a Girl Friday, talking with the interesting people. Typing and a sense of humour is all that is required for a salary of £2,000 neg. plus £1.50p L.V.s and three weeks' vacation. Call Dave Wrenthall, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent St., W.1.

FILM PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

requires Executives, secretary with some languages for interesting job. Pleasant office in Soho Square. Good salary plus L.Vs.

Phone Miss Pearce on 01-734 2143.

£2,800. P.A./SECRETARY (first shorthand) to marketing and special projects manager of young growing City company. Client contact and some research then. 01-734 3284.

Tempting Times

MUSIC, ARTS, PUBLISHING, all fields appeal ! Immediate shy temp assignments for Secretaries with/without shorthand. Good rates. Please phone Gruseyes Bureau., 499 6566

INTERNATIONAL COSMETIC Director, Temporary P.A. Secretary required for Director's leading W.1. cosmetics and luxury offices. Top rates. Phone Bond St. Bureau, 499 1515

MEDICAL SECRETARIES: Dis-

hospitals need you for ... long/short assignments. Hi rates. Ring M & S Agency, 2321 for details.

MEDICAL SECRETARIES: Dis-

hospitals need you for urgent or short assignments. Hi rates. Ring M. & S. Agency, 629 2321 for details.

SECRETARIES—for long term bookings in Merchant Banks, Stockbrokers at top rates. Tom Cec L of ...creteries plus. 2136.

TEMPORARY SECRETARY required by leading London Hospital, 6 months, £45.50 p.w. Gross. Curzon Bureau, 493 8854.

TEMP. SECRETARIES/TYPISTS Mrs., days, plus eves. and ... cover, for hotel, W.1.-5 to 6. Tips Elton Agy., 580 7021.

BELGRAVIA BUREAU pay better for top temps in S.W.3., and W.1. areas. 4345.

URGENT shorthand and audio high rates. Full weeks or days. Park Agy., 352 313.

Tempo Secs

TOP RATES NOW

UP TO £1.50

Top levels will be paid to suitably qualified staff at Branch of The Challoner Recruitment Group.

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TEMP MEDICAL THIS WEEK

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1/2 MALES, 25 plus, share luxury house Wimbledon Hill, own rooms. £15 p.w. each. 947 8728.

LUXURY PUTNEY FLAT. 3rd girl. £44 p.c.m. 789 8080.

3RD GIRL to share luxury flat, Belgravia. Own room. £19 p.w. Returnable deposit. Phone 581 2186.

W.1, 2nd person, own room, colour T.V., £20 p.w. Tel. 01-486 8406 (evenings).

ST. JAMES.—Congenial lady to share luxury pied à terre with young lady beginning of July. £25 p.w.—930 2780.

OWN ROOM, use of kitchen and bathroom, £5 p.w. in return for occasional baby-sitting.—Tel. 223 0760.

W.8. Girl, 20s, share attractive, cheerful house, own room. £10.50 p.w. excl.—Phone 879 3082 eves.

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ST. GEORGE'S SQ., SW1. Lovely spacious house, own room and study, suit 1/2. £24 approx. 493 3727 day, 834 2470 after 7.

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NW2. 3rd male, 20s, own room, luxury flat. £50 p.c.m. 794 3472 eves.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Large room plus bathroom in luxury house. £15 p.w. all incl.—589 0809 (after 7.30).

W.8 AREA. 3rd girl to share super flat, use of garden. £50 p.c.m. Phone: 727 5904 after 6 p.m.

FLATSHARE. 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

S.W.6. 3 persons for luxury house, near tube; own rooms, £18, £14, £13, p.w. 736 1002 (eves.).

SW5. 3rd girl, room shared, 3 days p.w. only; £44.20 p.c.m. 01-373 2053, eve.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION of accommodation in all areas at all prices from £10 p.w. Executive Flat Sharers 235 6188/9.

W.11. 2nd person to share spacious flat, own room: £15 p.w. 727 9884 after 6 p.m.

S.W.1. Male to share large modern flat, own furnished bedroom, bathroom and patio in exclusive square; £25 p.w. Tel. 235 9749 (day); 584 3886 after 6 pm.

W.1. 2nd professional girl, own room, £12.50 p.w. 486 2736 after 6.

RICHMOND. 1 girl share room, C.H., c.t.v.; £32 p.c.m. 948 0995 eves.

S.W.6. 2 girls share large room: £35 p.c.m. each. 373 0452 after 6 p.m.

S.W.8. Girl share room super flat; £35 p.c.m. From 1st July. 736 6323 after 6 p.m.

PUTNEY. Two share large room, £6.25 p.w. 870 0806 after 6.

HIGH ST., KENSINGTON. Opposite Olympia. Girl, own room. De luxe flat, £16 p.w. 603 2456 (after 6.00).

NEAR BAKER STREET. 4th girl to share room in super flat. July for 3 months. 935 9636 after 5 p.m.

MALE, own room, £15 p.w. Ring evenings Corinna 584 6934.

RICHMOND. Own room; £46 p.c.m. incl. 892 4501.

2 GIRLS to share spacious room in flat overlooking gardens, near Gloucester Rd. £25 p.m. each. Tel 373 0492 after 5.30.

S.W.5. 4th girl share flat. £32.50 per month. Phone after 6. 373 9579.

S.W.8. Girl for pleasant garden house, own room, £10 p.w. 836 6733 day; 736 9728 evening.

2 GIRLS to share super luxury flat, Sloane St. £8.50 p.w. 235 7768 after 6.

FLAT SHARING

PROFESSIONAL Person share fully modernised Islington hse., own room. £10 p.w. Ring 2-6 p.m. 265 2583.

BARNES. Male, own room, £35 p.c.m. inclusive. 878 1958.

5TH PROFESSIONAL gentleman required. Own room, luxury house, near Richmond Park. £56 p.m. 876 6871 (after 5 p.m.).

S.W.7. Person (aged 25-35) required to share large c.h. house, own bedroom, c.t.v., £18 p.w. 828 6658 eves.

SELF-CONTAINED flatlet required for educated young business lady, preferably north London, near bus/tube. Highest references. Kindly phone 370 1442, ext. 60, daytime.

THIRD GIRL.—Own room: gardens; Putney; £12 p.w.—01-788 2298 (after 2.30).

GIRL, 27-plus (graduate ?) to share house, Herne Hill (8 mins. to Victoria). Own room: £10 p.w. incl.—01-737 1542 (after 5).

2ND PERSON, to share. Denmark Hill flat with owner, own room. £45 p.c.m.—834 8540 x 644 or 737 1920.

S.W.5.—4th girl share flat. £32.50 per month.—Phone after 6.00. 373 9579.

GIRL, 23, classical music listener seeks room in Islington flat.—Tel. 278 3920, eves.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—For business man available beginning July: 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, dining room. Spare bedroom occupied. £35 p.w. plus utilities. —639 0900, 5-7 p.m.

RENTALS

FERRIER & DAVIES

6 BEAUCHAMP PLACE, S.W.3
01-584 3232

W.14, 1 room, k., b., £35. Richmond, 4-roomed flat with garden, £55. Sloane Ave., 2 rooms, k., b., in block, £58. W.2, terraced house, £70. Chelsea, terraced house, £55. Knightsbridge, famous writer's large flat, £55. Islington, large house, £60. Bowler South Ken., modern mews, garage, £60. Kensington, large flat, 1-2 yrs., £65. W.1, 5-roomed house, 2 baths., gdn worn, £90. Knightsbridge, 4 beds., short lets, £80. Vast house, Knightsbridge, £140 inc. maid.

SW3—CLOSE HARRODS

Freshly decorated furnished house, 2 double bedrooms, 1 single, master bedroom with bathroom en suite, other bathroom. Large reception room, kitchen, c.h. Min. 6 mths.; Foreign diplomat or executives.

£75 p.w.
PHONE: 730 5392

HOLIDAY LET near Park, W.2: Bright furnished flat: 2 beds, large recep. k & b. c.h.w. lift, gas c.h. Avail 6th July: 3mths.: £45 p.w. Kalmar Baker & Co. 581 2561.

KENSINGTON.—Mansion building, close park, 7 bedrooms, 2 bath, 2 reception, new lease, £3,500 p.a. Substantial fitted carpets, curtains, light fittings, kitchen appliances for sale. 01-493 1831.

HIGHBURY.—Beautifully designed C.H., New conversion maisonette. 3 rooms, k. & b. 485 9911.

LUXURY flats/houses wanted and to let. Long/short term.—L.A.L. 937 7884.

ARCHITECT'S new furnished flat. Double bedroom, lounge, dinette. £55 pw. Swiss Cottage. 586 1407.

FURNISHED FLAT, 6-12 months let. Portobello Rd.: £26 exclusive.—Box 2827 M, The Times.

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CHELSEA. Super sharer's flat to sleep 5, newly decorated, with 3 beds., recep., k. and b. £50 p.w. H.C., 629 1087.

WANTED: SUPERIOR flats and houses to meet increasing demand from Executives and Diplomats. Please phone: Willett, 01-730 3435.

IDEAL COMPANY/TOP EXECUTIVE. Breathtaking apartment overlooking Thames/Tower Bridge. 3 double bedrooms, 2 baths, gigantic reception. Superb antiques, etc. £120 p.w. 727 5002.

SUMMER LET. Garden flat, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath. Belsize Park. June-September. £35 p.w. 722 1669.

CHELSEA HOME, sleeps 6, to let 2 months from July 1st. £70 p.w. 373 8730, evenings.

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CHELSEA.—Short let service apartments, 1, 2, 3 and 4 bedrooms from £70 p.w. 333 Kings Rd., S.W.3. Tel.: 352 5683.

BEAT RAIL STRIKES! St. John's Wood, b. & b. Mon. to Fri., own bathroom, suit business person with home outside London. £11.00 p.w.—Phone 624 9463.

CANONBURY, N.1. Charming house, garden available. 2-30th August. Sleeps 6. £45 p.w. McIntyre. 226 9108/253 9741.

W.2. Lovely furnished house in private mews near Hyde Park and Lancaster Gate. 3 bedrooms, reception, garage. Around £70 p.w. 486 8508.

CHELSEA HOME, sleeps 6, to let 6 wks. from July 31. £90 p.w. 01-352 3459.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Very close Harrods. Attractive ground floor flat. C.H. C.H.W. Double bedroom, recept., k. & b. £60 p.w. 589 4948/352 6676.

UNFURN. FLATS WANTED. F. & F. purchased. 603 4671. Dixon & Co.

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LONDON (N.W.—House to let Aug.—See U.K. Holidays.

ROBERT STACEY WHITE for houses/flats, all areas. 734 5345.

TOURISTS, S.W.1.—Ideal accommodation until September, well furnished flat, 2 rooms, k. & b., £40 p.w.—Tel. 834 7388 after 6 p.m.

A THREE-ROOMED FLAT, short let. £32 p.w.—267 3794, 485 4001.

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S.W.7.—Super flat, 3 mths. only. £26.50.—L.F., 373 5002.

CHELSEA.—2 rooms, k. & b. & Balconies, in block. £55.—L.F., 373 5002.

CHISWICK & FULHAM.—2 rooms, k. & b. £28.—L.F., 373 5002.

SHEPHERDS BUSH.—S.c. flat for 2-3 males. £30.—L.F., 373 5002.

HIGHBURY.—3 bedroom, s.c. garden flat, £45.—L.F., 373 5002.

HABITAT FURNISHED LUXURY FLAT, 2 beds. £30 p.w.—01-353 3541.

PARSONS GREEN.—Delightful 2 bed. house for family only. Long/short let, £45.—Fulham Apartments. 351 0072.

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KENSINGTON. Quiet 1 dble. bed. flat available 1st July, 1 yr., £36 p.w. At Home in London. 581 2216.

URGENT URGENT URGENT Short let flats/houses from £50-£200 p.w. wanted now. Estia. 727 5062.

VAL… ALLEN.—Long short lets, fashionable areas.—01-731 0357.

ISLINGTON.—S/c furn. 3-room sunny flat, garden, phone, own entry £30 p.w. 226 7225.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. 3 room comfortable flat for 2 or 3 persons. £50 p.w. Tel. 362 0114. 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

LONDON. W.1. Spacious flat to let. August. 3 recept., 3 bed., 2 bath; garden, garage, cleaning inc. £100 p.w. Tel. 362 1915.

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(continued on page 24)

…oadcasting

…game, set and match to Wimbledon, of course, for the next fortnight, with …aily to and fro as it happens, as well as later recordings (BBC1 1.55 and BBC2 2.0 and 9.45). Panorama wants to know what Sir Keith Joseph means …1 8.10). Barbara Cartland leads the lady novelists into a new series on …backs (BBC1 11.5). No Likely Lads, alas, but Yootha Joyce and Brian Murphy … amuse you (ITV 8.0). Kojak sucks an old lollipop (BBC1 9.25) but there …e fresh tears in the Streets of San Francisco as its sentimental dicks discover …night's baddies are kiddies (ITV 10.30).—L.B.

… Debate. 1.35, Mary, …d Midge. 1.50, News. …bledon Tennis: start …1975 championships. …ional News. 4.25, …ool. 4.50, Blue …s the World: Ivory …15, Hong Kong, …40, Roobarb. …onwide. …bledon 1975. … Trek. …orama: The Battle of …s, David Dimbleby … to Rt Hon Sir …h Joseph, MP. …chill's People: …h or Liberty. …l All about It. …ther. … white.

…variations as BBC 1: WALES.—1.38-1.50 …, 6.00-6.15, Wales …7.40, Heddiw. 7.40-… Happened to the … 11.05-11.35, Cwestiwn … News of Wales. … SCOTLAND, 10.10-11.00, … Scotland 11.00-11.30 … NORTHERN IRELAND …4.25 pm, Northern …, 6.00-6.15, Scene … 11.36, Northern Ireland …

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School. 2.00, Wimbledon 1975.
7.30 Newsday.
7.45 Look, Stranger.
8.10 The Waltons.
9.00 Horizon: The Cleanest Place in the World—Antarctica.
9.45 Match of the day from Wimbledon.
10.35 News Extra.
11.00 Open Door: People Make Television.
11.25-11.30 Closedown: John Westbrook reads Keats at Teignmouth, Spring 1818 by Charles Causley.

Southern

11.00am, Yoga for Health. 11.20, Days of our Youth. 11.45, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 12.05 pm, Skippy. 12.30, Hammy Hamster. 12.45, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Film: The Snoop Sisters with Helen Hayes, Mildred Natwick. 4.18, Cartoon. 4.20, Thames. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, A Place in Europe. 11.00, Southern News Extra. 11.10, The Odd Couple. 11.40, Guideline. 11.45, Farm Progress. 12.15 am, Weather.

Border

12.45 am, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Film: But Not for Me, with Clark Gable, Carroll Baker. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Border News. 6.15, Crossroads. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Border Month. 11.15, Night Gallery. 11.30, Border News.

Scottish

12.40 pm, Thames. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, Film: I'm Alright Jack, with Ian Carmichael, Peter Sellers, Terry-Thomas, Dennis Price. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Crimedesk. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Late Call. 10.35, The Lion's Share. 11.20, Wish You Were Here. 11.50, No Easy Matter.

Ulster

12.40 pm, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Film: Five Weeks in a Balloon, with Red Buttons, Barbara Eden. 4.23, Ulster News. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Summer Reports. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Monday Night. 10.40, Film: Companions in Nightmare, with Gig Young, Anne Baxter, Dana Wynter.

Anglia

12.45 pm, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Film: Three Came Home. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Film: Gorilla at Large, with Cameron Mitchell, Anne Bancroft. 12.00, Anthology.

…ames. 2.00, Housecall. …ters Come the Groom, …roalm. 4.25, Thames. … with 45. 5.50, … West. 6.22, Report … Thames. 10.30, A …ope. 11.00, Film: The …ould Work Miracles … Young. Joan Gardner. …eather. HTV CYMRU/… HTV except: 1.20-1.25 … Newyddion y Dydd. …amdden. 6.01-6.22, Y … 00, Yr Wythnos. HTV … HTV except: 1.20-1.30 … West Headlines. 6.22-… the West This Week.

…rd

…oga for Health. 11.50, … 12.15 pm, Around the … Day. 12.40, Thames. … The Ruggetts Abroad. …varner, Kathleen Harri… Cartoon. 4.20, Thames. …rsity Challenge. 5.50, … Westward Diary. 6.20, … 6.45, Thames. 10.30, …Europe: Denmark. Eges… 11.00, Westward News. … Protectors. 11.30, Faith …

…nan

… Matter for Debate. …mmy Hamster. 12.45, …30, Film: 3.00, Film: … We Go, The Bird, with … Ronald Shiner, Dora … Thames. 5.20, Univer… 5.50, News. 6.00, … News 6.10, Cartoon. … Who Do You Do. 6.45, …0.30, A Place in Europe. …11.00, Orson Welles … …mnis Prayers.

Thames

10.45 am, A Big Country. 11.15, Film: Strangler's Web, with Gerald Harper. 12.10 pm, Elephant Boy. 12.35, Sally and Jake. 12.45, Hickory House. 1.00, First Report. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Great Western Musical Thunderbox. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Film: The Uncle, with Rupert Davies, Brenda Bruce. 4.10, Cartoon. 4.20, Clapperboard. 4.50, The Tomorrow People. 5.20, The Ghost and Mrs Muir.
5.50 News.
6.00 Today.
6.40 The David Nixon Show.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 Man About the House.
8.30 World in Action.
9.00 Sam.
10.00 News.
10.30 The Streets of San Francisco.
11.30 Snooker: Graham Miles v Eddie Charlton.
11.55 Yellow Pages.

Yorkshire

12.45 am, Thames. 2.30, Film: Spellbound, with Ingrid Bergman, Gregory Peck. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Emmerdale Farm. 11.25, Checkmate.

ATV

12.40 pm, London. 2.30, Film: Victoria the Great with Anna Neagle. 4.20, London. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Platform for Today. 11.15, Place in Europe: Denmark.

Granada

10.30 am, Sesame Street. 11.25, The Rovers. 11.50, Technoflash. 12.10 pm, Joe 90. 12.35, Babar the Elephant. 12.40, Thames. 2.30, Film: Happy Go Lovely with David Niven. 4.15, House of Treasurers. 4.20, Thames. 6.00, Granada reports. 6.40, Thames. 10.30, A Place in Europe. 11.00, Film: The Two Faces of Dr Jekyll, with Christopher Lee.

Tyne Tees

12.40 pm, Starting Point. 12.45, Thames. 2.00, House Call. 2.30, Film: Golden Girl, with Mitzi Gaynor, Dale Robertson. 4.20, Zig-zag. 4.50, The Tomorrow People. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today at Six. 6.40, Police Call. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Barnaby Jones. 11.25, Late News Extra. 11.35, Family Life.

Radio

1

6.00 am, Noel Edmonds. 6.02, Simon Bates. 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02, Ed Stewart.† 5.00, Newsbeat. 5.15, John Peel.† 7.02, The Impressionists. 7.32, Alan Dell. 9.02, Humph. 10.02, Sport. 10.05, John Dunn. 12.31 am, News.
† Stereo.

2

6.00 am, As Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† 9.02, Pete Murray.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk.) 11.30, Jean Challis.† 1.50 pm, Cricket scores. 2.02, Wimbledon 75. 5.02, Waggoners' Walk. 5.17-7.00, VHF, Sam Costa.† 5.17-7.00 (1500m), Wimbledon 75. 7.02, As Radio 1.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Vaughan Williams, Faure, Debussy.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Strauss, Prokofiev, Mendelssohn.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Kodaly.† 9.40, Talking About Music.† 10.10, Harmoniemusik: Mozart, Strauss.† 11.05, Prague Chamber Orchestra: Concert, part 1: Mozart, Bach.† 11.50, Interval Reading. 11.55, Concert, part 2: Janacek, Haydn, Dvorak, Gluck.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Aeolian String Quartet play Schumann, Beethoven.† 2.10, The World of Operetta, Part 3, Zeller and Jessel.† 3.10, Purcell: Fantasias.† 3.45, Shostakovich.† 4.35, Organ Music: Stanford, Bach, Healey Willan.† 5.25, Bandstand.
5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Study on 3: East, West: Rome's Best programme 4: The Dominican Experience. 7.00, Musica Espanol, programme 4. 7.30, Haydn, Bartok.† 8.40, Cave Birds, introduced by Ted Hughes. The Gatekeeper, sequence of poems.
9.25, Neville Marriner Conducts: Stravinsky, Haydn.† 9.55, Pears and Britten: Peter Pears (tenor) with Benjamin Britten (piano), Part 1, Purcell, Haydn, Ireland.† 10.30, Hardy and his Winter Words, talk. 10.40, English Songs, part 2: Britten: Folk Song arrangements by Grainger, Britten. 11.25, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming Week. 6.40, Prayer for the Day. 6.45, Today, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45-7.50, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.45, David Lloyd James. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story: The Pitmans Cat. 11.00, News. 11.05-11.50, Any Questions ? 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours: Income Tax Returns. 12.27, Desert Island Discs. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Theatre: Strictly in Confidence.† 4.35, Story: A Summer Bird-Cage, part 2. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.50, Financial Report. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. 6.15, The Man from the Ministry. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News. 7.30, Lord Peter Wimsey: The Unpleasantness at the Bellona Club, part 1. 8.00, Play: Tom Tytham.† 8.30, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: The Mysterious Commission, part 1. 11.00, Financial World. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.45, News. Inshore Forecast.
BBC Radio London, local and national news, entertainment, sport, music. 94.9 VHF, 206 M.
London Broadcasting, news and information station. 97.3 VHF, 261 M.
Capital Radio. 24-hour music, news and features station. 95.8 VHF, 194 M.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel. 01-837 3311

Manchester office 061-834 1234

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Entertainments	8
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Box No replies should be addressed to:

The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 13.00 hrs prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . Take good heed therefore unto yourselves, that ye love the LORD your God."—Joshua 23: 11.

BIRTHS

CARSON.—On 22nd June, to Joanna (née Cock) and Patrick—a daughter (Xanthe Joanna).

LEATHERS.—On June 18th, at the Avenue Clinic, NW8, to Amanda (née Vyvyan Denton), wife of David Leathers—a son (Andrew Thomas).

MARDON TAYLOR.—On 20 June, at The Avenue Clinic, N.W.8, to Cynthia (née Evans) and Nicholas—a daughter (Emily Jessica).

MILLS.—On June 20, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Dacia and David—a daughter (Tammy Alexandra).

PALMER.—On June 21st, at Hertford County Hospital, to Celia (née Mountford) and Roy—a daughter, sister to Suzanne.

PARKES.—On 19th June, at Irvine, Ayrshire, to Sue and Richard—a son (Gareth Cecil).

RICHARDSON.—On June 20th to Jenny and Clive, a son Benjamin—a brother for Jason, Nicholas and Marcus.

VARNEY.—On June 12 at Francis Perry House, Melbourne, to Patricia and David—a son (Justin Sinclair).

MARRIAGES

HANINGTON : HILLIER.—On June 21st at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Farcham, John Hanington and Sarah Hillier.

LEBRAS : SMITH.—On June 14th, 1975 at St Edward's Church, Windsor, Berks., Augustin Jean Lebras to Mary Patricia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs James Smith of 9 Claremont Road, Windsor.

SIDNEY : BOXER.—On 20th June, Deryck Malcolm Sidney to Philippa Ann Boxer.

SKULL : OSBORNE THOMAS.—On June 20th at Bury St. Edmunds, Bryan John of Thetford to Amanda Sarah of Gt. Barton.

GOLDEN WEDDING

BASEBE : PLIMMER. — John Bertram Basebe and Frances Vaughan Plimmer in Bedast, June 23, 1925.

CREASY : JACOMB.—On 23rd June, 1925 at St Jude's, South Kensington, Gerald Hallen Creasy to Helen Dull Jacomb. Present address: 2 Burlington Court, Eastbourne.

DEATHS

BIGGS.—On 20th June, peacefully in her sleep, at Elm Grove, Cirencester, *Hilda*, widow of Lt.-Col. C. W. Biggs, O.B.E., and much loved mother of Phebe and David Sheers. Funeral at St. Philip and St. James, Cheltenham, 3 p.m., Monday, 30th June. Cut flowers only to Selim Smith & Co., Cheltenham.

BOYD.—Violet Victoria (née Helm) born 29 Jan., 1903, beloved mother of Donald Campbell, tragically on Thursday, 19 June at 5 p.m. at The Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover. Coroners postmortem. Service and burial at Martol, Kent, to be advised. Friends, wartime allies welcome.

BROWN.—On Friday, June 20th, in Cheltenham, Amy Elizabeth Gertrude Brown, widow of Alexander Brown.

CARRIER.—On June 21, peacefully at Lewes, Sussex, Phillippe Leslie Cairn (Tiny) Carrier, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., M.D., M.R.C.P., aged 81 years. Formerly of The Burma Railways and the Home Office and later of High Bickington, Umberleigh, North Devon. Husband of the late Gina, dearly loved father of Judy and grandfather of Charles, John and Amanda. Service at the Downs Crematorium, Bear Road, Brighton, on Wednesday, June 25, at 11.45 a.m. Sprays only, please, may be sent to Hanningtons, 3 Montefiore Road, Hove. Telephone Brighton 778155.

CLARKE.—Peacefully at Univ. College Hospital on 21st June, 1975, Sir Richard Clarke, K.C.B. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium at noon, Tuesday, 24th June. A memorial service will be held in London at a date and place which will be announced.

COZENS-HARDY.—On June 20th, 1975, peacefully, in her 92nd year, Gladys, widow of Edward, 3rd Baron Cozens-Hardy of Letheringsett. Cremation private. Memorial service at St. Andrew's Church, Letheringsett, Norfolk, on a date to be announced later.

EDWARDS.—On 20th June, 1975, at 1 Brooking Barn, Ashprington, *Totnes*, *Geoffrey Beswick*, very dear husband of Hazel and loved Father and Grandfather. Burial Ashprington, Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.

GALLICHAN.—On 19th June, peacefully after a short illness, Sydney Gallichan, in his 90th year at Forest Hill, beloved husband of Madge (died 1953) and beloved father of his four sons Graham, Francis (killed in action 1943), Richard and Peter. Cremation family only.

GLEGG.—On June 20th, very peacefully at home, Alexander Lindsay, aged 92, beloved husband of Nella and much loved father and grandfather. Family funeral. Memorial service to be announced.

GREEN.—On June 19th, 1975, in hospital after a short illness, and of 137 Fog Lane, Didsbury, Manchester 20, George Stanley Green, O.B.E., M.A., aged 72 years, dearly loved husband of Gladys and dear father of David, Peter and Bridget. Service at St. Nicholas Church, Burnage, on Wednesday, June 25th, at 11.15 a.m., prior to committal at Manchester Crematorium, 12 noon. No flowers by request but donations if desired may be sent to St. Ann's Hospice, Heald Green, Cheshire. Enquiries: R. Pepperdine & Sons, Ltd., Tel. 061-881 5565.

MASON.—On 21st June, M. K. H. (Muriel), of Priors Kitchen, Frimley, now of Hartley Wintney, after a long illness. Enquiries to David Greedy, Crowthorne 3741.

MATTHEW, SIR ROBERT HOGG, Architect.—On 21st June, 1975, at Keith Marischal Humbie, East Lothian. Funeral at Humbie Church, 3.30, Wednesday, 25th June. No flowers, please. Memorial service will be arranged later.

MAY.—On June 20th, 1975, Dorothy L. May, of Sonning, Berkshire, wife of the late W. Norman May, M.D. beloved mother of Joan (Messenger, of Heron's Gate, Sonning) and Guy, *grandmother of Heather and Judy*. A Thanksgiving Service for her life will be held at St Andrew's Church, Sonning, on Wednesday, June 25th, 3.00 p.m. Flowers and inquiries to Cyril H. Lovegrove, 114-116 Oxford Road, Reading. Phone 52016.

McKENZIE.—On June 20th, 1975, peacefully in Jersey, in her 90th year, Amy Osborne beloved wife of the late Kenneth L. McKenzie and mother of Jean and Malcolm.

METHUEN.—On June 21st, 1975, peacefully, in a nursing home, Anthony Paul, 5th Baron, in his 84th year, beloved father of John, Robert and Elizabeth Fraser. Funeral, Thursday, 26th June, 2.30 p.m., Corsham Parish Church. No flowers, please.

MORRIS.—On June 19, suddenly, Harriet, of Offwell House, Devon, in her 81st year.

PUGH.—On June 19th, 1975, peacefully after a long illness very bravely borne, Audrey Eveline, wife of the late Thomas William Eric Pugh of Knole Paddock, Sevenoaks, Kent, dearly loved mother of Penny, Sally, John and Edward, and a loved grandma. Funeral service at St. Luke's Church, Sevenoaks, on Monday, June 30th, at 2.30 p.m. followed by cremation. Flowers or donations to Cancer Research to W. Hodges & Co., 57 Quakers Hall Lane, Sevenoaks. Tel. 54457.

REKELL.—On 19th June, 1975, after an illness in hospital, Bernard, beloved husband of Anne and loved father of Sacha. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium, Tuesday, 24th June, at 2 p.m. in the West Chapel. Family flowers only. Either flowers to Harrods Chapel of Rest, 81 Westbourne Grove, W.2, or donations please to the Friends of Guys Hospital.

ROSE.—On June 20th 1975, at a Brighton Nursing Home in his 87th year, Sir Alan Rose, K.C.M.G., Q.C. (Ceylon), formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon and Singapore. Service at the Downs Crematorium, Bear Road, Brighton, on Tuesday, June 24th at 12.30 p.m. By his own wish there will be no Memorial Service and no mourning. Flowers may be sent to Hanningtons, 3 Montefiore Road, Hove.

RUTTER.—On June 22, 1975, peacefully, after a long illness, *Herbert Hugh Rutter, C.B., of Willows*, Hurton Bradstock, Dorset, husband of Maureen and father of Valerie. Onetime Assistant Solicitor, Ministry of Agriculture. Service at Yeovil Crematorium, on Wednesday, June 25, at 2.00 p.m. No flowers, please, but donations if desired to Lawson Tait Memorial Trust, Hampton House, Bramhall, Stockport.

STENNER-EVANS.—On 20th June, 1975, at Brecon, Constance Marion, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 71 years, beloved wife of Tom and mother of Marion, Judith and John. Service at Brecon Cathedral on Wednesday 25th June at 3 p.m., followed by private interment. Family flowers only, but donations if *desired to Brecon Cathedral*.

STEWARD.—On June 20th, 1975, Dr James K. Steward, of Hale, Cheshire. Funeral on Wednesday, June 25th, 1975. No flowers by request. Enquiries to C. P. Loftus & Son. Tel. 061-865 3411.

THORNE.—On June 21st, peacefully at home, Annabel, aged 14 years, greatly loved younger daughter of Jill and Freddie and sister of Lucinda, Christopher and Benedict. Funeral service at St. James's Parish Church, Egerton, Kent, on Wednesday, 25th June, followed by private cremation. In place of flowers please send donations to Leukaemia Research Fund, c/o Professor Hardesty, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, WC1N 3JH.

TITE.—On June 19, in his 80th year, Gerald Francis Walker Tite. Dearly loved husband of Agnes and father of Colin and Iain. No flowers, please. Donations may be sent to Cancer Research Campaign (Dept. F.D.), Freepost, London SW1Y 5YT.

WICKHAM.—On June 19, 1975, Mary Jane Ormiston Wickham, B.A., M.Ed., Ph.D., of Leeds University and later of D.S.P., War Office, suddenly at Sevenoaks, Kent. Wife of the late H. R. Wickham and much loved mother of Robert. Funeral and interment St. Bartholomew's Church, Otford, Tuesday, June 24, at 3 p.m. No flowers, please, but, if so desired, donations to the Reverend C. Bunch, vicar of Otford.

WILLIAMS.—On 19th June, 1975, Muriel Blanche, aged 90 years, of Reigate, Surrey, eldest child of Albion and Emma Williams and dear aunt of Joyce Liddington, John Tod, Margaret Tod, and Nancy Irving. Funeral service at St. Paul's United Reform Church, Shaws Corner, Redhill, 11 a.m., Tuesday, June 24th, 1975.

WINGFIELD DIGBY.—On 20th June, 1975, aged 90, after a short illness, peacefully at Raleigh Lodge, Sherborne, Gwendolen, widow of Colonel F. J. B. Wingfield Digby. Funeral and cremation private. Memorial service Sherborne Abbey, 2.30 p.m., Friday, 4th July. Family flowers. Donations R.N.L.I.

WORSFOLD.—On June 21, 1975, Colonel Christopher Pemberton Worsfold, M.C., R.E., retired, of 6 Mount Pleasant, Tenterden, Kent. Very dear husband of *Irene (née Savile)*. Private cremation and family flowers only.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

LEVER.—A Memorial Service for Sir Tresham Lever, Bt., will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, 25th June.

SHUARD ASHER.—The Service in memory of Amy Shuard Asher will take place at St. Pauls Church, Covent Garden, on Tuesday 24th at noon. All flowers to be sent to St. Pauls Church.

WOODS. COLONEL ALEXANDER WOODS. MBE, TD, DL, Provincial Grand Master of the Masonic Province of Hertfordshire 1965-74; former Commandant of the City of London Special Constabulary; former Treasurer of the National Playing Fields Association and Joint General Manager of the Midland Bank Ltd., Past President of the Society of Yorkshiremen in London. A Memorial Service will be held at the Cathedral, St. Albans, on Monday, June 30 at 12 noon. The Service to be conducted by the Dean of St. Albans, The Very Rev. P. C. Moore and the Address to be *delivered by The Very Rev. H. C. Michael Clarke*.

IN MEMORIAM

BRAY. MAGDALEN and FRANK.—In treasured, affectionate and happy memory on this their 66th wedding anniversary.—Their children.

BURGOY, MARK. Remembering and *missing you always, but particularly today*, your birthday.

DAWE.—In dear and constant memory of Norman, Trinity College, who met an untimely death June 23rd, 1945.

HALL, DR. ALEXANDER, O.B.E., who died so suddenly in Hove. Always remembered. "To have known him is part of life's unalterable good."—Phyllis Holt

INGRAM, JOHN THORNTON, M.D., F.R.C.P., Emeritus Professor of Dermatology. In ever loving and treasured memory of my dearest and devoted husband who passed away on the 23rd June, 1972.—Kathleen.

MacCUNN.—In memory of our dearly beloved son Kim, tragically killed June 22nd, 1974, aged 18. "We saw thee shine in youth and beauty's pride. . . . But like the sun eclipsed at morning tide, Thou left'st us darkling in a world of tears."

SULLIVAN. — Christopher Knox. June 22, 1955. Always my love, M.

WATTS.—In precious memory of Eveline Watts, June 23rd, 1963.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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PLAQUES and Memorial Windows.—Booklets of Artists' designs post free: state booklet required.—G. Maile & Son, 10-12, The *Borough*, Canterbury, Kent.

PUGH & CARR, KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Floristry for all occasions, 118 Knightsbridge 584 8256, 26 Gloucester Rd., S.W.7. 584 7181.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

MIDSUMMER'S DAY FAIR

In the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, an Old World Fair in St. James' Square on June 24 at 7 p.m., on behalf of the disabled. Dinner, dance, tumblers, jesters, palmists, etc. Tickets £8. Ring: June 01-834 0747

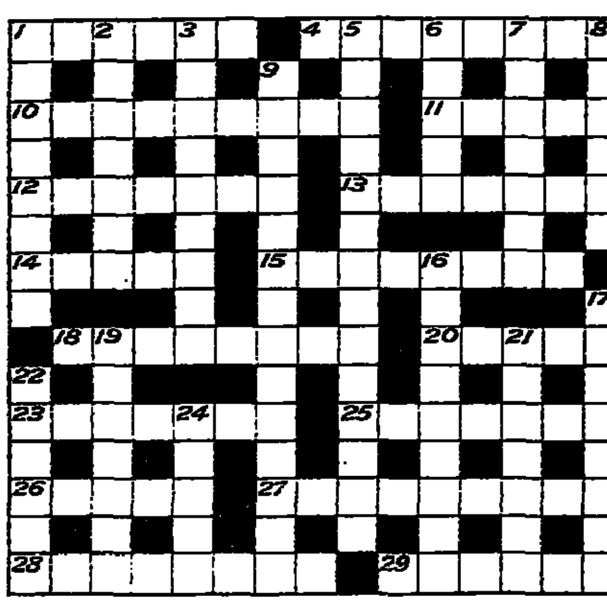
INTERESTING COURSES for Christians on Personal and Marriage Growth, Relaxation, Counselling, Meditation and the Church's Ministry of Healing. All are led by well known Christians with special experience in the subjects. Also lectures and seminars. Of particular value to those working to help others, or seeking greater personal harmony. Send s.a.e. now (about 9in. x 4in.) for full details of the series starting this Autumn. Early enquiry advised (in the limited number of places).—Send to Guild of Health, Room 16, 26 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 9 LB.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONTACT NEEDS volunteer drivers to take out old people one Sunday afternoon a month.—01-240 0630.

TOM—in the SCDUmps.—Jim.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,027



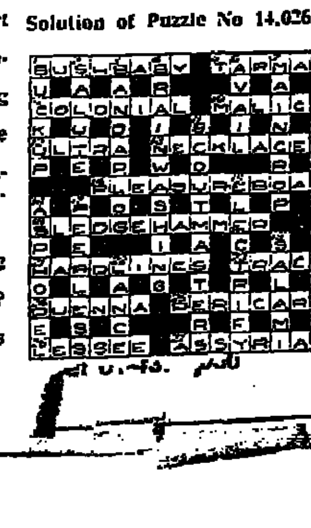
ACROSS

1 Poet caught having a row, so to speak? (6).
4 Insincere — double-tongued too, no doubt? (3-5).
10 Huge rat gets lamb's tail and one bird (9).
11 Artist retires to another northern island (5).
12 Journalist carries a gun in this part of London (4, 3).
13 How to score in this game as well as in soccer? (7).
14 Old dramatic critic was *barred?* (3).
15 Unsafe in dry river? (8).
18 Leave for Aldershot, perhaps (8).
20 Continue performing in West London (3).
23 Recreation for Father's Day? (7).
25 Saw ENSA members in port (7).
26 Girl is back in bar—alcoholic type (5).
27 Share produces growing yield, one gathers? (9).
28 Do they look down in the mouth? (3-5).
29 Dismal appearance of unusually dear transport (6).

DOWN

1 Vehicle or two, *including* the French type (5-3).
2 What's the complaint? Can't remember (7).
3 Prison for young Mrs Spring? (9).
5 The eccentric Welsh won't see it as *meaning* "have a drink" (3, 4, 7).
6 To go without food is without point on this occasion (5).
7 Byron's main lawless character? (7).
8 Little valley of note—warm place (6).
9 Governor ruled oil products must go to occupier (4, 10).
16 Kind letter (9).
17 Very young troops? (8).
19 Where actor might appear stand-offish? (7).
21 Bit of mosaic from the D'Urberville period, perhaps (7).
22 Brave ruffian? (6).
24 Angry freebooter loses head (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,026



COMPARED TO PROPERTY, THIS PUZZLE IS SIMPLE.

Richard Ellis
Chartered Surveyors

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MONEY MAKES THE WORLD *GO ROUND*

The people who are involved in finance and accountancy today are more important than ever before. To help you fill these essential vacancies The Times is presenting another successful feature entitled:

FOCUS ON FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY

This special recruitment guide will appear on

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The Imperial Cancer Research Fund will use your money to achieve the best results. Please send a donation now to:

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Dept. 160A, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX.

AIR FREIGHT.—If you offer Air Freight Services to Businesses then reach them through "Business to Business"—the Businessman's daily section. You can contact the Companies and their executives through The Times Business to Business Classified *Columns*. *To do so phone Sally* Fountaine on 01-278 9351 or the Manchester Office: 061 834 1234.

MOVING ? BUYING A HOME for the first time? Whichever you're doing—have you considered buying a new home? If you have, don't miss The Times New Homes Property Feature on Friday, July 18th—covering all properties throughout the U.K. for all price ranges (you'll be sure to find something).

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL. Booking now. See Concerts.

OXBRIDGE ENTRANCE.—Mander Portman Woodward.—Services.

MIDDLE EAST EXPORTS. See Business to Business Notices section.

FATHER of 2 needs Nanny.—See Domestic Situations.

SAVE £££'s on office equipment. Slough & Son. Sales & Wants.

HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING. See Home Services.

CARPETS, ex-Exhibition.—Sapphire Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.

RESEARCHER wishes to interview parents of children whose extremes of behaviour force them to go for official help. Police, Social Workers, etc. Box 2815 M, The Times.

FORMER Coaching Inn, Devon. £30,000. See Business to Business.

RESEARCHER wishes to contact those people who wrote a story for The Times Ghost Story Competition and failed to win, with view to possible publications.—Box 2812 M, The Times.

GRIMES GRAVES, Flamine, British Museum Research Excavation require experienced volunteers, 18 plus yrs. June 21st to July 31st, weekly subsistence £17.50. Delightful camp site in Pine Forest. Apply in writing Mr Sieveking, Prehistoric Antiquities, British Museum, W.C.1.

OLD KENTISH BARN. See Property for Sale.

IN BEREAVEMENT.—Send your tribute in a form that never fades—with a donation to help old people in need. Help the Aged, Room 1M, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP

JIM—where is SCDU ?—Tom.

UNIROSE find out our secrets—you'll be surprised. Call us.

JAPANESE GIRL (15) seeks pen pal. Hobby is reading. Write: Shino Shimoyama 22-50 Jonohata, Hiroshi-cho Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan.

100,000 single homeless in Britain. The Cyrenians cater for this minority and they need full-time volunteers. If you're interested in working in a night shelter or community, contact: Jane Hoad, 13, Wincheap, Canterbury, Kent (11 ATB.

WRITE YOUR OWN FUTURE.—We are successful enough and together enough to be establishing our own new age community. If interested, write briefly to us at BM-Genesis, London WC1V 6XX.

ENGLISH TUITION.—Camb. Grad. C.F.L. Cert.—See Services.

GRAYS INN FIELD Club Ball, Saturday, 26th July: Tickets from Treasurer's Office, Grays Inn.

EDUCATED LADY see U.S.A. holiday.—See Holidays and Villas.

LOCK-UP STORAGE areas for rent. Brentford.—See Warehouses.

TROUBADOUR'S ever sensational sale.—See Sales & Wants.

LUXURY LEATHER OFFICE SUITE.—See Sales and Wants.

ZONA AND JOHN.—25 Years today.—Love V. G. and D.

A CAREER IN FOOD & Wine? See Services.

THE VISCOUNTESS HAWARDEN is pleased to announce that the proceeds from the 150th Anniversary Life-Boat and Mermaid Ball held in December last amounted to the splendid total of £[illegible] this entire sum going towards the funds of the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

FRENCH BOY, 16 yrs. old, from professional family in North France, very interested in all sports, is looking for family with boys of similar age and interests where he could stay either as paying guest or on an exchange basis, for 4 weeks during July/August.—Please reply first instance, Adler, 155 Clerkenwell, London, E.C.2. Tel. 606 6451.

CHELSEA ANTIQUE MARKET. Stalls avail. See Sales and Wants.

HELP CONQUER CANCER with a Legacy. Legacies and Covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign will support many worthwhile research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supporter of research into all forms of cancer including leukaemia in the U.K. Details from Dept. TXL, Cancer Research Campaign, Freepost, London SW1Y 5YT.

SCHOOL EXAMS. (See Organizer '75 under Services. (Talbot Rice.)

CHRISTIAN DIOR require staff. See General Secretarial vacs.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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WEST MERSEA. Essex. Waterside cottage, sleeps 4-5. £25-£35 p.w. 01-340 8472 or 030 43 [illegible].

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GREECE : ATHENS.—Still available certain dates July/Aug/Sept. Contact Eurocheck 01-542 4614/2131 (Airline Agts). But hurry!

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The hot sun beat down through the sunshine roof highlighting the still damp hair of the girl snuggled beside him. A sandy bay appeared with a couple sunbathing on the beach, he noted idly that the girl had removed her bikini top, and why not he thought; he'd only seen two other cars since he left the town some half an hour ago. As the car traversed the next bend a taverna came into view and on impulse he stopped. The place was empty except for a sleeping dog that lazily opened one eye and then ignored them.

The smiling old lady who rushed out to greet them spoke no English and he mimed coffee and cakes to her, he thought she'd understood until she returned with a bottle of ice cool white wine and a large plate of sliced melon. Oh well, he thought, I didn't want coffee anyway. The view across the sea from the taverna was breathtaking, he was aware of his companion raising her glass in salute, a total feeling of well being coursed through his body, he felt totally relaxed for the *first time in a year . . . this was the magic of Zante*, a Greek island like no other.

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(continued on page 23)

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MAHON £41
MALAGA £39
PALMA £37
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01-636 7317/8/9
Midas (Tenimcar Ltd.)
8 Cavendish Place, London W1M 9DJ
ATOL 685B

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
01-837 3311

This is the telephone number for placing an advertisement including Births, Marriages and Deaths, in the Classified columns.

Hours of business:
Weekdays 9 am-5.30 pm
Saturdays 9 am-noon
or send it to
THE TIMES
PO Box 7
New Printing House Square
Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telex 264971

Times Newspapers Ltd offices
Manchester: Thomson House, Withy Grove, Manchester 4. Tel.: 061-834 1234.

MINIMUM CHARGE: 2 lines in all classification. Semi display and Display settings minimum 3 cm.

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.—We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur, and we ask therefore that you check your ad, and if you find an error, report it to the Classified Query Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234, Ext 7180. We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

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